

HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI

GENERAL

1975 - 1976

HANWARD 2 Q. column 95+96.

11 February 1975.

**Detentions in terms of Proclamation
No. 400 of 1960**

42. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Police:

- (1) Whether any persons were detained during 1974 in terms of Proclamation No. 400 of 1960; if so, how many;
- (2) whether any of those detained were (a) released without charge and (b) charged; if so, for what period was each detained before being (i) released and (ii) charged;
- (3) how many of those charged were (a) acquitted and (b) convicted;
- (4) whether any persons are in detention at present; if so, (a) how many and (b) on what date was each of them arrested.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) Yes, 19.
- (2) (a) and (b) No.
- (3) Falls away.
- (4) Yes.
 - (a) 19.
 - (b) 1 on 12 August 1974.
2 on 13 August 1974.
2 on 23 August 1974.
3 on 25 September 1974.
1 on 29 September 1974.
2 on 3 October 1974.
1 on 8 October 1974.
2 on 16 October 1974.
5 on 18 October 1974.

1.

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2. 312 - Detention.

HANSARD 2 Q. column 84-5.

11 February 1975.

Transkei schools

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

Whether any schools in the Transkei failed to open at the beginning of the

present school-year; if so, (a) how many, (b) where are they situated and (c) for what reasons.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

All schools in the Transkei are controlled by the Transkeian Government. The following information in reply to your question was obtained from the Education Department concerned:

Yes.

(a) 2.

(b) In the Mount Fletcher and Matatiele districts.

(c) The negotiations for the take-over of these private schools as Government schools were not finalized in time.

*31. Mr. H. G. H. BELL—Reply standing over.

*32. Mr. H. G. H. BELL—Reply standing over.

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13 February 1975.

Population of Transkei X

50. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Statistics:†

How many (a) Xhosas, (b) Whites, (c) Coloured persons and (d) persons of other population groups were resident in the Transkei at the end of 1974.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

Population censuses conducted once every 10 years only. Data for Transkei end of 1974 therefore not available.

Population as at 6 May 1970 was as follows:

- (a) 1 650 825.
- (b) 9 556.
- (c) 7 645.
- (d) 83 116.

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Guzana hits at Transkei 'corruption'

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — There was deep and widespread corruption and drunkenness in the Transkei civil service, the leader of the opposition, Mr Knowledge Guzana, alleged yesterday.

Summing up the no-confidence debate in the Transkei Legislative Assembly in Umtata, Mr Guzana also demanded to know when the South African Government would end its homeland policy, something he called "this foolish Balkanisation".

He said it had been claimed by the Transkei Government that the African was "happy in the service of his country and his government", and that he was "getting promotion almost to the highest posts in the civil service".

Mr Guzana said many in the service were happy in their lack of dedications.

"They are slack, they are happy feathering their nests and receiving bribes. They take money from pensioners and those receiving disability grants.

"They are happy to be

drunk from the bottom almost to the top of the civil service."

Turning to a claim made by the Minister of Education, Mr N. A. Jonas, that the Transkei would get easy credit from the World Bank once it is independent, Mr Guzana said this was "outrageous".

"Do you think that man will come from the World Bank just because you say 'I am a Black man'. Is this the way things are going to be?"

Replying to the no-confidence debate the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said the Transkei should be grateful to the late Dr Verwoerd.

"Separation from the Republic has made us self-reliant and more determined to shape our own destiny," he said.

"Dr Verwoerd's policy created this assembly, where the oppositionators freely vent their feelings.

"What we shall not tolerate in an independent Transkei are reasonable actions by leftists like you (the op-

position).

"Reasonable actions will be punished very severely. There will be no room for saboteurs and revolutionary elements.

"We shall intensify the legal system that provides the peaceful life of the individual in order to repulse any communistic tendencies that will mislead the people to revolution and bloodshed.

"The Republic of South Africa will be our lesson."

In winding up the no-confidence debate Mr Guzana said if all population groups were to be accorded respect, and no race discrimination would be practised in an independent Transkei, why was the Transkei Government afraid to entrench the rights of the minority groups, reports Sapa.

"In a country where you have one racial group you need not have a bill of rights entrenching their rights in the constitution.

"When you have different racial groups — and man is prone to discrimination — then you need a bill of rights to protect the minority group," Mr Guzana said.

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

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

*1. Mr. G. W. MILLS—Withdrawn.

Consolidation of Transkei/Ciskei

*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) Stockenstrom, (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 notice that certain decisions have been taken in regard to the fact that in this House the 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 Minister Sebe that Herschel will be transferred, as the Chief Minister has said?

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

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② 105

Handard 7

Q columns 554 - 555
21 March 1975

**Works Committee referred to in Question X
No. 13 on 10/9/74**

*15. Mr. W. M. SUTTON (for Mr. T. Aronson) asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether the Works Committee referred to by the Prime Minister in his reply to Question No. 13 on 10 September 1974 has been appointed; if so, who are the members of the Committee;
- (2) whether the Committee has met; if so, on how many occasions;
- (3) whether interim reports will be issued by the Committee.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.

The members of the Committee are the following:

Appointed by the State President:

Mr. I. P. van Onselen—Chairman.
Mr. C. J. Grobler—Alternate
Chairman.

Appointed by the Republican Government:

Dr. R. du Plooy.
Mr. S. A. Visagie.
Mr. H. J. R. Myburg.

Appointed by the Transkeian Government:

Mr. K. A. Faure.
Mr. V. R. Zietsman.
Prof. H. J. Chapman.

- (2) Yes, formally on two occasions but they also hold group discussions.
- (3) No.

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1/4/75

The Port St Johns Scars and distrust of an insular community picture

BILL KRICE: Port St Johns

PORT ST JOHNS, which is to be known as "Black" under the consolidation proposals announced on Thursday, has been living out its crisis since November 1973, when the Department of Bantu Administration and Development announced tentatively that the town would be incorporated in the Transkei.

Inland into the Banks of the Umzimvubu River, where it thrusts its muddled passage into the sea between enormous cliffs shaggy with evergreen forest, Port St Johns evinces a grand insularity — a spirit in which finds its echo among the villagers.

For the most part they are English-speaking, middle-class and solidly middle-class, with an even distribution of middle-class virtues and vices.

They are staunchly and ingenuitively United Party big game, who delight in their unparalleled setting and the privacy of hibiscus-headed gardens.

There is something about the town, its neatness, perhaps, or its sometime colonial architecture, which hints ever so faintly at decayed Empire. The Union Jack should flutter there.

The months of Government indecision have scarred this community both morally and materially, and left an enduring distrust of politicians and their promises. Many elderly folk retired to Port St Johns from Britain, Kenya, Zambia and Rhodesia on the strength of these promises. They and others already there believed the Government's "assurances" that the 9 247 ha district would always remain part of White South Africa.

The key word is White. Few of the 400 Whites living there want to get out, but fewer still are prepared to stay and risk the uncertainty and possible trauma of that great impendable Transkei independence.

The 16 months, which have elapsed since the department's tentative proposal have made something of an economic leper colony of

There is something about Port St Johns that hints faintly at decayed Empire. For the most part its villagers are English-speaking, solidly middle-class and staunchly United Party. And they reflect a grand insularity. But they have been scarred both morally and materially by the Government's indecision about their future. The White community is split into two mutually hostile camps: the get-outers and the bitter-enders.

For more than a year people who wanted to sell up could not — and no one wanted to buy in.

"From the day it was suggested we form part of the Transkei the bottom fell from the property market," explained general Mr Vic Jackson, who retired from Johannesburg five years ago to help run the only estate agency. "We have sold two properties in 14 months. In the year before that we dealt with inquiries almost daily.

"The business has survived by selling garden tools, seeds and pot plants. A building society agency also helps keep it afloat."

For others the months of uncertainty have spelled disaster. Five small building contractors folded, artisans got no work, hardware sales slumped and the catering trade floundered.

Over the past year people have increasingly felt that drawn-out investigation into the district's future by the Bantu Affairs Commission was no more than an elaborate and cynical charade. From the characteristically unshible hints dropped by the former Commissioner-General for the Xhosa, Mr Hans Abraham, it was obvious that everything was cut and dried—but the pretence went on and on.

As the economy unwound the cohesiveness which the department's initial proposal had produced began to melt. It had enabled the Mayor, Mr Mike Richards, to help the Commission at a scorching rate in January that 95.9 per cent of the townspeople had opted for the town to remain in the Transkei.

Under stress the sense of common purpose dissipated. A counter-petition organised by Mr George Date was quickly signed by 53 property owners. The "changed circumstances and geographic isolation," the petitioners said, had led them to reconsider their positions.

They now favoured incorporation into the Transkei, but wanted adequate compensation to rehabilitate themselves.

It split the White community into two mutually hostile camps. The majority, under Mayor Richards, felt they had been sold down the river. They too wanted compensation if they had to go, but they were fighting to stay.

The counter-petitioners argued that in recognising early that they were politically expendable they were simply being realistic. In the unlikely event of the Government ultimately deciding to leave them alone, their existence as an isolated White district hemmed in on three sides by an independent and claimant Transkei was just not on.

The bitter-enders, solidly behind Mr Richards, were of a tougher fibre. Perhaps they were simply more optimistic. At any rate their arguments were sometimes confused. A memorandum drawn up by the Municipal Action Committee last January, was haunted by the "Black peril".

Port St Johns must remain White for defence purposes, the memorandum read. Defence against whom, or what was left unsaid, but it was assumed to be hostile Transkei.

That the only defence which could be mounted from Port St Johns was of Port St Johns was glossed over.

The Black spectre was raised again and again. The airport "could prove invaluable as a place where planes could be stationed or land in cases of emergency."

The struggle to keep Port St Johns White was fought by Whites, but there are Blacks and Coloureds living in the White area of the district who vastly outnumber them.

What of these groups? The attitude of the Coloureds is ambiguous. Some favour, others oppose incorporation in the Transkei.

The attitude of Blacks is easier to gauge. The Municipal Action Committee submitted that it didn't "think Africans in the area wanted the Whites to leave because Whites create stability".

But at the Transkei General Election held two months before the department made its tentative and preliminary proposal the Port St Johns seat was wrested from the control of the Opposition Democratic Party.

The Opposition was opposed to Chief Matanzima's land claims which, of course, included Port St Johns. This claim was a trump card Chief Matanzima put to good use.



This sign, which marks the border of Port St Johns, is soon to become a thing of the past.

Twenty years of solemn pledges

1/4/75

● Government assurances over the years that Port St Johns was not a "White spot" and would never become part of the Transkei did not stifle the doubts of farmers in the area. Their persistent inquiries

eventually gave rise to somewhat acid-tinged official replies that the Government was "at a loss" to understand their scepticism. Events have proved the farmers' fears to have been fully justified.

"THE fury that stems from broken pledges knows no limit, and the wrath of a man of peace who finds he has been wilfully betrayed is an all-consuming fire."

THESE WORDS spoken by the Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, at the end of last year are being recalled with derision in Port St Johns today. Twenty years of solemn pledges by the Government that this tiny White enclave would never form part of the Transkei are about to be thrown out of the window.

The assurances began in 1955 when Dr Verwoerd, then Minister of Native Affairs, told the Port St Johns Farmers' Association through the medium of the local magistrate that the area was not really a "White spot." The reasoning was as follows: Port St Johns was a "European Harbour with a European neighbourhood and with free access to other European areas by means of an open sea route, thus excluding the necessity to pass through Native Reserves."

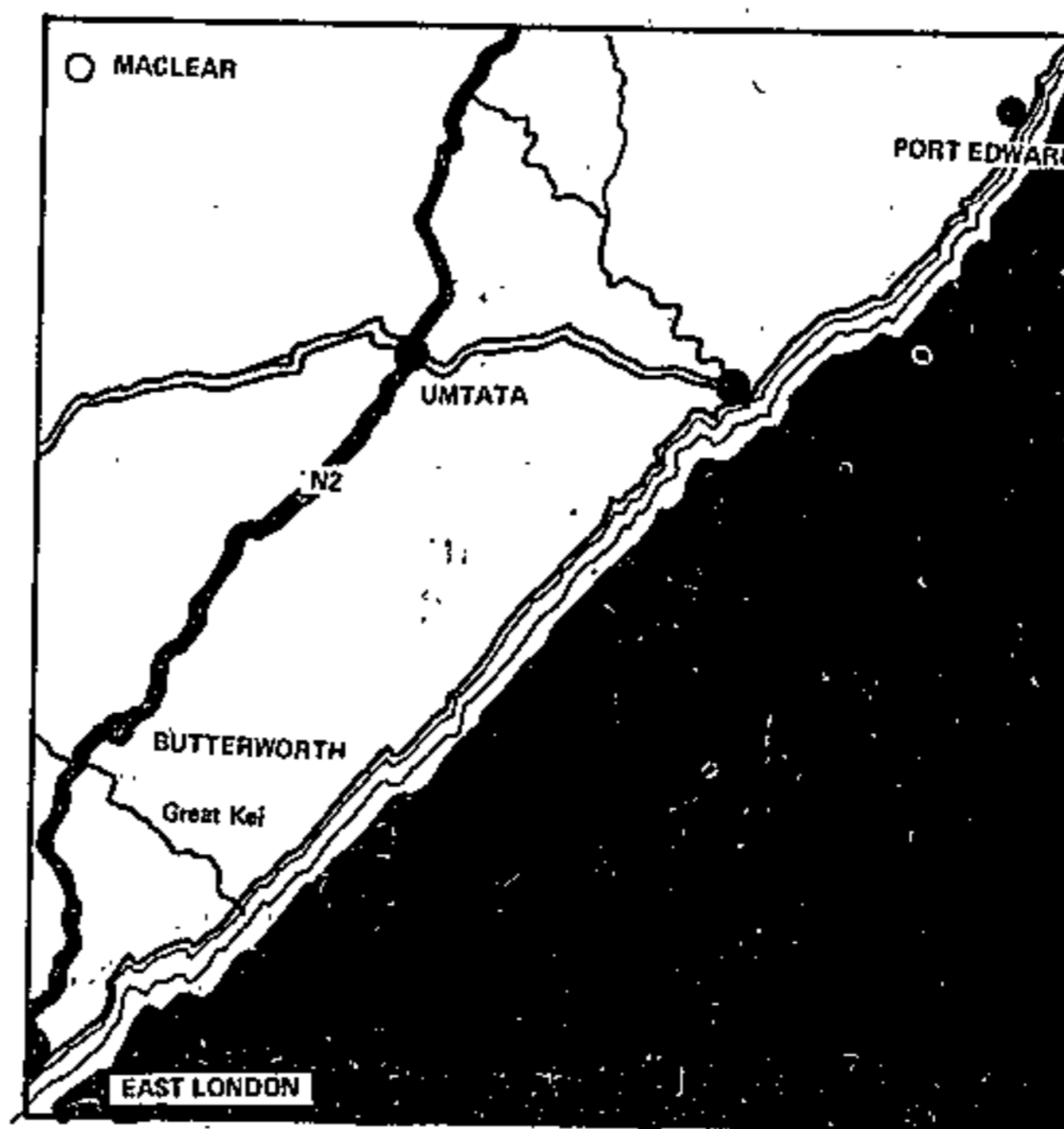
With a tenuous umbilical cord thus established to link Port St Johns with the rest of White South Africa Dr Verwoerd let it be known that the village and district was "recognised . . . as an ordinary European area". This particular status, the farmers were assured, meant that the "South African Native Trust was not interested in acquiring sites forming part of the Port St Johns European area, and that there is no intention to acquire this area by purchase or otherwise for Native settlement".

The "open sea route" which was the key to this classification exercise was, in fact, not open at all. It had been years since any ship had negotiated the treacherous sandbar and cross-currents at the mouth of the Umzimvubu to anchor at the village.

Over the years the theme recurred again and again. Always the Farmers' Association was assured that because Port St Johns was not a White spot it would never become part of the Transkei. But nothing, it seems, would stifle the farmers' doubts. By September 1962 the Government's replies to their persistent queries had become acid-tinged.

Pointing to four "assurances" given in the previous 15 months by, among others, the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Daan de Wet Nel, the department secretary said Mr Nel was "at a loss" to understand their scepticism.

"Neither the town of Port St Johns nor the European area adjoining it will at any time fall in the area of jurisdiction of the



proposed Transkei Government," said the Secretary

Two years later the Farmers' Association was at it again. Warily Mr Nel replied through his private secretary that the Government considered that the "European area" in the district of Port St Johns had been sufficiently entrenched by legislation in that it had been specifically excluded from the Bantu areas of the Republic by the Native Land Act of 1913 and the Native Trust and Land Act of 1936.

"As you are aware the Government is not prepared to purchase any of the farms in the Port St Johns district for Bantu occupation and the Minister has also given the assurance that in terms of Section 60 of the Transkei Constitution Act of 1963 the town of Port St Johns is not to be zoned for Bantu ownership and occupation".

And there matters rested until August 1970 when an exasperated Minister, this time Mr M. C. Botha, "advised" the persistent Farmers' Association through his administrative secretary that "the policy of the Government with regard to the Port St Johns area has in the past been stated in the clearest terms". Mr Botha then reiterated that the White area of Port St Johns will remain White and will never form part of the Bantu governmental area of the Transkei.

Blacks ^{RJM}
^{3/4/75}
jubilant
over Port
St Johns
decision

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Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The representative for Port St Johns in the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mr B. P. Vapi, said the news that Port St Johns would be incorporated into the Transkei had been received with jubilation by Black residents of the area.

"Some Whites in this country, particularly in Port St Johns, are still bent on using apartheid as a weapon to oppress Blacks," Mr Vapi said.

SHARE

"When the Transkei becomes independent colour will no longer be a criterion. Black and White will share equally.

"Sooner or later all public notice boards with 'Whites Only' will disappear in Port St Johns."

Mr Vapi said Blacks would enjoy public facilities without fear of apartheid.

"I reiterate what I have said. We want Whites to stay. We do not want them to leave us in the lurch," said Mr Vapi.

Whites need have no fears when Port St Johns was taken over by the Transkei. It would still remain a tourist attraction and would never be a ghost town.

TOURISTS

He said if tourists throughout the world still visited independent Black states, "what fear will they have in visiting Port St Johns, especially when apartheid will have been scrapped?" he asked.

He said more and more White tourists from South Africa would converge on Port St Johns, just as they still visited neighbouring Black independent states like Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana.

HANSARD 9

Q . column 629-30

7 April 1975

Additional land for Transkei X

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

(a) What is the total area of land estimated to be purchased from Whites for adding to the Transkei during the next five years and: (b) what is the estimated cost for this period.

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The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) In view of the fact that the consolidation proposals still have to be considered by Parliament and that the acquisition of land on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust is *inter alia* subject to the availability of funds, it is not possible to furnish the information requested.

HANSGARD 9

Q. column ~~651-2~~ 651-652

8 April 1975.

1. 103

~~2. 105~~

X Venereal disease/tuberculosis in Trankei/
Ciskei

*21. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Health:

Whether there has been an increase in the incidence of (a) venereal disease and (b) tuberculosis in the (i) Transkei 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 venereal 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 undertaken 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.

Students 'bent on revolution'

RDM 9/4/75

UMTATA — The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, told his Parliament in Umtata yesterday that the students of the Federal Theological Seminary, which moved from Alice to Umtata last month, were a threat to the security of the Transkei and should be removed to Peddie.

He said he had "a most obnoxious document" which had been distributed by students of the seminary "at a so-called church meeting" at Ngangelise Township near Umtata on March 24.

His Cabinet had studied the document thoroughly and had concluded that it was intended to "incite" the people of the Transkei towards revolution.

The document was distri-

buted to Transkeian citizens at "a so-called Black heroes commemoration service" where certain people, including the clergy, were ordered out of the building because their presence was "undesirable".

Chief Matanzima asked what the purpose of the seminary was.

"Is it religious training, or the training of people to bring about revolt against standing authority?"

"I submit that this institution is bent on nothing else than inciting people to change by revolution."

Chief Matanzima quoted from the document which he said was issued by Saso and the Black Peoples Convention which everyone knew to be Leftist organisations.

— Sapa.

Matanzima denies threat to Anglicans

Staff Reporter

TENSION between the Transkei Government and the Anglican Church eased yesterday after a meeting between Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and church representatives.

The meeting took place after a reported threat by the Transkei Chief Minister to expropriate Anglican mission sites unless the church expelled the Federal Theological Seminary from its temporary home at St Bede's College in Umtata.

Cannon Robin Briggs, principal of St Bede's said last night. "It is my impression that Chief Matanzima has made a major effort to defuse the situation."

Chief Matanzima himself denied issuing a blanket threat against the Anglican Church in the Transkei, though admitting that the threat was contained in his notes.

He explained in a special statement to the Legislative Assembly that the notes had been written under provocation, but stressed: "I did not utter these words in the House."

But while dissociating himself from the general warning to the Anglican Church, he reiterated that he would "act firmly" against St Bede's on the Federal Seminary issue.

Chief Matanzima's anger

against St Bede's College and the Federal Seminary was aroused after a service commemorating Black Heroes Day in Ngankhwe township near Umtata.

The service was allegedly held by seminary students, who issued what Chief Matanzima dubbed an "obnoxious document" with the purpose of "inciting people to change by revolution".

Chief Matanzima had two separate meetings with church representatives yesterday — the first with delegates from the Federal Seminary and the second with Cannon Briggs.

The Federal Seminary men who attended the talks were the Rev J. Francois Bill and Dr J. V. Leatt, who were given copies of the "obnoxious" document.

"He required us to study it carefully and to discuss it with our students and staff and promised he would grant us a further interview after that had been done," Mr Bill said.

The clergymen tried to explain that they could not be held responsible for what individual students did as private people.

According to Pressmen in Umtata, the original statement threatening action against the Anglican Church was issued by the Chief Minister's office and a copy — with a covering letter from Chief Matanzima — sent to Cannon Briggs.

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2/103
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Axe still poised, warns chief

Staff Reporters

FEDERAL Theological Seminary authorities yesterday dissociated themselves from "offensive remarks" contained in a document used by some of their students at a "Black Heroes Day" commemorative service in Umtata.

The remarks angered the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and led to his threat to expropriate the Anglican college of St Bede's where the Federal Seminary is temporarily housed.

Although the situation has cooled following talks between Chief Matanzima and clergymen, the Chief Minister made it clear to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that an axe still hung over both the college and the seminary.

"It all depends on them," Chief Matanzima said after describing the documents as blatantly political and an incitement to revolutionary change.

After an interview with Chief Matanzima yesterday, Dr R. T. Simpson, president of the Federal Seminary, promised to tell the students when they returned from holiday that they were guests of the Transkei and should maintain good relations with their hosts.

The Federal Seminary was based in Alice until its land was expropriated by the South African Government last year.

It was learned yesterday that even before the Federal Seminary moved from Alice to Umtata, Chief Matanzima warned clergymen that he would not tolerate any propagandising by Saso militants.

Chief Matanzima was doubly incensed because, as he put it yesterday, "lecturers were involved", a point conceded by a clergyman who has been in the thick of it since the crisis.

THE setbacks in South Viet
nam and Cambodia appear
to have triggered a new on-

Red violence
PAGE
border
Wednesday on the Swazian
months were reported on
today three times in four

Seminary head says row settled

Daily Disp. 11/4/75

1 Clerk's State
2 Mr. Lutz '10/2/75

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UMTATA — The president of the Federal Theological Seminary, Dr T. R. Simpson, came away from a meeting with the Chief Minister of the Transkei yesterday confident that the row between them had been patched up.

Dr Simpson had flown back from Johannesburg to meet the Chief Minister yesterday. He is to return today to continue his business there.

"My discussion with Chief Matanzima was very cordial," Dr Simpson said. "My impression is that he is prepared to listen to our point of view and to work closely with us in clearing up this very unfortunate affair."

Only the day before Chief Matanzima had told the Transkei Legislative Assembly he would expropriate the property of St Bede's College, the Umata Anglican seminary which has been host to the federal Seminary, if it continued to harbour these people.

But in subsequent discussions with St Bede's and Seminary staff that day, the Chief Minister had adopted a more compromising attitude and the business of the expropriation had not been mentioned again.

"Chief Matanzima said nothing to me about expropriating St Bede's," Dr Simpson said. "My impression is that the Chief Minister now intends to handle the matter by discussion between the Transkei Government and the seminary authorities."

"We both hope we will be able to bring this to a satisfactory conclusion. I hope it will be possible to get on

amicably with the government for as long as it is necessary for us to stay in the Transkei."

Dr Simpson said the churches were busy looking for a new site for the seminary, but even if building could be started in 1976, it would probably be something like three years before the seminary would be able to move again.

In a statement he issued after seeing Chief Matanzima, Dr Simpson said it ought to be made clear that the Chief Minister had not issued any threats in Parliament against the Anglican Diocese of St Johns, although it seemed he had contemplated some action against the federal seminary and St Bede's.

Dr Simpson said: "I deeply regret that the Daily Dispatch, for which I have a high regard, has formed the opinion that the Chief Minister has committed himself to a position of extreme hostility toward the seminary. The impression I have formed as a result of my interview with him is that he is prepared to listen to our point of view and to work closely with us in clearing up this very unfortunate affair."

"There has been much misunderstanding here and I hope that the Daily Dispatch will play its part in giving the public a better understanding of what has happened."

Dr Simpson said Chief Matanzima had been under considerable provocation when he made his first statements. He had naturally been much distressed by cer-

tain statements which appeared to have been made by a group which included some people from the seminary.

"I have seen some of the material allegedly used in this service. In my view some of the remarks in the document are offensive and could be construed as a grave discourtesy to the Transkei Government."

"The seminary authorities completely dissociate themselves from these offensive remarks and deeply regret that any members of the seminary community may have in any way been associated with them."

"I believe the Chief Minister has behaved quite properly in asking us to investigate this matter on the return of the students. I believe his willingness to meet us and discuss the matter with us shows a courtesy and restraint which give hope that the relationship between the seminary and the Transkei Government will be harmonious and friendly."

Dr Simpson said students could legitimately hold views about the rightness or wrongness of the separate development policy, but there was no justification for their insulting and offensive language.

The seminary as such was a religious and not a political institution. Individual Christians might well form their own opinions, but they ought to be able to express them without indulging in abuse of particular persons or lending themselves to what could appear to be a violent attack on the particular government in

power.

"I would expect that candidates training for the Christian ministry would be able to express themselves with dignity and restraint."

"The next thing which has to be done is to interview the students when they return and ask them to give an account of their involvement in this matter. Naturally I would like to hear their own account of the matter and to discuss with them the extent of their involvement."

Dr Simpson also said in the interview that there had never been any suggestion that the federal seminary should move to Peddie.

If the Chief Minister had formed the impression that the seminary had been offered a site in Peddie he must have been misinformed.

Dr Simpson said Peddie would anyway have been unsuitable as a site because of its rural location and inaccessibility.

The Republican Government, he said, had in fact made no specific offers of land, although it had offered the co-operation of one of its officers in finding a new site.

"We anticipate we may be able to take up this offer in the near future," Dr Simpson said.

Chief Minister Matanzima reacting to yesterday's Daily Dispatch editorial in which it was said that prosecution of the students concerned would have been better than threats against the seminary, said:

"Courts are meant for criminals and none of the

members of this institution are liable for criminal charges. Subversive activities cannot be allowed to go on unchecked."

"The State has to be saved from any form of incitement to revolution and ejection of the seminary from the Transkei will contribute to the maintenance of law and order in the area."

"No government will wait until its state is plunged into a blood-bath before embarking on preventive measures. I hope the Editor of the Daily Dispatch will not play the part of a godfather to subversive movements."

"My duty is to maintain law and order in the Transkei and I am prepared to do this at any cost regardless of what the people think of me."

"I hope this honourable gentleman, Mr Woods, will not add fuel to the fire, lest we should regard him as an inciter." — DDR.

SA will train new 'warriors'

OWN CORRESPONDENT

RDM 11/4/75

UMTATA.

THE TRANSKEI is to have its own army, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Matanzima, announced yesterday.

He told the Transkei Legislative Assembly the South African Government had agreed to help build the Transkei Army and the training of the first recruits would begin within a few months.

A South African military adviser would take up duty in Umtata within six weeks and he would be followed by a selection team which would assess Transkei candidates aged between 17 and 25 for leadership training.

Chief Matanzima said the decision resulted from a recent visit to the Transkei by the Chief of the South African Defence Force Admiral H. Bierman, and the Chief of the Army, Lt-Gen Magnus Malan.

"Arrangements will be made for an administrative complex and base camp accommodating initially a battalion," Chief Matanzima said.

The Transkeian soldiers will wear South African Army uniforms until independence, after which a typically Transkeian uniform will, it is hoped, be designed.

"Prior to independence, the South African Army will accept full responsibility for all the running costs of the new military unit and, upon independence, all equipment will be handed over to the Transkei."

Chief Matanzima said the decision was the final expression by South Africa of its complete confidence in the loyalty and stability of the Transkei and in its own policy of separate development.

"South Africa has not balked at any of the consequences of its political philosophy. I regard this as one of the most convincing demonstrations of the Republic's bona fides in the field of Black advancement."

The Transkei Government appreciates what has been agreed to and renews its pledge to place warriors of the new Transkei in the forefront of the defence of the

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Port St Johns whites submit delaying plan

103

Daily Dispatch

16/4/75

UMTATA — A scheme to keep Port St Johns zoned exclusively white for a period of ten years has been submitted to the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Botha.

A memorandum drawn up by a joint committee representing the municipality, ratepayers' association and farmers' association of Port St Johns has been presented to the Minister by the United Party MP for Griqualand East, Mr T. G. Hughes.

In Cape Town this week the House of Assembly will debate their recently-tabled recommendation from Mr Botha's department that Port St Johns be ceded to the Transkei, due for independence next October.

Among the suggestions contained in the memorandum is one that a white seconded magistrate and staff, as well as white police, be stationed at this Wild Coast village "in order to attend to the welfare of whites."

And it also said if the scheme to zone the entire municipal area white for ten years was "acceptable to the government" then the whites "should be protected by an Act of Parliament."

"It must be borne in mind whites will be living in a foreign independent state and they have been placed

in this position against their wishes and without prior consultation by the government. Moreover, because some whites have settled in Port St Johns on the strength of government assurances it would never go black, it is respectfully submitted whites here are entitled to preferential treatment," the memorandum said.

In calling for the whole municipal area to be semi-zoned white for ten years, the memorandum suggests that should whites living

there want to leave during this period, they may do so either by selling to the South African Government or to another white person. The government could, for the balance of the ten-year period, lease any purchased property to whites. In addition, whites who wanted to leave should be properly and adequately compensated.

If, at the end of ten years, the Transkei Government felt there was "still no demand by blacks for properties" there, it could be sold to whites at a profit.—DDC.

memo attacked

Daily Dispatch 17/4/75 103

UMTATA — Chief George Matanzima yesterday attacked the "provocative memorandum" submitted to Pretoria by Port St Johns citizens asking that the town be zoned white for ten years.

And the memorandum itself was denounced by prominent Port St Johns businessmen and farmers. The Transkeian Minister of Justice said it was most disheartening that a group of white racialists were attempting to persuade the government to do a most

ridiculous thing.

And this when the Transkei was moving to full autonomy and when the Chief Minister has said categorically that an independent Transkei would be a non-racial state.

Chief George Matanzima said the "provocative memorandum" which had been submitted to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by responsible personalities in Port St Johns deserved the comments of Transkeian citizens.

The request that a white magistrate and staff and white police be stationed at Port St Johns for the welfare of whites was most provocative.

It would appear they have no confidence in the black man to attend to the welfare of whites.

How could Transkei officials co-operate with people who had lost confidence in them before they started working with them.

"We blacks are always prepared to live in harmony with the whites," he said.

Black policemen were forced to stay more than 24km from Port St Johns town. Was this a sign of good neighbourliness?

Chief George said most of the towns and villages in the Transkei had been zoned black and no white people had reported any injustices suffered by them at the hands of black men.

The memorandum was denounced by farmers and business men there who claim it was drafted and sent away in secret. And more than 40 telegrams from residents dissociating themselves from the plan have been sent to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

Meanwhile, the man who for 17 months has been in the forefront of the struggle to keep the town white the Mayor, Mr Mike Richards, is under strong pressure to convene a meeting to determine whether the Municipal

Action Committee still has a mandate to try to prevent a black takeover.

Port St. Johns residents only this week were allowed to view the single copy kept at the municipal offices. It is also clear that the Port St. Johns Farmers' Association does not back the memorandum, in spite of a claim that it, together with the ratepayers' association and the municipality, collaborated in drafting the plan.

In fact, at a fiery meeting of the association held to discuss the matter, the chairman, Mr. George Date, resigned partly because he objected to the manner in which the meeting was allegedly "manipulated" in a bid to secure the association's approval for the plan.

A number of farmers who would have rejected the memorandum were disqualified from voting by the deputy chairman, Dominee A. Naude, on "constitutional grounds."

Mr. Naude has been prominent in the struggle to keep the town zoned exclusively for whites.

The meeting ended in deadlock, nine votes for and against. There is some confusion whether Mr. Date exercised his casting vote against the acceptance of the memorandum before resigning. — DDR-DDC.

16/4/75

St Johns split

Daily Disp. 18/4/75 (103)

UMTATA — The memorandum suggesting Port St Johns be zoned white for ten years has split the small community down the middle — those who want to stay and those who want to leave immediately.

"We are not racists," is, chairman of the action protested the Mayor, Mr committee which drew up Mike Richards, main spokes- the memorandum. man for the group of pen- The leader of the other sioners and businessmen who want to stay and de- resigned as chairman of the velop the town. Mr Richards Farmers' Association this

week, has accused them of delaying tactics.

He and his supporters are hoping to be paid out so they can leave as soon as possible.

Mr Richards said yesterday the memorandum, "described as 'provocative' by the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, was no more than a draft suggestion of what could be done to the mutual benefit of both Port St Johns and the Transkei.

"Both the Chief Minister and the local TLA member, Mr Vapi, have said categorically they want the whites to stay," Mr Richards said.

"And we would love to stay. Few of the 600 whites in Port St Johns want to get out now.

"The people who are doing the shouting are the ones who want to get their money and leave. We are the ones who want to co-operate.

"All we want is to have a bit of breathing space so we can get to know and trust each other and learn to live together."

The memorandum was not a delaying plan. But on the other hand the assimilation of Port St Johns into the Transkei was bound to take some time.

Mr Date, however, was adamant the memorandum was simply a delaying tactic. The action committee — two members each from the Farmers' Association, Ratepayers' Association and town council — had not kept in touch with the people, he said.

The committee had been given a mandate last year to try to keep Port St Johns white. It had gone beyond the mandate now by sending off the memorandum.

"We are in the majority," said Mr Date. "This plan of theirs is impossible — let us be treated in the same way as the traders were. I was a trader before and I was treated very fairly."

His son, Mr Stanley Date, said people in other areas of the Transkei which had been zoned white were finding it difficult to sell their properties. Because they could only sell to other whites, the values came down.

"We want to be paid out before independence," he said. "If the terms were reasonable I would be prepared to lease my farm back from the Government — whether my neighbours are black or not."

Mr Frank Roberts has been circulating a petition withdrawing the action committee's mandate and has 60 signatures so far. He also had 40 telegrams sent off to Cape Town. — ARTHUR ROSE

plea sparks uproar

Sun Tribune 20/4/75 (103)

GRAHAM LINSOTT reports from PORT ST JOHNS

THE Transkei's White enclave of Port St Johns is in an uproar over a memorandum to the Government that calls for a 10-year "White" zoning once the territory gets independence.

Accusations of racism, manipulation and party politics have been directed at the town's six-member Action Committee which was appointed 15 months ago to negotiate with the Government on the Whites' future.

And residents say property values have dropped since the Government announced the town will be absorbed. It is impossible to raise collateral security on previously valuable land.

The municipality concedes that few deposits have been put down on holiday reservations for Christmas. Two hotels have virtually no advanced bookings.

The local farmers' association which is represented on the Action Committee, has withdrawn its support, an opposing petition is being drawn up by townspeople and the Transkei's Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, has condemned the memorandum as provocative.

Shift

Moves in a predominantly United Party area suggest an astonishing shift in attitude. Until recently most people backed the local MP, Mr T. Gray Hughes, in his dealings with the Govern-

ment. But the Mayor of Port St Johns, Mr Mike Richards, who is also chairman of the Action Committee, says the memorandum is not

racialistic but an attempt to stem a sudden exodus which would leave the resort a ghost town.

He says an adjustment period is needed for Whites to see how independence works and decide whether they really will not stay.

"What Transkei African could afford to buy these properties and pay the rates on them to maintain services like the power station?

"If we go Black overnight people will just sell for what they can get and leave.

"The town will fall into ruin with no Transkeians able to afford the properties here and the Transkei will have lost a valuable asset as well as employment for about 3 000 Blacks."

The memorandum asks that property owners

should be entitled to compensation from the Government and a White magistracy and police force should be maintained for 10 years.

Mr Frank Roberts, building contractor, has accused Mr Richards of refusing to call public meeting to discuss the controversy, although the mayor denies he has been asked.

Madness

Mr Roberts has drawn up a petition to the town clerk — with copies for the Government — which disputes the Action Committee's right to negotiate with the Government on people's property without their permission.

"The whole thing is madness," he said. "We will all be ruined if we try to hold on.

"We wanted Port St

Coloureds shocked at St Johns memo

Daily Dispatch 21/4/75 (103)

EAST LONDON — The majority of Coloured people in the Transkei were shocked by the shameful and embarrassing memorandum submitted by the whites of Port St Johns to the Government, the public relations officer of the Labour Party, Dr L. K. Sharpley said yesterday.

Dr Sharpley said those who regarded themselves as Transkeians by birth felt the memorandum was an insult to their capabilities as blacks.

"And we feel this ridiculous racialistic memorandum should be withdrawn immediately and a public apology be made to the Transkei Government by those who are responsible for it," Dr Sharpley added.

He said it was time that whites accepted the facts as

they were and stopped trying to stall for time.

"The welfare of us blacks in the Republic of South Africa is looked after by whites and therefore those whites who expect to live in the Transkei have to accept that their interests will be looked after by blacks," Dr Sharpley said.

He advised non-racialistic whites in Port St Johns to weed out all those who are racialists and let them pack their bags and move out because they would cause racial friction in the future.

To the whites of South Africa he said, "start making friends with us now and not make enemies by denying us basic human recognition." — DDR.

Don't return yet, students are told

Own Correspondent

DMTATA. — Students at St Bede's Anglican Theological College in Dmtata have been told not to come back until the atmosphere between the Federal Seminary and the Transkei Government has cleared.

Messages went out to students last week that they were not to come back to Umtata for the beginning of the new term yesterday.

The principal of St Bede's, Canon R. Briggs, said the start of the term had been delayed to allow the Federal Seminary authorities and the Transkei Government to

clear up any remaining differences between them.

In any case, he said, facilities like the library and the new kitchen were not yet in full operation — he hoped they would be in working order within a week.

DISCUSS

The president of the Federal Seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson, said his students had all come back and lectures had started yesterday. He hoped to discuss the controversy with them before his invitation to meet the chief minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, again later this week.

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4.21

Chief outlines Transkei's future policy

STAR
22/4/75

The Transkei's policy after independence next year will be one of capitalism with a conscience with no possibility of private industry being nationalised.

The Transkei will be non-racial and labour unions will not be allowed.

These were the main points made by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser

Mantanzima, at a lunch in Johannesburg today.

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

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

The Chief Minister said encouragement of industrial development would remain the cornerstone of the Transkei Government's policy—"and of any other that may succeed us."

Giving the assurance that the Transkei would be non-racial, he said: "While we do not propose to preserve racial barriers unnecessarily we shall not force integration down anyone's throat. Public amenities will, by and large, be open to all.

"Price selectivity will, of course, be operative and no swamping of sophisticated amenities by socially unacceptable elements need, therefore, be anticipated:

"White residents willing to identify completely with the Transkei will be able to become citizens—with all that it entails. This will, of course, also apply to industrialists and their staff."

NOT APPLICABLE

Chief Matanzima also gave Whites the assurance that they would not be harrassed or discriminated against, but neither would they be treated as a special group.

On labour relations in the Transkei, he said South African labour legislation would not be applicable to industrial areas in the Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said his government had consistently taken the stand that trade unions, with all their potential for disruption, were undesirable and even harmful in a developing country as the Transkei.

HANDBOOK II

Q. column 781-2
22 April 1975.

103

X Inclusion of Harding area into Transkei

*29. Mr. C. A. VAN COLLER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) (a) Whether the Transkei Government has made representations to him for the inclusion of the Harding area into the Transkei;
- (2) whether the representations have been considered by the Government; if so, with what result.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Yes, in connection with the Bantu Areas situate in the district of Alfred.
- (2) No, seeing that the area concerned forms part of a homeland, viz. kwaZulu, it is in the first place a matter between the Transkei and kwaZulu.

HANSARD 11

Q. 796

23 April 1975.

**House for Chief Justice of High Court
of Transkei**

103

255. Mr. T. G. HUGHES asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether a house is being built or is to be built for the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Transkei; if so, what is the (a) cost of the (i) land on which the house is to be built, (ii) buildings, (iii) landscaping and laying out of the gardens, (iv) architect's fees and (v) quantity surveyor's fees and (b) estimated cost of the furnishings.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes.

- (a) (i) The house is to be built on state-owned land and the site has not been valued yet.
- (ii) Estimated at R206 573.
- (iii) Not known as yet.
- (iv) The statutory 6 per cent of the building costs.
- (v) The statutory 2½ per cent of the building costs.
- (b) The Chief Justice will make use of his own furnishings.

Silence shrouds seminary talks

Natal Mercury Reporter

25/4/75

103

UMTATA — A crucial meeting between the Transkei Cabinet and the authorities of the Federal Theological Seminary, which is threatened with eviction from the homeland, ended with both sides refusing to speak to the Press yesterday.

Approached immediately after yesterday's meeting the Transkei's leader, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said:

"This matter is confidential. I have no comment to make."

He and his Cabinet met a delegation of college principals from the Seminary as well as the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of St. Johns, the Rt. Rev. James Schuster, and Canon R. Briggs, the principal of St. Bedes Anglican College, which is threatened with expropriation should it continue to harbour the Federal Seminary's 113 students and 15 staff members.

When reporters visited the Seminary shortly after the meeting, doors were closed in their faces by students, who

explained they had been summoned to a confidential meeting with members of the Seminary delegation.

The Seminary arrived in Umtata six weeks ago after the property it had occupied for 12 years at Alice was expropriated by the South African Government, ostensibly to give nearby Fort Hare University room to expand.

A few weeks after their arrival in Umtata, Chief Matanzima initially threatened to close the Anglican Diocese and seize all the Church's mission sites unless the Federal Seminary was expelled.

Seminary take-over was 'piracy'

Natal Mercury 25/4/8
Political Correspondent

103

CAPE TOWN—The Government's forced take-over of the Federal Seminary at Alice, in the Eastern Cape was yesterday condemned as "an act of piracy" by Dr. Alex Boraine, Progressive Party MP for Pinelands.

Dr. Boraine was reacting to the statement made the previous day by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, on the expropriation of the Seminary for use by the University of Fort Hare.

"It is astonishing that the Minister should make a statement at this late stage, bearing in mind that the expropriation

order was served on the Seminary as far back as November last year.

"The Minister's belated attempt to defend what can only be described as an act of piracy will convince no one who is aware of the history of the Seminary," he said.

Dr. Boraine disputed the Minister's claim that Fort Hare had no land to expand on.

Fort Hare, he said, had a "fair amount of room" left for buildings and there was unbuilt-up land in almost any direction "for scores of miles."

Dr. Boraine accused Mr. Botha of revealing "a total lack of sensitivity" towards the history of Black South Africans.

"The land on which the Seminary stands was part of the site given to the Church of Scotland by Chief Thyall more than 100 years ago for the work of the Church in education, medicine and other missionary endeavours.

"It is ironical that the Seminary should be expropriated in terms of the South African Bantu Trust and Land Act, thus making this land legally Black, yet placing it formally in the hands of those who impose White policies on Blacks.

"There is no indication that the Government has at any time sought the views of Black religious, social or political leaders.

"One is forced to the conclusion that the real reason for the take-over is that the life style of the Seminary, based on a Christian community, with no heed to racial discrimination, is an embarrassment to Fort Hare," said Dr. Boraine.

Transkei move to alter vote

Natal Mercury Reporter

26/4/78

UMTATA — A move is afoot among Parliamentarians here to ensure that the Transkei's next Chief Minister is chosen from among their ranks.

At present it is unquestioned that the successor to Chief Matanzima will be his brother, the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

However there is known to be deep dissatisfaction among Pondos at their under representation in the top echelons

of Government — in spite of two Cabinet Ministers, the Chairman of The Assembly and a front bencher.

It is pointed out by a Mercury source not one of the eastern Pondo MPs joined in the censure of Front Bencher Mr. Cromwell Diko when he was attacked two weeks ago for a powerful verbal assault on the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Z. M. Mabandla.

Leadership of the group is said to fall not on the shoulders of the paramount Chief of the Eastern Pondos, Chief Botha Sigcau, but on those of his daughter, Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau.

REV KOTZE

Daily Dispatch 26/4/76
Seminary:

bishop's

103

questions

JOHANNESBURG — There were "serious grounds for sinister suspicions" as to the true motive underlying the Government's expropriation of the Federal Seminary at Alice, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg said yesterday.

The Right Rev Timothy Bavin added: "These are only strengthened by the timing of the order — all the students had left and only a month was given to find and move to new premises — an absurd and totally unreasonable demand which was plainly impossible to fulfil."

"It all looks like a major attack on the Church and is certainly at variance with the claim that we are a Christian country," concluded Bishop Bavin.

Earlier the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, had issued a 1300-word statement on the expropriation.

"I wanted the Federal Theological Seminary's property, the seminary would not sell it to me so I took

THE GOVERNMENT is likely to use the independence of the Transkei — expected in about two years' time — as a spring-board for launching a new-deal policy for urban Blacks.

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
and MARTIN CREAMER

This is being brought about by the fact that it will have to make special provision for Transkeians living in "White" South Africa.

The Transkei Government — which is already in discussions with the South African Government on this point — has made it clear that it does not expect its citizens to be treated as second-class foreigners in South Africa after independence.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, told the Express in Johannesburg this week that he expected them to be treated in the same way as Italians, Germans or any other foreigners.

He said the Transkei would be multiracial — with public amenities open to all races.

In turn he hoped Transkeians in South Africa would also be allowed unrestricted use of buses, trains, hotels, restaurants, theatres and public amenities.

While Chief Matanzima was careful to stress that he could not dictate to the South African Government and would not make demands, he was adamant that Transkeians would not be reduced to a "second-class foreigner" status.

"I can only appeal to the South African Government to treat Transkeians as we shall treat South Africans and other foreigners in an independent Transkei," he said.

Chief Matanzima's statement highlights what has become a keen issue within National Party circles.

Many senior Government men are pointing out that, since there are about a million Transkeians permanently in "White" South Africa, the homeland's independence will create an entirely new situation created by areas.

History

What is more, it is a new situation created by the implementation of separate development — and which therefore cannot be passed off as a product of history, which is the argument usually employed by Nationalists to explain discriminatory practices.

So there will have to be policy adjustments to meet this new situation.

If policy is adjusted to meet the position of Transkeians in "White" South Africa, it can hard-

ly exclude other urban Blacks — since it would be an impossible task for police and other officials to distinguish between them on a day-to-day basis.

Therefore this could be the jumping-off point for a whole new deal for urban Blacks.

Just how far the changes should go is still being hotly debated.

Professor Ben Vosloo, professor of political science at the University of Stellenbosch, believes Transkeian foreigners in South Africa may enjoy a status akin to foreigners from Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana — but not the status of a White foreigner.

While in South Africa they would obviously be subject to the laws of the country, he says — pointing out that American Blacks and White foreigners are subjected to laws such as the Group Areas Act and the Immorality Act when in South Africa.

He says he foresees hotels and restaurants and perhaps other public facilities being open to all — but believes little else will change.

Commenting on this, Lesotho and Botswana government representatives in South Africa said their citizens enjoyed no special foreigner status in South Africa — unless they were on official visits.

A senior Government official in Pretoria said that, within "practical limits", he foresaw the Transkeian having, "by and large", the rights of any other foreigner.

"A country does not discriminate against the foreigner of another country", he said. He anticipated that special diplomatic, labour and trade agreements would be drawn up between South Africa and an independent Transkei.

Professor Willem Kleynhans, professor of political science at the University of South Africa, said Transkeian independence would provide a lever to change the position of the Blacks in South Africa.

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RDM 28/4/75

Seminary gets R2m recompense

Staff Reporter

THE FEDERAL Seminary at Alice has been paid compensation by the Government of more than R2-million, but it cannot touch the money until the institution's full claims have been settled, according to the Christian Leader, the Presbyterian and Congregational Church journal.

The journal, the mouth-piece of two churches represented at the seminary, says in its latest issue there is still an urgent need for funds to help the seminary through its interim period at Umtata.

The seminary has been forced to move to make way for the expansion of the University of Fort Hare.

According to the journal, the seminary is straining under the sudden and severe expenses — more than R10 000 for the move from Alice, R750 monthly for furniture storage and R200 000 which the proposed emergency buildings are expected to cost.

There is already a huge overdraft at the bank in Umtata.

Daily Disp 29/4/73

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Seminary paid R2m for land

UMTATA — The president of the Federal Theological Seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson, confirmed yesterday that more than R2 million had been paid out in compensation for the seminary's property at Alice, expropriated last month.

But it seemed that this was not enough, he said. "We were told this was the maximum the Government was allowed to pay out," Dr Simpson said. "But we still have to consider whether to accept it or not.

"Our researches so far indicate that this figure is a far from adequate payment."

Dr Simpson said the seminary had submitted its claim and requested an advance payment, but instead they had been paid out directly.

"At the moment, though, our biggest worry is to keep the sum intact until we are ready to start building again. We shall have to have it invested against inflation because our expenses will be very high once we start building and moving again."

Unfortunately the move to Umtata had involved the seminary in considerable expense and it was having to dip into capital. While he had not issued an appeal for money, Dr Simpson said, the seminary was glad people had continued to send donations. — DDR.

Daily Disp 30/4/95
**New hospital
for homeland**

103

UMTATA — Thafalofetsi Mission Hospital of the Ned erduits Gereformeerde Kerl in the Kentane district will be the second mission hospi tal in the homeland to be taken over by the Transkeian Government.

The takeover comes into effect today when the Minis ter of Health in the Transkei Chief J. D. Moshesh, pays an official visit to the hospita for the first time.

Dr N. D. Geldenhuys, only doctor and also medical superintendent at the hospi tal, said he would continue with his work as usual after the takeover. The hospital has 299 beds with a staff of 176 professional and non-pro fessional. There will be no formal ceremony to mark the occasion. — DDR.

- 1 Transkei
- 2 Hospitals

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Co-operatives can boost Transkei economy?

Daily Dispatch
30/4/75

ALICE — Research that has important implications for the development of the homelands has just been completed. Mr James Language of the Department of Business Economics of the University of Fort Hare made a study of the co-operative as a development tool in the homelands for his MComm degree.

Research encompassing 920 farmers in the Transkei showed that the maize yields of co-operative members surpassed those of non-members by at least 50 per

cent per hectare. In certain cases the disparity was 200 per cent on the conservative basis of 50 per cent higher maize yields relevant to co-operative members, almost a million bags of maize extra could be produced annually in the Transkei if the co-operative movement was fully extended. Under co-operation the situation might even develop that the Transkei could become an exporter instead of an importer of maize.

At the moment only six per cent of the potential co-operatives have been established in the Transkei. The major problem is lack of suitable staff. At the end of 1972 approximately 15 000 small farmers in the Transkei were co-operative members, whereas the potential membership was approximately 300 000.

Besides, as a tool in development of economic interests the co-operative also serves to improve the social conditions of a community. — DDC.

Seminary — blacks were consulted says Botha

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Dispat-d
6/5/75

CAPE TOWN — Black leaders were consulted about the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday.

But as these consultations were held in confidence, the Minister said he would not reveal their names.

Mr Botha was responding to a speech by Dr A. L. Boraine (PP, Pinelands) who had asked the minister which black social political or religious leaders were consulted before the decision to expropriate the seminary was taken.

The minister said there was a black minister in the seminary delegation which met him, but he would not disclose the names of other black people consulted.

Earlier in the session, Mr Botha told Mr T. Aronson (UP, Walmer) that although the seminary was situated in the Ciskei homeland, the Ciskei Government had not been consulted about the expropriation.

In another question this session, Mr Botha told Dr Boraine that although the South African Bantu Trust Fund would be the body providing the funds for the expropriation, no black people had a say in its allocation.

So, which black people the minister consulted remains a mystery.

In reply to another question by Dr Boraine about why the notice of expropriation was only 30 days, the Minister said although the notice was indeed 30 days, this was not notice to the seminary to leave the premises at Alice.

The date of departure from the seminary site at Alice was to be negotiated with the University of Fort Hare, but the seminary authorities had in any event decided to leave.

Asked by Dr Boraine whether there were any other reasons for the expropriation besides the need for land by the University of Fort Hare, Mr Botha replied that the reasons which had

Although the seminary authorities and others had suggested there were other motives, this was aimed at creating suspicion.

However, a subsidiary reason for the expropriation was the fact that the seminary had not used the facilities at Fort Hare, although this had been an important consideration when the seminary was established in 1961.

As the seminary did not use the university facilities, it was quite possible for it to be established elsewhere.

Although the Government had offered the seminary authorities assistance in finding a new site, Mr Botha refused to give the assurance to Dr Boraine that students of all races would be permitted to study at the new seminary site.

In his capacity as Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, he was only responsible for black students and could not answer for the position of Coloured, Indian and white theological students. This had wider policy implications.

Questioned by Mr G. B. D. McIntosh (UP, Pinetown) whether he was aware that the seminary had, for theological reasons, been considering moving closer to an urban area, Mr Botha replied: "I am not aware of that." — PC.

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Casino for St Johns?

Hotelier won't say

*Daily
Jop.
6/5/77*

UMTATA — Mr Eli Spilkin refused to comment yesterday on weekend reports that he was planning a casino for Port St Johns in an independent Transkei.



MR SPILKIN

"I'm not saying a word," said Mr Spilkin, an Umtata-based businessman who owns a hotel at Port St Johns.

He was reported to have said he was going ahead on the assumption that private investment would be welcome in Port St Johns to stop it withering away as a holiday resort. His plans — for a casino like those in Swaziland and Lesotho — would cost about R250 000.

But this was "peanuts", according to another hotelier in Port St Johns.

Mr Richard Hardman, who has the other two hotels in the town, said he and his associates were ready to invest R1 million as soon as it became clear that a casino would be possible.

"Nobody could hope to start a casino which would grace Port St Johns for a mere trifle like R250 000," Mr Hardman said.

"If gambling is to be allowed, the XDC would probably be involved. But if private enterprise is given a chance we would open with R1 million. We wouldn't think of starting with less than that."

Transkei

post for exile

Daily
Dispatel
7/5/75

DURBAN — A political exile and a university professor are among those earmarked for top posts in an independent Transkei's foreign service.

The Transkei's acting Chief Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday confirmed that a former member of the banned Pan African Congress, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, had been appointed to the foreign service.

Another appointment is Professor J. Njisane, head of the African Studies Division of the University of California.

Chief Matanzima said Mr Letlaka would "definitely" be arriving in the Transkei before independence, tentatively scheduled for October next year.

He did not expect Mr Letlaka "to have any difficulty" getting back in to South Africa, even though he was deported from Lesotho in 1965 shortly after winning an appeal against a conviction and three year sentence for plotting the overthrow of the South African Government.

A lawyer, Mr Letlaka fled South Africa soon after Sharpeville, and after being deported from Lesotho was also deported from Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya before being granted political asylum in Britain in 1969.

Prof Njisana left South Africa in the 1960s. He was a member of the staff of the Sociology Department of the University of Natal, and is an uncle of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

It is understood others earmarked for top posts in the foreign service include two Transkei school inspectors, Mr S. Qaba and Mr A. Ndleleni, and Mr Digby Koyana, an advocate. — DDC.

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Daily Dispatch 8/5/75

Mdantsane, Zwelitsha industry needs incentives says economist

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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.

Two Boss agents hired by Transkei Government

Sun. Trib. 11/5/75 (103)

By GRAHAM LINSCOTT

THE Transkei Government has appointed two men reputed to be former BOSS agents to its Department of Information.

And in a move which has equally astounded opposition Transkei politicians, a former member of the banned Pan-African Congress who is now living in exile in Britain has been appointed to the Transkei's Foreign Service.

Mr Knowledge Guzana, Leader of the Transkei Legislative Assembly Opposition, this week described the appointments as "completely baffling — it's like tying lions to sheep."

The men reputed to have been employed until recently by the Bureau for State Security are the Rev. A. L. Socikwa, formerly a Methodist minister at Alice, and Mr M. V. D. Lila.

The former PAC man is Mr Tsepo Letlaka, a Transkei lawyer who has been deported from

Lesotho, Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya.

He fled to Lesotho soon after the 1960 Sharpeville shooting and five years later was sentenced in a Lesotho court to three years' jail for plotting to overthrow the South African Government.

He won an appeal against sentence and conviction and was deported, eventually settling in Britain where he was granted political asylum in 1969.

Confirmed

Mr Leylaka's appointment to the Foreign Service was confirmed this week by the Transkei's Minister of the Interior, Chief George Matanzima.

Mr Guzana said he was disturbed at the appointment of Mr Socikwa and Mr Lila.

"It is quite correct that they worked for the Bureau for State Security," he said.

"They operated openly from the bureau office here. Everybody knew who they were. It seems that at first they were going to make their careers with the bureau but now they have switched.

"I find this very disturbing. How can these people be proper information officials with their background?"

"It requires a psychological somersault suddenly to look a person straight-on instead of peeping over his shoulders."

Mr Guzana said he was finding it increasingly difficult to fathom the thinking of Chief Kaizer Matanzima, the Chief Minister.

"The whole thing is illogical. He is putting BOSS men in with the PAC. He seems to be shifting the whole time. I think people in Pretoria must be getting rather worried as well."

He said he looked to the

Transkei's approaching independence, provisionally set for October next year, with increasing trepidation.

Mr Soncikwa declined to say if he had worked for BOSS, and said: "You had better ask your source of information that. But I will tell you I am still a member of the Methodist church and an ordained minister."

Tape recorder

Mr Soncikwa was asked to leave a Black Heroes Day meeting in Umtata two months ago, allegedly because he had a tape recorder with him.

The Rev. J. C. Mvusi, chairman of the Methodist Church's Clarkebury (Umtata) district, said that although Mr Soncikwa was an ordained minister, he had no appointment at present.

"It was known that he worked for BOSS," Mr Mvusi said. "But I would not say this was generally accepted as right by the people."

COURSE FOR TRANSKEI ENVOYS DUE

Political Reporter

A NINE-MONTH training course for the first Black officials of the Transkei Government's Department of Foreign Affairs begins in Pretoria next month.

Earmarked to attend the course is a former member of the banned Pan African Congress, Mr. Tsepo Betlaka, expected to be allowed back into South Africa in a few weeks.

He left hurriedly 15 years ago soon after PAC was banned following Sharpeville.

Sources in Umtata also say two alleged former agents of South Africa's Bureau for State Security were likely to attend the course, to be conducted by the Department of Foreign Affairs or the Department of Information.

The two, the Rev. A. L. Socikwe and Mr. M. V. D. Lila, were recruited by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's Government for the Transkei's new Department of Information.

Among others likely to attend are Mr. Digby Koyana, a Transkei advocate, and two school inspectors, Mr. S. Qaba and Mr. L. Ndeleni.

Although the Transkei's acting Chief Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has confirmed that Professor J. Njisane will be joining the Foreign Affairs Department, it is not known if he will be attending the course.

Kakana back and bubbling with ideas

UMTATA — "I want to hear no theories", the Transkei's Secretary for Education, Mr G. Kakana, told the men who came to meet him when he arrived in Britain last month.

He told them he had come to watch the relations between people, and to study the efficiency and finesse famous in the British educational system.

Mr Kakana returned a few days ago and is back at his job, bubbling with ideas and enthusiasm.

In his tour through England, Scotland and Wales as guest of the British Council, he had a chance to meet administrators and watch them at their jobs.

His hosts drew up a programme which included a lot of time in actual work situations. He was able to follow case studies in different departments and actually joined delegations who came to interview different officials.

He was impressed by the spirit of professionalism and the way teachers were not allowing themselves to stagnate in their jobs. All were experts in their fields and were active, not only in the school, but in societies and professional committees at regional and national level as well.

This was partly a result of thorough teacher training. The old isolated teacher training college was going out, Mr Kakana said. It was being combined with schools of technology and social work.

In-service training was compulsory at least once every seven years. But most teachers went off every year for a course of some kind or other.

The children had taken up the same sort of attitude and the emphasis was more on learning than on teaching.

— DDR.

One small step

F.M. 16/5/75

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Political independence for the Transkei may be only a short step away.

But economic independence still requires some gigantic strides

Sixteen months hence the Transkei should be taking its first hesitant steps as an "independent" Homeland — the first-born of separate development's grand strategy to stem, if not reverse, the flow of rural Africans to urban areas.

When the territory launches into independence next year, probably in October, it will be more than 17 years since the passing of the Promotion of Bantu Self-government Act, which crystallised Dr Verwoerd's Bantustan concept.

There has, of course, been steady development administratively and politically, leaving — as Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima points out — one overriding goal: economic development.

As he stresses, it must take the form of a revitalised agriculture as a base for secondary industry which, in turn, must be dramatically expanded to employ those who'll need to be siphoned off the land. It's going to call for a superhuman effort all round if there's to be a substantial change in employment, or subsistence, patterns which have endured down the years.

There are 30 000 new work-seekers from the Transkei each year. Out of a labour potential of nearly 310 000 men, some 257 000 (up 100 000 in six years) are reckoned by the Transkei Interior Department to be working in SA. All told, some 47 500 men are employed in the Transkei (of whom 20 000 are employed by the Transkeian government itself).

Earnings of migratory workers are R115m a year (up from R65m two years ago when wages began advancing appreciably) and a move is now well advanced to channel some of it back into the Homeland through a 30% compulsory deferred pay scheme. This R35m would otherwise barely circulate in the local economy. The *SA Yearbook* reckons "not much more than 20%" of

migrant incomes can be taken to be remitted to the Homelands.

Doubtlessly there'll be some strong reactions, just as there were to Lesotho's deferred pay scheme. But the Transkei government views a massive repatriation of capital as vital.

It's not hard to see why, when one looks at the pathetic progress on the agricultural front, despite the dedicated efforts of various official bodies over the last 15 years.



Matanzima . . . agriculture must come first

The root of the problem is, of course, migratory labour. Aside from the general lure of city lights, illiterate folk often identify manhood with working on the mines. Agriculture thus gets left to the very young, the very old and the women, who have very little incentive to raise productivity. Essentially, land is

regarded as an old-age haven.

Equally, the system of land tenure — controlled and apportioned in small un-economic lots (1-2 hectares) by chiefs and headmen — and the continuing emphasis on livestock as the store of wealth, works against any real advancement.

The upshot is miserably low yields (3-4 bags/hectare of maize against a potential 30-35 bags, which leads to "imports" of around 190 000 tons a year); a 1% stock turnover; and overgrazing, averaging around 2m large stock against a carrying capacity of 1,8m during the last 15 years.

Nevertheless quite a lot has been done to modernise agriculture:

- There's been some kibbutz-type regrouping of huts to make more land available;
- The establishment of a series of co-ops (which have yet to catch on);
- A move towards one-channel marketing of meat, hides, and wool, so as to encourage better grades and achieve better prices;
- Some successful tea-growing (450 hectares producing 420 tpa); establishment of nearly 2 000 hectares of phormium tenax plantations;
- Plans for stock improvement, including Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) ranching with Black participation; and
- Irrigation projects covering 4 000 hectares at Qamata and 1 000 hectares at nearby Ncora.

Forestry is the biggest revenue earner expected to bring in R2m this year. This will more than double the proceeds of the last five years. Afforestation will result in an eventual 70 000 hectares of workable land, treble 1961's total.

But, without widespread and thorough going land reform, nothing meaningful will be attained. And chiefs and headmen are the lynchpins of any progress in this direction.

Financial Mail May 16 1975

In the 110-man Legislative Assembly with a majority of 65 nominated chiefs (who overwhelmingly support Paramount Chief Kaiser's Transkei National Independence Party) land reform is a hot political issue, and one which no one has so far dared to meet head on.

Yet Minister of Justice George Matanzima believes it can be achieved "with education and persuasion". He points out that land reclamation, now accepted by 60% of tribal areas, was once strongly opposed by the highly-conservative, traditionalist chiefs.

Indeed, he says a start on land reform will be made by placing selected Black farmers on White farms to be incorporated into the Transkei in areas like Mount Fletcher, Maclear, Ongeluksnek and Indwe.

As for industrial development, it still barely exists though XDC MD Franko Maritz is quick to point out the tempo was picked up during the last four of its 10-year existence. "The ripple effect has now become a small wave," he enthuses.

For the first six years, XDC's efforts to woo industry resulted only in a bag factory at Butterworth, chosen as a growth point because of its proximity to East London and essential services.

Today, the first industrial area of 50 sites totalling 40 hectares is full with a wide range of activities and a start has been made on a second 340 hectares area nearby. Of three companies already booked, one is the civil engineering giant Dorman Long. Umtata is also ready for industrial development and from now on the XDC will be promoting both equally.

Biggest industrialist to date has been Kenier van Rooyen's Pep Stores with a R10m blanket and clothing manufacturing factory to employ 2 700. All told, manufacturing — which includes matches, timber veneers, textiles, hard-

ware, furniture, and weaving — was employing 4 050 at end-1974.

Last fiscal year the XDC for the first time over-spent its budget of R24m (R9m), and is projecting R52m for 1975-76.

But there are clouds on this horizon, too. With the Berlin area, between East London and Kingwilliamstown, being pushed by Pretoria as a new SA growth point (along with Richards Bay and Saldanha), why should industrialists opt for peripheral Transkei?

Maritz avers basic concessions will still be more attractive:

- Working capital for plant and machinery at 2,5%;
- Building rentals at 5,5% of cost;
- A 40% rail rebate on goods manufactured within and sold beyond the Transkei (putting an industrialist on a par with rivals in Durban and PE); and
- White housing rents at 2,5% of cost.

"Perhaps most important of all," he says, "labour turnover is about 10%, whereas in most border areas it's around 40%. Until supply exceeds demand it'll probably remain that way."

Maritz admits he's out to protect industrialists who go there. "We must safeguard their viability. If the market is there, we'll let any number of one kind in. But at the moment — in consumer goods — it must be first-come-first-served. In, say, 10 years time it might be different. After all, we've a tremendous vested interest, carrying 60% of the total financial burden."

While the XDC is urging industrialists to go to the Transkei (and Ciskei) — with a generally tight money situation outside working to its advantage — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima has also been pushing the boat along.

Dropping any hint of an anti-White stance, he recently emphasised to

Johannesburg businessmen that:

- An independent Transkei would be non-racial;
- There would be no nationalisation of industry;
- Agency agreements, which have failed to draw industrialists, would probably be extended beyond 25-years and indefinitely if needs be (some say he's planning to drop the whole agency idea anyway);
- Taxes would be at most on a par with those of SA;
- White schools and hospitals would continue to exist;
- There would be no trade unions at the outset, though they might be allowed later, with "carefully circumscribed" powers.

Chief Kaiser tells the *FM* that everything at present points to the Transkei becoming independent towards the end of next year. He feels the territory is poised for a tourist boom and wants the XDC to ensure that everything is ready to take full advantage of it.

He envisages:

- The development of the 450km Wild Coast as a major tourist attraction;
- The establishment of a chain of nature reserves;
- The possible development of a harbour at the mouth of the Mtata River big enough to take cruise ships;
- The construction of hotels and a major marina-style development on the coast to accommodate tourists; and
- The building of an international airport outside Umtata.

A customs and monetary union (not to mention transport, labour and other links) will keep the Transkei economy tied to SA. So, while October 1976 may herald political independence and self-esteem, economically it cannot mean anything more than continued dependence.

Daily Post 23/5/75

Kaiser, Maritz to tour overseas for industry

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EAST LONDON — The managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, leaves for Britain and Europe at the end of June for discussions to attract industrialists to invest in the Transkei and Ciskei in terms of the white agency agreement.

He will be accompanied by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to give industrialists his personal guarantees and assurances of a stable future in the Transkei after independence.

Mr Boet Faure, Secretary to the Chief Minister's Department and of Finance will also accompany the party.

In London they will attend a one-day seminar on June 3 sponsored by a bank and a publishing company to discuss investment opportunities in South Africa.

A large number of British industrialists have already indicated their willingness to attend the seminar.

The objective of the seminar is to: make European industrialists and businessmen aware of the industrial potential of South Africa; explain how they can share in this industrial potential through direct investment.

Speakers at the seminar will include Chief Matanzima, Mr Maritz, Dr Carel de Wet, South African Ambassador to Britain and other prominent South Africans.

Before the seminar Chief Matanzima and Mr Maritz will meet 30 bankers and financiers privately for discussions.

On July 4, they travel to Amsterdam, Holland where they will be meeting 80 industrialists for talks. From Amsterdam the party continues to France where Mr Maritz will be addressing the Industrial Employers Association of France.

Mr Maritz will also travel to Western Germany and Rome where he has already signed agreements with prominent industrialists who are moving into the Transkei and Ciskei.

He will have further talks with these industrialists and with several others who have inquired about investing in these two homelands.

Mr Maritz, who is in Windhoek to attend the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (he is chairman of the Afrikaans Sakekamer in East London), took the Afrikaans businessman, the Sakekamers and the Handelsinstituut to task for their lack of participation in the development of the homelands.

"It is the tragic truth that the Afrikaans businessman, Sakekamers and the Handelsinstituut are making little positive contribution towards homeland development, in fact I can almost say it is almost nil," he said.

The people actually involved in this development

are the other South Africans — the English, Greeks, Jews and many overseas investors, virtually every European.

The market in the Transkei was beginning to explode. As an example he quoted the turnover of the XDC's wholesale division which shot up from R1 million in 1969 to R17 million in 1975, an increase of 1700 per cent in seven years. Sales of motor vehicles increased from 300 units in 1969 to 3000 in 1974 and liquor sale (excluding Bantu beer) increased from R1 million in 1971 to R7 million in 1974. — DDR.

800 waited
in vain

EAST LONDON — More than 800 Transkeians, some of whom sang and danced in the Duncan Village Community Centre here yesterday afternoon, did not hear the man they came for.

The Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima did not arrive for a meeting called for the installation of a Transkei urban board committee for East London and Mdantsane.

The meeting, the first called by a Transkeian minister in this area since the ban on Transkei meetings in Mdantsane earlier this year, was to have given a chance to the Transkei Government to give a clear statement to Transkeians as to their position in places like Mdantsane.

The man under whom the urban board committee is to work, Mr W. Nkulu, the Transkei's "ambassador" to urban areas in the Eastern Cape, arrived with nominees for the committee and it was learnt then that Chief George had had to attend a funeral of a TLA member.

— DDR.

SA trains
Transkei
diplomats

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government has appointed 11 officers to be trained for foreign service in preparation for independence and the eventual establishment of diplomatic missions abroad.

This was announced in Umtata yesterday by the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima said they would receive their preliminary training of between three to five months, beginning on June 2, in South Africa's departments of Foreign Affairs and of Information in Pretoria.

"Thereafter, they will be posted to various Republican missions abroad where they will round off their training before the Transkei becomes independent.

"This undertaking to train Black officers to become Transkeian diplomats is further evidence of the sincerity on the part of the Republican Government in its policy of leading the Transkei to complete independence.

"The Transkeian Government wishes to thank Mr Vorster and his Government for their assistance in this regard," Chief Matanzima said. — Sapa.

'Kei public
service no
attraction

By STEVE KGAME

UMTATA. — A nationwide drive to recruit Africans to the Transkei Public Service Commission, Mr H. T. Gaum, said yesterday.

The campaign, which included extensive advertising over Radio Bantu and in the Press, was launched last year as part of the groundwork for independence — scheduled for October next year.

But it only resulted in the appointment of about 40 new Africans — most from the Transkei itself.

One of the key objectives was to attract qualified

Xhosa living outside the Transkei.

There were about 500 new appointments altogether but most — some 460 — were promotions inside the public service.

With independence only 16 months away, Africanisation of the public service faces two obstacles:

● The difficulty of finding suitably qualified Africans to take over top posts from senior seconded White officials;

REDUCED

● The apparent reluctance of matriculants in the Transkei to accept posts in the public service.

When the Transkei became a "selfgoverning" homeland in 1963 nearly one in every five public servants was a seconded White official. By the end of last year the proportion had been reduced to one in 200 — or 5 per cent.

The remaining 275 seconded Whites are mainly concentrated in three departments — Agriculture and Forestry, Roads and Works and Health.

CONTRACT

There are "only two or three" African doctors in the Transkei, said Mr Gaum, no vets or foresters, engineers or surveyors (although there are two Xhosa engineers in training outside the Transkei who are bound by contract to return to the homeland).

Mr Gaum has already initiated a propaganda drive among matriculation candidates at school — about 700 Xhosas are expected to matriculate at the end of the year.

3 towns
for Blacks

UMTATA. — The towns of Butterworth, Idutywa and Umzimkulu have been zoned Black, according to the latest issue of the Government Gazette. The whole of the central business area of Umtata has also been zoned Black.

Plan to start
Transkei Army

UMTATA — The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, announced in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday that the Republican Government had agreed to the establishment of a Transkeian military unit which would form the nucleus of a Transkeian Army.

Firstly, a military adviser was to assume duty in Umtata within the next four to six weeks. Soon afterwards, a selection team would arrive to assess the candidature of young men for the leader group.

Training of the successful

men would commence about the middle of the year at a Republican facility.

"Transkeian soldiers will wear South African Army uniforms until independence, after which a typically Transkeian uniform will, it is hoped, be designed and become available.

"My Government appreciates what has been agreed to and renews its pledge to place warriors of the new Transkei in the forefront of the defence of the Transkei and the Republic, to which we owe our renaissance as a people," Chief Matanzima said.

RDM 29/5/75

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Daily 103
Disp. 11/4/75

Daily Disp. 11/4/75 103

Daily Disp. 27/5/75

Transkei casino may offend South Africa

PRETORIA — South Africa's first Las Vegas-style casino will probably be opened in Port St Johns when that little coastal town is taken over by the Transkei Government.

But if Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima gives permission for private enterprise to open a casino there he runs a serious risk of offending the white South African government.

Port St Johns — which was first assured by the Government that it would not be handed to the Transkei and has now been told it is to go — is buzzing with rumours about a planned casino.

According to Transkei Government sources such a scheme is "in the air — but very much in the speculation stage at present."

The introduction of gambling tables to Port St Johns could mean a boom for the town — and would mean legalised gambling for the first time within South Africa's borders.

It is clear that Transkei Government members have been impressed when seeing for themselves what legalised "tabling" has meant for the incomes of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

In the past South Africa's growing white gambling fraternity have made their pilgrimages to these three former British protectorates — and have contributed astronomical sums of money to their economy.

In them gambling is controlled by the giant Holiday Inn organisation — an organisation which, I learn, has already made overtures to the Transkei Government.

Also in the running, I learn, are another South African hotel chain and a consortium of African businessmen who are building up a multi-million rand empire based in Umtata.

So far, few Port St Johns people have moved out following the latest Government policy statement. Most are awaiting the outcome of the Government's compensation investigations. — DDC

Daily Dispatch 29/5/75

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Central Umtata black now

UMTATA — The main business area, the Town Hall and nearly all municipal buildings here have been zoned black by a proclamation from Cape Town.

Also now in the black zone are the recreation ground, post office, Anglican Cathedral and Presbyterian Church and a large portion of the present white residential area.

The new zoning proclamation came only a week after the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had announced that Umtata and the other main towns in the Transkei would be opened for black and white occupation in the near future.

The only hotel left in the white zone is the Savoy, but

its annexe over the road is in the black zone. There is one garage in the white zone and only a few small businesses, most of them near the station.

Blacks, previously barred by the zoning regulations, will now be able to buy properties in the central shopping area and houses in some of Umtata's most select areas.—DDR.

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Umtata trade area goes Black

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — Umtata's main business area, Town Hall and nearly all municipal buildings have been zoned Black.

Also in the Black zone are the recreation ground, the post office, the Anglican cathedral and Presbyterian church and much of the town's White residential area.

The new zoning proclamation from Cape Town came out only a week after the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said Umtata and the other main towns in the Transkei would soon be open for

Black and White occupation.

The only hotel left in the White zone is the Savoy, but its annex across the road is in the Black zone. There is one garage in the White zone and only a few small businesses, mostly near the station.

Many people trying to sell their properties have not been able to find buyers because of uncertainty about the zoning.

At least six properties in the new Black zone have been offered for sale since the proclamation.

Blacks, previously barred by the zoning regulations, will be able to buy properties in the central shopping area and in some of Umtata's most select residential areas.

Many thousands of people who shop in Umtata will hope that at least one major supermar-

ket will open in the town.

Hitherto, only a small part of Umtata was Black zoned, including the lower half of the York Road shopping area, a district of small businesses near the river and a few streets of houses. The House of Assembly and the Government Administration block were also zoned Black, although in the middle of the White area.

Property owners in the Black zones will not be allowed to sell houses or businesses to White buyers without a permit, but they can sell to Blacks or to the Government.

They will also not be able to mortgage or lease their properties without permits.

The present boundary, from the west, runs along Sutherland Street, south along Craister Street, along Victoria Road to include both schools in the White zone, and down Owen Street in front of the House of Assembly in the White zone, and down York Road to the railway line, cutting off the recreation ground.

Umtata to get R8-m 'high rise'

Political Reporter *Mercury* 30/5/75

UMTATA — A twin-towered building, each tower 15-storeys high, is being built in Umtata for the Transkei Government at a cost of up to R8 million.

This was confirmed yesterday by reliable sources within the Transkei Government.

Preliminary work has begun on this prestige project, which will dominate the skyline of the homeland's capital (population 25 000).

The two tallest buildings in the town, a bank and the Government's administrative offices, are each only five storeys high.

"This is a real rush job," the source said. "The lower three storeys must be available for occupation by October next year" when the Transkei is due to achieve independence.

The building is expected to be completed in 1977. The twin towers are, apparently, to be linked by flights of passageways — similar to the Natalia building in Pietermaritzburg, the new headquarters of the Natal Provincial Administra-

tion.

The contract has been awarded to the East London branch of the engineering and construction company, Murray and Stewart.

The site near the town centre, is between Leeds Road, Owen Street and Durham Street — roughly the area occupied until recently by the Transkei's Department of Health.

Transkei's secret R30m building spending spree

EAST LONDON — Why all the cloak and dagger secrecy over the spending of more than R30 million of public money by the Transkei Government in Umtata? It is, after all, PUBLIC money, yours and mine, that is being spent, and we are entitled to know why and how.

Let me list some of the building work which Umtata's 'men from the ministry' have agreed upon, but which they are keeping as secret as the whereabouts of the Kruger millions:

1. Extensions to the Technical College, tendered for and awarded to Murray and Stewart at a price of R1,5 million;

2. An 11-storey central core building, not tendered for but awarded to Murray and Stewart at a price of R7,5 million;

3. A new hospital, presently on the drawing board and estimated at R5 million;

4. An international sports stadium, estimated to cost R15 million;

5. A total of some 6 000 houses — likely cost not yet known.

And, as I understand it, all the work must be completed within two years in order to be ready for Independence Day.

Although I am quite satisfied with the reliability of my source of information, I tried — in vain — to obtain confirmation from the Transkei Government last week.

It seemed amazing to me that each department head I tried was busy in a conference. No, I don't know when he will be available. No, he is likely to be tied up all day tomorrow as well. Yes, and the following day. But this, of course, was AFTER they had learned it was a representative of the

Daily Dispatch seeking information.

Eventually I managed to speak to a representative of the Department of Information, who claimed he knew nothing, but that he would try to find out for me.

I spoke to him again the following day, and all he would or could say was that it had been confirmed a building programme was being considered.

To quote him: 'Official statements will be made from time to time as far as the Government is concerned, as soon as there is something definite. At present there is nothing.'

I asked specifically for details of the extensions to the Technical College; how many beds there would be in the new hospital, and whether a nurses' training school would be attached to it; for what purpose was the 11-storey central core building being put up; and for details of the new sports stadium.

To all these he replied that there was nothing definite at this stage. That was on Thursday. On Friday morning there it was on the front page of our Indaba — Sports centre for Umtata — complete with all its details. And that story was written by the Indaba representative in Umtata more than a week ago!

The contract for the 11-storey central core building has been awarded — but there is nothing definite yet!

To add to the cloak and dagger atmosphere, I approached one of the firms of architects engaged in the work, and was told that although they would normally be pleased to let me have the information, they had been compelled to sign an agreement that they would not, under any cir-

cumstances, communicate with the press.

When public money is being spent, there should be no secrecy whatsoever, and this applies also to the Transkei Government which, whether it believes it or not, is NOT above the law.

I have no objection to the Transkei having the best of available facilities of any kind, but they must not spend MY money heedlessly or secretly in the process.

All taxpayers, I am sure, look forward to the notices from the Transkei Government, calling for tenders for the building of the hospital and the sports stadium.

— BUSINESS EDITOR

Hoteliers will cater for all in Transkei

103

Natal
Mercury
4/6/75

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA—Black hoteliers in the Transkei are prepared to cater for all racial groups if the Government will not interfere.

A spokesman for Transkei Associated Companies said his company would open their hotels to all racial groups if the Transkeian Government did not object.

In 1971 Transkei hoteliers submitted an application to the South African Government asking for permission to supply liquor, refreshments, meals and accommodation to all racial groups, but the application was turned down.

According to the special authority given to Black hoteliers in the Transkei, they can only serve Blacks.

Transkei Associated Companies, which owns five hotels in the Transkei, is negotiating with the Xhosa Development Corporation to buy the only Black hotel in the capital of the homeland, Umtata.

The managing director of the corporation, Mr. Franco Maritz, has indicated that the Transkei Hotel, built by the corporation, would soon be sold to a Black company.

"We are now preparing to sell it as soon as we are satisfied the group that is interested is capable of running it, even improving it," said Mr. Maritz.

Black-owned Transkei hotels to cater for all races?

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Daily Dispatch
4/6/75

UMTATA — Black hoteliers in the Transkei are willing to cater for all race groups.

The chairman of one hotel group, Transkei Associated Companies, said his hotels would be opened to all races if the Transkei Government had no objection.

In 1971 an application had been submitted by Transkei

hoteliers to the Republican Government for permission to supply liquor, refreshments, meals and accommodation to all races, but the application was unsuccessful.

The company, which owns five hotels in the Transkei, is negotiating with the Xhosa Development Corporation for the take-over of the

only black hotel in Umtata.

The managing director of the XDC, Mr Franco Maritz, has indicated that the hotel which was built by the XDC, will soon be sold to a black company.

"We shall sell it as soon as we are satisfied the group that it interested is capable of running it," he said. — DDR.

'Whites will be our 13th tribe'

103

RDM ~~4/11/75~~
10/6/75

'Mail' Homelands Bureau
UMTATA. — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima yesterday expressed the hope that an independent Transkei would be a model nonracial state and a pointer to the future for South Africa.

The Chief Minister described the 10 000 Whites in the territory as the "13th tribe" of the Transkei nation and one which would have an important economic role in the future independent state.

He went on to make it clear that independence for the Transkei — scheduled for October next year — would not mean he had turned his back on the idea of a federation of Southern African states.

Once the Transkei attained independence, it would be free to negotiate federal links with any homeland which might choose independence from Pretoria, as well as with the former protectorates and South Africa itself.

Referring to the Umtata conference of homeland leaders of November 1973 and its commitment to the principle of federation, Chief Matanzima said: "I still stand by it. Once we are independent, steps can be taken towards federation. We do not want to be isolated."

He stressed that his concept of federation did not coincide with that of the United Party — "I am opposed to that" — and that his dream of amalgamation with the Ciskei had not been abandoned — "we have left the doors open."

Turning to the question of property ownership in an independent Transkei, Chief Matanzima said: "I, as a Black man, will be able to purchase property anywhere. Whites will have the same freedom —

provided they are Transkei citizens. They cannot have it both ways."

As to schools in the Transkei, there would be no attempt after independence to forcefully integrate either Blacks into White schools or Whites into Black schools.

He reiterated his recent decision to allow White children in the Transkei to attend schools run by the Cape Provincial Education Department.

But Chief Matanzima added that if over a period of time integration of schools developed spontaneously, he would not oppose it.

On the possibility of scrapping the Immorality Act, he said: "We reserve judgment on that. It is a ticklish question. The Black man wants to preserve his identity. That is not a question of discrimination but of self-preservation, the first law of nature."

ACCEPTED

The Transkei would make industrial and agricultural development top priorities when it assumed independence, even though it would mean an inflow of White entrepreneurs and their families to reinforce the "13th tribe", he said.

Speaking at a public meeting in Butterworth, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, said the Government accepted responsibility to protect the interests of Whites and to get their cooperation to assist the Transkei after independence.

Concerning Whites' citizenship, he said that under existing legislation a South African citizen did not lose his South African citizenship on account of his acquiring citizenship of a foreign country unless he acquired such foreign citizenship by his own voluntary action.

Daily Dispatch 4/6/75 (103)
5 times more whites

UMTATA — The number of whites in the Transkei will increase fivefold by the turn of the century, the managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mr F. Maritz, said here yesterday.

Projections from plans to attract white entrepreneurs, both locally and overseas, pointed to a rise of 50 000 in the white population—or a fivefold increase on the present 10 000 whites in the territory.

"We are planning for 20 000 whites in Butterworth alone by the year 2000 and for another 30 000 to 40 000 in Umtata," Mr Maritz said.

The inflow of whites will vastly exceed the exodus of the remaining seconded white civil servants when the Transkei becomes independent next year. Africanisation has already reduced the number of sec-

onded officials to just over 275.

In theory, white entrepreneurs enter the Transkei on a temporary agency basis and have to sell their businesses to blacks at the end of a stipulated period—which ranges from ten to 50 years, according to Mr Maritz.

But the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, spoke recently of extending agreements for up to ten years at a time.

Mr Maritz leaves for Britain and Europe at the end of the month on a campaign to persuade investors there to invest in the Transkei.

Accompanied by Chief Kaiser, his itinerary includes an address to "30 top bankers" in London and talks with about 80 industrialists in Amsterdam.—DDC.

Attitudes change in Port St Johns

RDM
9/6/75

By PATRICK
LAURENCE

PORT ST JOHNS. — The Mayor of Port St Johns, Mr. Mike Richards, promised yesterday to do all in his power to ensure the development of harmonious race relations when the Transkei becomes independent next year.

"I accept the inevitability of changes in race relations which will accompany independence", he said. "I and many Whites do not fear the breakdown of segregationist measures and would like to contribute to the development of good race relations in the Transkei and the success of independence in the territory."

"But I am concerned about getting fair compensation for my property should I decide to leave the Transkei, for whatever reasons after independence."

"My concern for fair compensation for White property owners and for guarantees of their physical safety as a minority in the coming Black state, are contained in memoranda submitted to the authorities."

Mr. Richards said he would remain in the town after independence and would deplore "sensational newspaper reports creating unnecessary and fictitious friction".

His statement pointed to the beginnings of a new attitude among the town's 500 White citizens since their angry protest against incorporation into the Transkei.

Although many Whites still hope the residential area will be zoned White, they acknowledge that the old era is ending and that Port St Johns will be part

of an independent Transkei.

Another leading citizen who will stay and help develop the Transkei is Mr. Garth Lloyd, secretary of the Port St Johns Farmers' Association.

"We must stay and work with the people," he said. "Where are we to run to? The problem we must face here is one which will have to be faced sooner or later throughout South Africa."

He accepted that the initial period might involve some psychological discomfort for Whites as representatives of the formerly dominant race.

"We must accept some unpleasantness. After all we have been unpleasant to them for more than 300 years."

Mrs. Gina Sparg agreed: "I am definitely staying. You can't get away from Africans, unless you leave Africa. It might go a little wild at first but it will settle down."

The thought of racially open hotels did not perturb her.

"The type of people who will go to the hotels will not be the kind who will offend you socially."

Mr. Stanley Date has also decided to stay, provided he has assurance from the South African Government that it will buy his farm if he decided to leave.

There are Whites who want to leave before independence, and who are anxious for the South African Government to buy them out at "replacement" value of their properties.

Mr. George Date, father of Mr. Stanley Date, is one. He was part of a delegation to Umtata last Wednesday who saw Mr. Braam Raubenheimer, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, and told him: "We are relying on you to give us guidance and help solve our problems. All we want is fair replacement value."

D. Dispatch 13/6/75

Staff crisis, but Butterworth copes

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UMTATA — The boom town of Butterworth is coping and the municipality is not about to go out of business.

That was the picture which emerged after a mini-survey this week of the Transkei's fastest growing town.

The survey was sparked by the observation the town's municipal services were on the point of breaking down.

The observation was made by a former mayor of the town, Dr. E. R. Louw.

He created a stir at a meeting last week when he said the municipality had shrunk while the town had grown and it was operating with only 30 per cent of its full municipal staff complement.

Dr. Louw said he feared

Escom would shut down its power supply because there was no qualified town engineer to handle it.

While admitting there were problems, two Butterworth industrialists said the municipality was doing its best to cope.

Butterworth's Town Clerk, Mr. D. H. Mynhardt, admitted the position was critical, but there was no danger of a breakdown, he said.

The two biggest needs were a town engineer and a town treasurer. The position of a town treasurer was created a year ago, but so far nobody has been found to fill it. He had not been able to get the books balanced for two years, Mr. Mynhardt said.

Mr. Mynhardt has not been able to take leave for three years.—DDR.



MR. POTGIETER

Daily Disp. 13/6/75

Potgieter approves integrated Transkei

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima was fully entitled to commit the future independent Transkei to multiracialism, the Commissioner-General to the Xhosas, Mr D. H. Potgieter said yesterday.

It was his "privilege and right" to do so and did not amount to a contradiction of the philosophy of separate development, Mr. Potgieter said.

Separate development gave Chief Matanzima and his fellow homeland leaders the power to determine the policy of their governments and they were free to choose multiracialism if they wished once they were independent.

But that did not bind South Africa to their policies: as an independent state South Africa was free to follow its own course, whatever path the independent homelands might decide.

Paramount Chief Matanzima, who is almost certain to become the first Prime Minister of the Transkei

when it becomes independent next year, has twice publicly committed the Transkei to multiracialism in recent weeks — once in his policy speech to the Legislative Assembly and again during an address to industrialists on the Rand.

It is a commonplace observation in the Transkei today that economic development will depend on white enterprise and money for a long time to come.

The key development agency, the Xhosa Development Corporation, has calculated that its plans would lead to a fivefold increase in the number of whites (10 000 to 50 000) by the turn of the century.

Whatever concessions the Transkei makes to whites were ultimately the concern of Chief Matanzima, but the position of whites in the territory was a key item on the agenda of the working committee for independence, Mr. Potgieter said yesterday. — IDDC.

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Patel memo 17/6/78
Transkei plant
JOHANNESBURG — C.
J. Fuchs Ltd. of Alber-
ton, manufacturers of
electrical and household
appliances, are to estab-
lish a R2 million fac-
tory at Butterworth in
the Transkei, in co-
operation with the Xhosa
Development Corpora-
tion. — (Sapa.)

Transkei bars ^{RDM} 17/10/75 theology students

1 (27)
2 103

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Members and students of the Federal Theological Seminary in Umtata have been banned from entering Transkeian government school buildings to preach or address students and teachers.

The secretary of the Department of Education in the Transkei, Mr. G. L. Kakana, has sent out circulars on this to all principals of government schools, circuit inspectors, wardens, superintendents of church-controlled, tribal or other private hostels attached to government schools in the Transkei.

SEVERE

Failure to comply with the instruction will result in severe remedial steps being taken against the parties concerned, said the circular.

The circular, No 8 of 1975, reads:

"It has been decided to debar members and students of the Federal Theological Seminary from entering any grounds or buildings of any school or any hostel controlled by or falling under the jurisdiction of the Transkei Education Department for the purpose of preaching to, or addressing for any reason, pupils, students, teachers or any other persons attached to such schools or hostels."

TRIBAL

The circular further states that this instruction is also applicable to church-controlled, tribal or any other private hostels attached to government schools in the Transkei.

Mr. Kakana said he was too busy to comment on the circular.

The members of the seminary could not be contacted yesterday for comment.

Zulus get big Arab aid offer

By
PATRICK LAURENCE

KWAZULU was one of the two homelands offered loans of up to R100-million on behalf of the London-based Arab Trust, it was learnt yesterday.

According to one source, the second homeland was the Transkei, but the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday denied receiving an offer.

"I know of no such offer and I would certainly have known about it if the Arabs had offered the Transkei money," he said.

INTERVIEW

The offers were made by Dr David Mort, managing director of a real estate and development company, following preliminary discussions with the deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Braam Raubenheimer.

Mr Raubenheimer confirmed yesterday he had been approached by Dr Mort and had advised him to approach either the homeland governments or the Bantu Investment Corporation or the Xhosa Development Corporation.

The Minister meets Dr Mort again today for further talks after weekend reports about the offer of Arab money to homelands, and a request by Dr Mort for a second interview.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday: "I have been in correspondence with Dr Mort, but I need to know more about the

conditions of the offer before I can make a firm commitment."

Under present conditions, homelands are free to raise their own loans but only to the limit of their own sources of revenue (R18-million in the case of KwaZulu). But once they are independent — as the Transkei will be next year — that limit falls away.

Dr Mort said of the Arab Trust yesterday: "It is interested in the welfare of Black African states. It has already made loans to Ivory Coast, Senegal and Nigeria. One of the homelands was advised to contact Ivory Coast to check on the trust's bona fides."

Among the conditions which the trust would set for any loan of money to the homelands would be:

- A guarantee for its loan.
- A specific project for any money lent.
- Satisfaction that the project was feasible.
- A low rate of interest, "say about 10 per cent."

Dr Mort said the trust would probably only accept a guarantee for repayments from the SA Government.

He added: "If we get any specific proposal from a homeland for a development project, we will go back to the Treasury to try to negotiate a guarantee."

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday he would be interested to learn more about the offer and invited Dr Mort to contact him to discuss it.

①
② 101
③ 103
④

The men behind Butterworth

UNMATA — There is a feeling of youthful enthusiasm in Butterworth, with its brand-new factories rubbing shoulders in what not long ago was a stretch of open veld outside the town.

Most of them have that makeshift spirit of adolescence about them, experimenting with new ideas and techniques, expanding on the brink of new development.

Nearly all run by young men, full of energy and bursting with new plans, eager to see their ideals take form.

Take the Butakem factory, the only one in South Africa producing tartaric acid.

It was started by Mr Robert Fowlds, one of three young men who set up together in Johannesburg six years ago to manufacture

some of the chemicals which had up to then been imported. They started with fire-fighting powders and foams, then went on to develop a new method they had discovered for making tartaric acid, which is now being used in the wine industry.

They not only needed capital — they also needed a place to expand. So they started shopping around and ended up making a deal with XDC and coming to Butterworth.

Their plant is original in that most of it has had to be built up on the site at the Butterworth factory. Which means that the factory has had to double as a mechanical workshop — half the staff of 130 in fact, is busy with construction work while the rest get on with the actual work of production.

This is not the end, either. Soon another section will be started to make matic acid and eventually the factory will be producing four food acids — tartaric, fumaric, malic and cream of tartar.

Then there is another scheme to extract steroids from a species of plant. Mr Fowlds said his company had signed a 20-year contract — but there was every reason to believe he would be around a lot longer than that.

"I'm perfectly happy here," he said. "I have great confidence in the Transkei — the future here must be secure because of the financial development which has gone on already. Things only get better."

There is no colour bar to higher jobs in the factory and, at between 24 and 40 cents an hour, labourers are comparatively well paid. Labour has been trained from scratch in most cases and Mr Fowlds finds that his staff turnover is surprisingly low, absenteeism

far lower than in Johannesburg. Mr Fowlds's satisfaction with his labour is shared by most of the new industrialists at Butterworth.

"The strikes last year were a good thing," said Mr G. B. Brenchley, manager of the Chet match factory. "They resulted in better communication and management. We have reached stability in the labour force and working relations are very good."

Chet has raised production and increased salaries by offering a 20 per cent production bonus.

"I have often heard people say the Xhosa are lazy," Mr Brenchley said.

"But we have raised our target three times and every time it has been reached easily. The whole staff has been on maximum bonus every month."

After the strikes, he said, they insisted on working overtime to keep up the monthly total.

Mr Brenchley has helped his staff to start a canteen at the factory, mainly to provide good meals which runs it and have started also stocking food at wholesale prices. In a corner of the factory grounds they even have a fowl run to help stock it with eggs.

The vast new R10-million Pep Industries factory

going up started turning out blankets only a few weeks ago and is already going flat out three shifts a day. It will eventually employ 2,000 workers, making textiles, clothing and shoes.

The general manager, Mr K. Kuhn, finds his labour conscientious and willing to learn — people are being trained for specialised jobs operating the various machines and in engineering. There is already one black man in the senior position of shift supervisor and blacks and whites (there will be 45 whites when the factory is in full production) will eventually all be on the same pay scale.

There have often been complaints that the industries attracted to Butterworth for the purpose of creating jobs were in fact not employing many people at all.

"There is some justification in this — the five factories visited are employing just over 900 people. When these five are in full production — representing capital of something like R20 million — their labour force will have risen to more than three times that figure.

Most of the factories have adapted to methods of production as labour-intensive as possible.

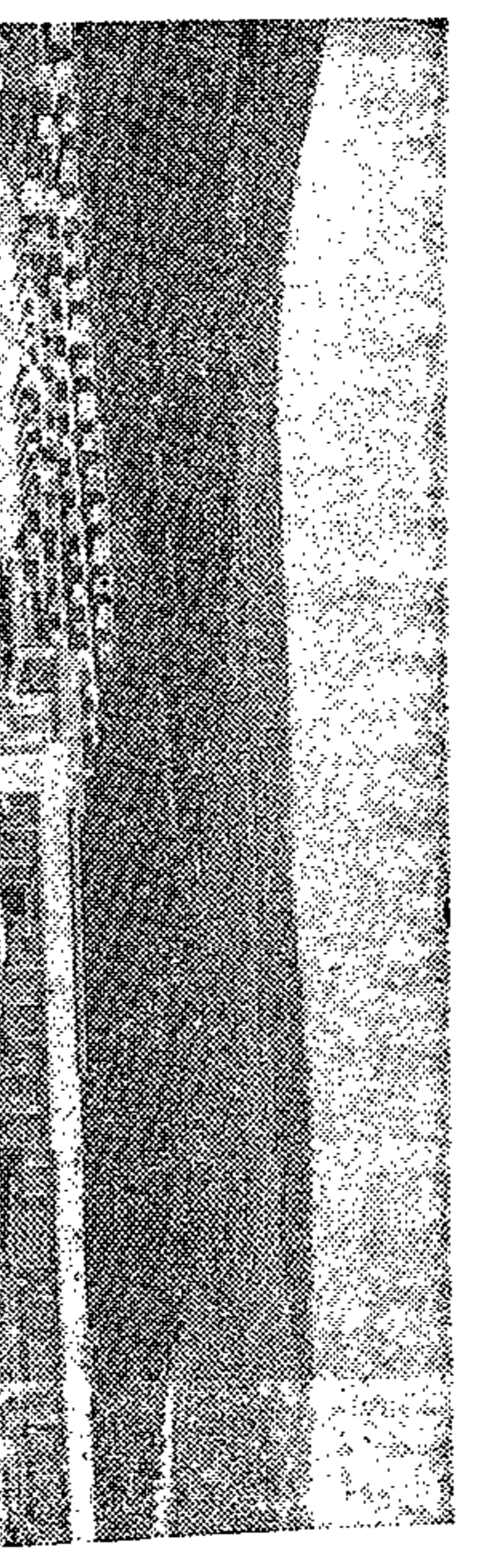
And, as the managing director of the XDC, Mr Franko Maritz, pointed out recently, service industries like shops, hotels and restaurants would grow up and were expected to provide two jobs for every one in industry.

Another common complaint is that the factories are making jobs for women, but not for men. In these five factories just over a third of the workers were women, mostly doing light duty jobs and repetitive work or sewing clothes.

And training is high on the list of priorities. Most factories already have black artisans, machine operators, storemen, personnel officers and clerks.

One thing is certain — the people who are setting up in the Transkei are here to stay.

"We aren't here for the grab," Mr A. J. Muller of Shuttikor summed it up. "Those people won't last. We can't be shortsighted — we are going to settle in and stay here."



The changing face of Butterworth showing the construction of new factories on the once open veld.

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Chief moots R100m loan

23/6/73

Cape Times Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, will talk to members of the London-based Arab trust which has offered loans of up to R100m for homeland development, it was learnt at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima leaves on Friday on the first leg of a tour of Britain and Europe to interest overseas investors in the Transkei.

He will be joined in London by Mr Franco Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, who left for Europe at the weekend on a similar mission.

Both men were scheduled to talk to top British bankers before leaving for Amsterdam, but now another item has been added to their London itinerary — a meeting with members of the Arab trust.

The man who originally made the loan offer to two homeland leaders on behalf of the trust, Mr David Mort, managing director of a Cape Town real estate and development company, confirmed at the weekend that "a homeland leader" would meet members of the trust in London next week.

He declined to name the leader, but it was learnt from an independent source that it was Chief Matanzima.

It is understood that the meeting was arranged after representations by Mr Maritz, whose corporation is responsible for the development of the Transkei, which is

scheduled to become independent next year.

In a recent interview Mr Maritz conceded that his corporation was still a long way behind in its key task of providing work for the Transkei people. An infusion of Arab money would be a boost.

R100m is more than double the total investment capital of R48m channelled into the



Chief Matanzima

Transkei and Ciskei by the corporation, and nearly double the corporation's own share capital of R53m.

Approaches have also been made to KwaZulu on behalf of the Arab trust.

But Mr Mort has explained the offer is made on specific conditions, including guaranteed repayment of the loans, definite proposals from the homeland leaders on how they intend to use the money and satisfaction that the projects are viable.

Matanzima in R100 m Arab loan talks

RDM
23/6/75

By PATRICK LAURENCE

PARAMOUNT Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, will talk to members of the London-based Arab Trust which has offered loans of up to R100-million for homeland development, it was learnt at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima leaves for London on Friday on the first leg of a tour of Britain and Europe to interest overseas investors in the Transkei.

He will be joined in London by Mr Franko Maritz,

managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation. Mr Maritz left for Europe at the weekend on a similar mission.

Both men were scheduled to talk to top British bankers before leaving for Amsterdam, but now another item has been added to their London itinerary — a meeting with members of the Arab Trust.

The man who originally made the loan offer to homeland leaders on behalf of the trust, Mr David Mort, confirmed at the weekend that "a homeland leader" would meet members of the trust in London next week.

The Rand Daily Mail found out from an inde-

pendent source that it was Chief Matanzima.

It is understood the meeting was arranged after representations by Mr Maritz, whose corporation is responsible for the development of the Transkei — which is scheduled to become an independent state next year.

Although development in the Transkei is gathering momentum, particularly as independence approaches, an infusion of Arab money would be an obvious boost.

The inflow of R100-million would be more than double the total investment capital of R48-million channelled into both the Transkei and the Ciskei by the corporation — and nearly double the corporation's own share capital of R53-million.

Approaches have also been made to KwaZulu on behalf of the Arab Trust and its Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has asked for further details on the offer.

The Arab offer is made on specific conditions, including guaranteed repayments of its loan, definite proposals from the homeland leaders on how they intend to use the money and satisfaction that the projects are viable.

Mr Mort, who has already spoken to Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, has said the only guarantee which he thought would be acceptable to the trust would be one by the South African Government.

Transkei

'will need Whites'

RDM
25/6/75

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Whites in the Transkei had nothing to fear, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the territory, said this week.

He said the policies his government would follow when the country became independent next year would definitely not lead to any exodus of Whites.

Chief Kaiser said integration would not be thrust down anyone's throat. The Transkei would need White knowhow and White enterprise for a long time.

Addressing the Rotarians, he said the Transkeian Government was opposed to communism and would not accept aid from a communist country or any country opposed to capitalism.

He was also opposed to terrorism and regarded the power of trade unions to disrupt as undesirable.

Proof that there was a good disposition between Black and White in the Transkei was the fact that there was a shortage of houses in Umtata and Butterworth, where most of the Whites were living.

What Whites would have to understand, was that they were living in a country where there was no racial differentiation.

There would always be a policy of good neighbourliness with the Republic of South Africa, and if necessary, the citizens of the Transkei would fight at the side of South Africans.

In return, the Transkei wanted its own ways respected and no interference in its internal affairs, Chief Kaiser said.

—Sapa.

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MATANZIMA DENIES LOAN STORY

Natal Mercury 26/6/75

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA—It was quite untrue to claim he had been booked to see members of an Arab trust in London, the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

"It's a lie, in other words," he said.

It was reported earlier this week that Chief Matanzima, who leaves the Transkei on the first leg of a tour of Britain and Europe, would be talking to an Arab trust which has offered R100-million loans for homeland development.

It was claimed that "a homeland leader" would be meeting members of the trust in London next week, and an "independent source" said the leader referred to was Chief Matanzima.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu has confirmed he was one homeland leader approached recently in connection with the Arab loan.

But Chief Matanzima denied yesterday he had ever been approached. "Why do they say I'm going to see people I've never heard of?" he asked.

Chief Matanzima will be accompanied to Europe by his secretary, Mr. K. A. Faure, and the managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mr. Franko Maritz. The idea is to interest investors in the Transkei.

Homeland economy — 1

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STAR 27/6/75

Over the weekend, Paramount Chief Kaizer 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 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 Parr Publishing Group of the UK.

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 more to follow suit.

Chief Matanzima, on a solo mission, will also visit

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.

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 appetising 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 years instead of two years and the time limit

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 ports 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 or 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 Zegna 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 1968, 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 climbed to R49 200 000 — heaviest of all in textiles



taking R19m — followed by food and beverage firms taking R8m. And the number of new factory jobs had reached 9 200.

The XDC had also paid out around R8m 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 infant economy. And a boom town like Butter-

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

Making headway

At the moment, the XIC 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 item 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 — bon voyage.

Daily Dispatch 1/7/75

Kaiser not satisfied with territory

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LONDON — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei said on a television programme here last night that he was not satisfied with the land granted by South Africa and demanded the extra territory to which his country was "historically entitled."

Interviewed on the programme Newsday by BBC reporter Richard Kershaw, Chief Matanzima said the land was given in terms of legislation in which he had not had a say.

The chief is in London for a seminar on July 3 to

discuss possibilities of establishing industries in the Transkei.

Asked if his country would be socialist or revolutionary after independence, the chief replied that the Transkei would be democratic — "just as the other countries are in the south." He said he was looking forward to independence next year.

Chief Matanzima gave his assurance that the Transkei constitution would be drafted by the Transkei people and passed by the Transkei Legislative As-

sembly. He was responding to a sceptical question about whether the homeland would be truly independent.

He added that the Transkei would then be entitled to join the United Nations — and he did not foresee any objections.

Asked if he would use his position as head of the new state to demand better treatment from South Africa, the chief replied: "I've already done that and I'll continue to do so." He denied that by accepting independence from Mr

Vorster he was also collaborating with apartheid.

Outsiders should invest in the Transkei homeland, said Chief Matanzima, because the "investment climate is good for all industries."

Questioned on possible amalgamation with neighbouring homelands, the chief said he was looking forward to the time when newly independent homelands would federate and become one state. With the whites too? "Yes, with the whites too — on an equal basis." — DDC.

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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.

Johannesburg

Correspondent

AR 645 2/7/75

Boom town from the bush

ONLY four years ago Butterworth was a sleepy little dorp with a total population of 700 Whites and 2 000 Blacks unable to boast even a cinema and best known to Transkei tourists on the drive from East London to Umtata for its origins going back to the 1820 Settlers.

Today it is a boom town in miniature, and growing almost by the week.

The population has sprouted to 27 000 and the forecast by the Xhosa Development Corporation, which ignited the explosion, sees a population of 8 000 Whites and 50 000 Blacks by 1980.

Butterworth is the main XDC showpiece in the Transkei. Between 1970 and 1973, the corporation ploughed more than R8 million into infrastructure to serve an industrial estate spreading over 88 hectares of virtual bush.

It was a gamble that paid handsome dividends. The estate already houses a complex of 21 factories that turn out items from Afro wigs to car springs — and demand for space is so high that an extra 400 hectares has now had to be earmarked for future development.

The Xhosa families that have trekked in to share in the boom find a whole new town of neat rows of four-room bungalows built by the XDC to house the new labour force. And the White families that flow in from Johannesburg and

from as far away as Scotland drive into snow-white suburbs and snow-white houses all heavily subsidised as inducements to join the trek.

Older residents blink in amazement as they now have to weave through the steady stream of business lunchers to find a table in the Bungalow Hotel restaurant. Outside, across the Gcuwa River, the bulldozers noisily cleave out still more new roads and rail links.

Bricklayers and carpenters swarm over still more new factories in embryo — such as the R10,5-million plant where Pep Stores will employ 2 000 more workers to make blankets and clothing items for its 301 branches.

The next big project will be a R2-million factory for C. J. Fuchs, the electrical and household goods manufacturers, says Neil Arnold, of the XDC industrial relations division. And there is a whole queue of companies investigating the possibility of coming in.

The future of the Butterworth project is obviously assured. Now we

may have to swing the emphasis to attracting more companies to Umtata and to new estates such as Dimbaza across in the Cis-kel.

The projects now signed and sealed or under investigation amount to about R100-million. The stress now is finding the correct sort of mix of new ventures that should prove best for the future economies of the Xhosa homelands.

The mix is slowly emerging. The main impression from a tour of the twin homelands is not unexpected — the heavy accent is on ventures that concentrate on weaving and rug-making and bead threading — all to the good because of the big labour forces they need.

But much more sophisticated industries are arriving too. The new Butchem chemical plant is an illustration.

Back in 1968 a young Wits graduate named Robert Fowlds joined with John Bewsey and Glen Howard in a Johannesburg partnership that called itself Glen-John Chemicals. 'We found a small shack

in Edenvale and called it our research laboratory,' recalls Mr Fowlds. 'The whole aim was to produce chemicals that the big guys often overlooked and which had to be imported.'

The jackpot came when the trio found a way of producing tartaric acid with synthetics — still a unique process that a lot of major names in the world chemical industry would like to share.

Tartaric acid may sound like dull stuff. Far from it. It's the stuff that is vital to those bubbling fruit salts you need the morning after, as well as in making biscuits or boiled sweets — even in certain metal treatments and photographic processes.

Italy and Spain and Argentina used to rule the roost, because of their big wine production. Tartaric acid is the "gunk" that forms on the inside of wood barrels used in maturing wine. However, with new methods of mass production, there is less gunk,' says Mr Fowlds.

'That is where the synthetic process comes in. Recently the world market

price went as high as R3 000 a ton. At the moment it is around R1 400 a ton and ought to settle at around R1 700 to R1 800.

'And we are making about 2 000 tons a year — and all set to go to 4 000 tons a year if necessary. We supply to the big home market in South Africa, of course, and the export business is thriving.'

To cope with it all, Glen-John Chemicals has moved into a R1-million new plant at Butterworth and named it Butchem. 'We started production here last year — and so far no major snags at all. Now we are planning expansions that will push the investment to R2,6-million.'

Immigrant employees appear to be happy about the venture into the homelands too.

Bob Petrie, aged 27, came all the way from Dundee in Scotland to join Transkei Textiles and Plastics, laid down at Butterworth by a West German firm, as production supervisor.

With his pretty young wife and six-year-old daughter, he has a spanking new four-bedroom house, rent free, home leave to Britain every five years, passage paid — and the magnificent Wild Coast only about 50 kilometres away.

'My wife has taken a job nursing and so between us our income is R13 000 a year. From Dundee alone the

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seven families of immigrants settled in Butterworth, he said.

'Had we known living was as good here, we would have come years ago.'

No frustrations in starting a factory in the remote Transkei from scratch and with virtually raw labour?

'In our first three months we went through a two-year supply of spare parts like a dose of salts,' says Mr Petrie.

'Training chaps who had never seen the inside of a factory before was a problem.'

'Labour turnover was enormous — like absenteeism. But now, after four years, the labour force has settled in well, even though on some processes we run treble shifts to run round the clock on a five-day week.'

'Even absenteeism is down to about 3 percent.'

Production is on a health climb too. Transkei Textiles makes grain sacks for the hungry South African agricultural market. Output has now reached 4.6-million a year — and climbing to a target of 9.4-million a year.

Ten kilometres outside Butterworth, more bulldozers have now started clearing a new patch in the forest, ready for more industrial newcomers.

2/7/75

R11m homeland investment?

*Daily Dispatch
2/7/78*

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LONDON — A plan to invest R11 million in a South African homeland is about to be finalised by a British firm.

This was said here yesterday by Mr John Killip, the organiser of an investment seminar which will be attended by three homeland leaders, including the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Mr Killip did not name the homeland. He also said a large pottery might soon be established in another homeland and hoped plans for a cement factory in the Transkei might soon be finalised.

There is also a rumour that a British company might finance the building of a harbour.

The seminar will be attended by the biggest-ever group of foreign investors to consider pouring money into South Africa, confident that detente has eased the political climate against investment.

They represent 45 leading European banks, and companies from all over the world, with tens of millions of rands to spend.

But the seminar could become the hottest political potato of the year.

The Left-wing Tribune group leader, Mr Sydney Bidwell said: "This will certainly be taken up most strongly and heatedly in the House of Commons. It is simply incredible that a seminar of this sort can be mounted in London."

The Anti-Apartheid Movement also condemned the

seminar and accused the British Government of encouraging economic involvement in South Africa's apartheid policy by allowing it.

While opposition is mobilising, having been caught almost completely unaware of the seminar, the organisers are claiming it as a major coup and kick-in-the-face for anti-apartheid groups. They see it as a triumph of business common sense.

They are so confident of their success that they are planning another seminar to be held in West Germany within months. On Friday the party will go to Amsterdam to meet businessmen.

Dr Johannes Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, said he would announce today that Mr Killip, a member of the British Industrial Development Board, would be appointed as industrial development adviser of the corporation for Britain, Europe and other parts of the world.

Mr Killip said investors were coming from America, France, Switzerland, Norway, Germany and Belgium. A former finance minister of Indonesia would also attend, and three Irish businessmen would see Dr Adendorff today. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

2004/1/15

INDIGENOUS BUSINESS

London

DESPITE high-powered competing from eight of their white compatriots, it was the homelands leader Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and Dr. C. N. R. Phahudi of Lesotho, who stole the show at this week's seminar on the vesting in South Africa.

Not that either said anything out of line with official policy. They went out of their way to stress, among other things, the political stability of the homelands — a theme hammered hard by the others.

But somehow it was hearing this from black men with a stake in the country that impressed the 170 hard-nosed bankers and industrialists who made up the audience. As the leader of the first of the homelands to

become independent, Chief Matanzima could not help but overshadow Dr Phahudi, and he certainly gathered the lion's share of publicity.

His main exposure, however, lay outside the conference hall — on television, radio, and before the press, when he had to face searching and sometimes hostile questioning, which he holds barred.

From the South African Government's point of view, he did not put a foot wrong — even when it was implied that he was a Government stooge.

“I am not at all collaborating with apartheid,” he told Richard Kershaw, a BBC interviewer who put the question on television.

And he equally briskly dismissed a suggestion that the Transkei would not be really independent.

“I can assure you that the constitution of an independent Transkei will be drafted by the Transkeian people, unlike other colonial states which had their constitutions drafted by the essential power,” he said.

Only once was the chief momentarily fazed and he recovered quickly. This was when a reporter from the “Anti-Apartheid News” asked at a Press conference why South Africa's emergency laws were still in force in the Transkei. “These laws would be repealed when the

Transkei became independent,” said the chief. But he insisted firmly that there was nothing to stop his country from cooperating some of the provisions in its own legislation. Any country was entitled to take steps to safeguard its security.

Dr Phahudi probably came closest to a departure from the official line. He made clear at the Press conference that Lesotho needed more land. And he insisted that his people wanted the present land, which was held in trust, to be handed over to them.

He also caused something of a stir at a lunch given by The Economist magazine when he said he would

like to meet members of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, but he added that he thought they know what they were talking about.

Dr J. Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, and Sir Franco Maritz, managing director of the Khosi Development Board, were probably the busiest of the other speakers.

They received numerous inquiries from prospective investors and, according to seminar sources, ended their stay with something in the region of R24-million worth of firm investment promises.

Although the seminar went off smoothly, the Anti-Apartheid Movement did its best to whip up opposition. It organised a line of poster-waving pickets outside the seminar hotel, and also wrote to the Labour Party and the Department of Trade to protest.

While the British Government was not officially represented, an official from the Department of Trade's Africa section attended as an observer.

Ironically, a Black British hobby was among a handful of policemen assigned to “protect” the delegates from the anti apartheid demonstrators.

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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

Xhosa Development Corporation and with representatives of the local assembly plant building 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. — DDR.

Hall open to all races

C.T. 10/7/75

UMTATA.—The town hall in the Transkei's capital, Umtata, would be available for use by all racial groups from July 21, the Mayor, Mr. G. Spilkin, announced here yesterday.

Until now the hall has been reserved for White use only.

Mr Spilkin said that the town council had recently decided unanimously to make the hall available to all race groups and the decision had received the approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.—Sapa

MATANZIMA TO SEEK AID FOR TRANSKEI PORT

ARGUS
11/7/75

The Argus Correspondent

PARIS. — Chief Kaizer Matanzima of the Transkei is to try to enlist the help of France and the Netherlands to build an ocean port for his country after it becomes independent in 1976.

The chief, who is currently on a European tour to seek investment in the Transkei, said he hoped that France would supply the money and the Netherlands the technology for the port. This was to be one of the topics discussed with a group of French bankers yesterday.

His visit to France is under the auspices of the French Foreign Ministry and included a meeting with the senior permanent Ministry official, Secretary General Geoffroy de Courcel.

He said that he was trying to convince European bankers and businessmen that the Transkei, as a new and undeveloped country, had 'all the possible potential' to attract foreign investments.

The chief described his tour so far — he attended industrial seminars in Britain and the Netherlands before arriving here on Tuesday—as a success.

'INTERESTED'

European industrialists 'seemed very much interested' in the Transkei although it was too early to talk of specific commitments. This would come later, he said, presumably closer to the Transkei's October 1976 independence date.

He added that he would like to invite French agricultural specialists to aid in the development of farming in the Transkei. He emphasised that he would welcome development loans from any European country that wishes to make one to us.

STAR
Insurance
11/7/75
giant to
set up in
Transkei

Business Reporter

One of the world's largest insurance broking companies is to set up a broking firm in the Transkei and will train Xhosas to run it.

The decision follows a meeting in London between the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the chairman of Willis Faber and Dumas Ltd.

Executives of the firm's South African associates, Willis Faber Dumas & Rowand (Pty) also attended.

The new company will provide a completely local insurance broking service for Transkei commercial and industrial undertakings as well as catering for the needs of individuals.

Facilities in London and South Africa will be made available to train Transkei citizen to take over the new firm.

APPOINTED

The first Black employee, a Mr Kubukeli, has already been appointed. The Transkei company will be managed by Mr Peter Kidson.

The South African associate of the London company, is largely owned by Safmarine and already has interests in the Transkei through an association with the Xhosa Development Corporation.

According to this company Xhosa investors will be invited to invest in the new undertaking.

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HOMELANDS

VENTURES

ON THE MOVE

STAR
11/7/75

Michael Chester, Financial Editor

Investors from at least five of the main European nations have started to lay plans to pursue the possibility of launching new ventures in the South African homelands.



CHIEF MATANZIMA — missions are coming.

Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima disclosed in Paris that a number of French bankers and industrialists he had met were now planning a series of missions to the Transkei to evaluate investment opportunities.

The Paris correspondent of The Star reported today that the Banque Nationale de Paris, one of the biggest in France, had confirmed it had now begun investigations into the potential of the Transkei as an investment zone.

The bank was reported to be considering the financing of a Transkei motor plant to assemble Berliet trucks. Chief Matanzima held talks with executives at the Berliet factory, outside Lyons during his current tour of Western Europe.

The Chief Minister also said he had a "positive reaction" from French banking and business circles to his proposals to provide the Transkei with a port capable of handling export-import shipping.

NEW PORT

Mr Franko Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, who accompanied Chief Matanzima on part of the tour, said on return to South Africa today that there now appeared very real chances of the creation of a new big port along the Transkei coast.

He said speculation that the site would probably be Port St Johns was off the mark. Port St Johns was impractical, he said. But there were several alternative possible points along the coast that were to be studied.

The response among potential investors in the wake of the tour — highlighted by special seminars in both London and

Holland — had been "most encouraging."

Missions to the Xhosa homelands were also now being planned by investors in Britain and the Netherlands and were expected to arrive around November.

"The climate is perfect at the moment to talk to European investors about ventures in Southern Africa," said Mr Maritz.

"It is not only labour costs that is a big consideration in their thinking — it is the prospect of labour stability.

"Investors in Britain in particular are thoroughly fed up with the unrest among labour forces and the excessive demands of the UK trade unions.

"Also, investors are looking at the potential of the Transkei as a launching pad for export drives into Black Africa. Some of them even see chances of export programmes back into Europe itself."

Mr Maritz was also optimistic about a new flow of investment from West German industrialists with whom he held talks.

The Rome correspondent of The Star reported that Chief Matanzima was due in Milan today on a three-day tour of Italy.

He will in particular be holding talks with the huge Bertrand textile company, of Biella.

A Bertrand spokesman said: "Our company has a very strong interest in investing in the Transkei. We have already drawn up a programme for the development of textile factories there for fabric distribution on the South African market."

I understand the first phase of the Bertrand proposed plant will involve an investment of more than R2m but the ultimate investment plan grows to R12m.

100 JAAR TRANSKEI IN OKTOBER 1976 ONAFHANKELIK WORD

Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

DIE Transkei word in Oktober volgende jaar

Afrikaanse tuisland wat dié status verwerf.

Dit sal gepaard gaan met groot feesnietinge voor

behoortlike onafhanklikheidsverordening nie.

Die Transkeiers wil dit s6 oortuigend doen dat hulle met hul eie splinternuwe grondwet gaan kom en nie moeders-taal na hul wetgewing vir vrywording gaan verwyrs nie.

Hierdie geboorde van 'n nuwe onafhanklike staat binne die wêreldstaatkunde. Dit gaan die eerste finale bekragting wees van die beleid van aparte vryhede.

RAPPORT kan nou vertel van wat deskundiges en ingeligtes oor die Transkei verwag.

Dis maklik om aan die Transkei te sê: Julie het julle grondwet, hier is die toevolle te reger. Maar dit gaan nie die einde van die storie wees nie.

President

Volgens 'n goeie bron gaan hulle ondtraai en sê: Ons wil ons finaal en behoortlik losmaak van Suid-Afrika met ons eie grondwet en so meer.

Drie sleutels-tappe bly oor in verband met die onafhanklikheidsverordening van die Transkei. Suid-Afrika moet in die volgende Parlement-sitting 'n wet aanneem wat die gebied onafhanklik maak. Die Transkeiers hou

Soos dit daar gebeur het, is dit maar wat voorgeskryf is in die volkerereg. Die moeders-taal moet afstand doen van sy soewereiniteit deur die een of ander ampvelike handeling.

Dit kan 'n verklaring van 'n minister wees wat gepaard gaan met 'n wet waarin afstand gedoen word van alle soewereiniteit, byvoorbeeld van spesifieke sake soos die wetgewende, die politieke, die juridiese en so meer.

Dit word gewoonlik gevolg deur 'n verklaring van die nuwe staat dat hy homself as onafhanklik beskou, bereid is om al die verpligtinge wat die volkerereg meebring te aanvaar, en dat hy ock aanspraak maak op al die regte wat die volkerereg hom nou gee.

In die meeste gevalle word ook verklaar dat al die verpligtinge wat die moeder-

staat aangegaan het in die internasionale kring en waarty die nuwe „staat" betrokke is, ock nagekom sal word, byvoorbeeld verdrag. Dit word staatsopvolging genoem.

In staatsregtelike sin is goeie voorbeeld Indië in die Republiek van Ierland.

Wat Indië betref, is by voorbeeld 'n wet deur die Britse Parlement deur die waarin Brittan van alle soewereiniteit oor Indië afstand doen. Verder is in hierdie wet, „The Indian Independence Act 1947" voorsiening gemaak vir 'n vergadering om Indië te regeer.

Daar was ook 'n spesifieke opdrag om 'n grondwet vir Indië op te stel. In 1949 is hierdie grondwet van Indië deur die vergadering aanvaar.

In Ierland was die verloop van sake anders. Net soos in Indië se geval is „home rule" aan die Republiek van Ierland toegetaan. 'n Wetgewende vergadering is ingestel om Ierland te regeer volgens sekere neergelêde bepalinge volgens 'n verdrag.

In 1937 eger het die Ierse wetgewende werkgroep sy eie grondwet opgestel met geen verwysing na die Ierse wetgewing wat voorausgegaan het, of na die verdrag nie.

In die voorrede van hierdie grondwet van 1937 word gesê: „We, the people of Eire, do hereby adopt, enact, and give to ourselves this constitution."

Indië

Die grondwet was in stryd met die verdrag. Die bepalinge in die verdrag is eenvoudig oorbord gegooi. Wat die Transkei betref, sê my bronne, kan een van bogenoemde voorbeelde gevolg word met effense wysiging.

Suid-Afrika kan met die onafhanklikheidsverordening van die Transkei 'n nuwe grondwet aan hom gee (die gebied het reeds 'n grondwet met sy eie wetgewende vergadering). Die wetgewende vergadering het op die oomblik beperkte magte.

Niks keer die Transkei om soos Ierland n4 verdeling van onafhanklikheid met sy eie splinternuwe grondwet te kom nie.

Ook kan die Transkei verduidelikies om met sy huidige grondwet voort te gaan wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse

belangrikste dat die Transkei, soos die Eerste Minster gesê het, volkome onafhanklik word. Niemand in die wêreld moet kan sê dit is 'n blitspel van Suid-Afrika nie.

Sedert die Transkei op 27 Maart verlede jaar onafhanklikheid gevra het, is die finale en onverwagte masjinerie in werking gestel vir die groot stap.

'n Werkkomitee met benoemdes van Suid-Afrika en die Transkei is al meer as 'n jaar hard aan die werk om elke moontlike aspek van die proses van onafhanklikheid en daarna deeglik te ondersoek.

Die Kabinetskomitee van die Regering en die Transkei — die Eerste Minister

mr. John Vorster (voorsitter), mr. M. C. Botha, hoofminister, Kaiser Matanzima en sy minister van Justisie, George Matanzima — kom juis op 11 Augustus die eerste keer byeen, om die voorleggings van die werkkomitee te bespreek.

Grondwet

Die grondwet was in stryd met die verdrag. Die bepalinge in die verdrag is eenvoudig oorbord gegooi. Wat die Transkei betref, sê my bronne, kan een van bogenoemde voorbeelde gevolg word met effense wysiging.

Suid-Afrika kan met die onafhanklikheidsverordening van die Transkei 'n nuwe grondwet aan hom gee (die gebied het reeds 'n grondwet met sy eie wetgewende vergadering). Die wetgewende vergadering het op die oomblik beperkte magte.

Niks keer die Transkei om soos Ierland n4 verdeling van onafhanklikheid met sy eie splinternuwe grondwet te kom nie.

Ook kan die Transkei verduidelikies om met sy huidige grondwet voort te gaan wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse

kering opgestel is. Suid-Afrika het die Zuid-Afrika Wet van 1910, so gebruik tot 1961. Dit was 'n wet van die Britse parlement. Na verneem word, is die

BANTU AFFAIRS**EUROPE LOOKS AT TRANSKEI**

Investors from at least five of the main European nations have started to lay plans to pursue the possibility of launching new ventures in South Africa's Black homelands, reports Michael Chester, financial editor of the Johannesburg *Star*.

According to the newspaper's Paris correspondent, the Banque Nationale de Paris, one of France's biggest banks,

has confirmed that it has started investigations into the Transkei as a potential investment zone. The bank is reported to be considering financing a truck assembly plant in the Transkei. The Transkeian Chief Minister, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, held talks with executives of a large automobile factory during his current tour of Western Europe.

The Transkeian leader said he had had a "positive reaction" from French banking and business circles to his proposals to provide the near-independent homeland with a port capa-

ble of handling export-import shipping.

Mr F. Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation (for the Transkei and the Ciskei), was also optimistic about the prospect of creating a new big port along the Transkeian coast. He said: "Investors are looking at the potential of the Transkei as a launching pad for export drives into Black Africa ... (and) even back into Europe itself."

Mr Maritz said that response among potential investors in the wake of the tour — highlighted by special seminars in London and Holland — had been "most encouraging." Dutch and British missions were expected to arrive in the Xhosa homelands in November.

Mr Maritz also held talks with representatives of at least four West German companies interested in establishing factories in the Transkei.

According to the *Star's* Rome correspondent, Paramount Chief Matanzima has held talks with a huge Italian textile company. A spokesman for the company told the correspondent: "We have a very strong interest in investing in the Transkei. We have already drawn up a programme for the development of textile factories there for fabric distribution on the South African market". It is understood that the firm plans an ultimate investment of R12-million in the territory.

According to the newspaper's business reporter, one of the world's largest insurance broking companies is to set up a broking firm in the Transkei, and will train Xhosas to run it. The idea is to serve the territory's commercial and industrial undertakings, as well as to



Rapport

The Transkei is renowned for its scenic beauty. But this is not all. Of all the countries in Southern Africa, this Black homeland has the most water, with 23 perennial rivers with great potential for development

Umtata to be transformed

Daily Disp. 19/7/75

UMTATA — New development to prepare the Transkei for independence are expected to totally transform the territory's capital, Umtata.

Parliament is being enlarged, a presidential palace to be built, new ministerial houses and a 400-office block being constructed.

A two-runway airport, 200 houses, and 24 flats for seconded Republican officials are also on the list of new construction for Umtata.

The Transkei Legislative Assembly hall is being extended to allow space for 54 additional members.

At present there are 109 seats.

The bulk of the new members will probably be from the Glen Grey and Herschel areas, due to be transferred from the Ciskei to the Transkei soon. There may also be some new members from Port St Johns and from the Queenstown, Indwe, Elliot, Maclear and Matatiele districts.

A site is being prepared for the 12-storey office block which is to house most of the new government departments due to be transferred to the Transkei by independence.

The Secretary for Roads and Works, Mr P. Jager, said yesterday the building, which is to have 400 offices, would be built on a principle new to South Africa and was expected to grow at an average rate of about 30 cm an hour once work began.

Work will begin soon on the new airport. Temporary strips have to be in operation by the end of August, when the present airfield is to be closed to make way for industrial development.

The airport, to be built 16 km out of Umtata on the Queenstown road, will eventually have a 2 km surfaced runway running east-west and a second smaller 1.5 km runway running south-east-north-west.

Hangers are to be constructed as quickly as possible, but Mr Jager doubted they would be ready by the end of August.

For the people to be displaced from this area and from the land which will be flooded by the dam which is to be built just south of the airport to supply Umtata, 200 houses will be put up on the Old Kambi Road. Construction, at the rate of 20 a month, will start early in October.

The department is also supervising the building of houses for the future Prime

Minister of the Transkei and four ministers, outside town above the East London road. A presidential palace is also to be built there, but by the Republican Government.

It is widely believed in Umtata that the Chief Justice's R200 000 house, also

being built by the Republican Government will pale into insignificance when compared to the President's, but no further information is available.

Twenty-four flats are also to be built in town for Republican seconded officials. — DDR.

Bantu beer sales froth up

From Peter Goosen

PORT ELIZABETH. — Umqomboti, for centuries the traditional Bantu beer, has emerged from the kraal with a vengeance. Its new 'with it' Westernised image, rocketing sales throughout the country, is giving the industry a turnover of more than R13-million a year.

Africans now down more than 900-million litres of the brew every year.

Most of it is made in breweries controlled by Bantu Affairs Administration boards, the Xhosa Development Corporation and the Bantu Investment Corporation. The profits are used for community services for Africans.

Some time in the future Whites may be drinking the beer in a much refined form, according to the Midlands Bantu Administration Board's brewery manager, Mr W. R. Smith.

The Midlands Board, one of the largest in the country, is putting the finishing touches to a new R1,2-million brewery at Port Elizabeth which will be turning out 2,5-million litres a month by December.

Mr Smith forecast that Sorghum Beer Breweries would eventually produce refined beer. 'I have actually seen some which was made in Pretoria as an experiment. It is crystal clear with a lovely golden colour and I think one day it will be a real seller.'

He added: 'At present the government does not allow the manufacture of refined sorghum beer, but I think eventually circumstances will force breweries to manufacture it.'

'I believe the Eastern Cape has the potential of a turnover of about R5-million a year provided we are successful in giving the product a modern "with it" image and we improve our beer halls to such an extent that they can compare with the best private bar lounges in White areas,' Mr Smith said.

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Parliament Chief Kaiser Matanzima returned from

Europe yesterday to a joyous welcome from more than 1 000 dancing Xhosa and brought with him the good news that two European countries have promised to set up industries in the Transkei.

The Transkei leader stepped off a jumbo at Jan Smuts Airport after his three-week European tour to be swarmed by his people who launched into song and high-pitched ululation when he appeared

Matanzima gets European pledge

Cape Times 21/7/75

in the international arena.

They swarmed after their chief, singing and chanting as he made his way to his limousine.

Chief Matanzima, who spoke to industrialists in six European countries,

said that Italian and West German businessmen had promised textile and motor assembly plants for the Transkei after independence next year. The industries would probably be sited at Butterworth and Umtata.

"All the business men we met were very impressed by the Transkei's potential and by its political and social climate," he said. It was a climate "principally of peace with a clear leadership based on evolution by contact

with other countries. Such a situation is conducive to good industrialization."

Chief Matanzima, who he had met the businessmen because his country could no longer rely on South Africa to canvass investment for it.

But that did not mean that an independent Transkei would not take advantage of South Africa's experience and know-how. "Since the Republic has been so kind to the Transkei, we will most definitely continue to look to them for help and advice in developing our country," Chief Matanzima said.

Exiled PAC leader returns

23/7/75

Cape Times Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A former exiled leader of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress last night spoke of his reasons for returning to South Africa to serve under a homeland leader.

Mr Tsepelo Letlaka, who fled South Africa in the

wake of the Sharpeville shootings in 1960 and who subsequently rose to leadership in the Pan-Africanist Congress-in-exile, summed up this decision in one word — freedom.

He came back because he felt the Transkei would embody the freedom which he cherished and fought for when it be-

comes independent next year.

Mr Letlaka is in Pretoria where he is undergoing training as a diplomat by officials of the South African Government for service in the Transkei diplomatic corps.

In the first interview since his return, Mr Let-

laka said: "I came back to South Africa because I have been fighting for the freedom of my people and the Transkei is going to get independence and be a free country." He declined to comment further.

Mr Letlaka was recruited by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima last year when he stopped over in London for talks with the former Transkei

lawyer on his way to the United Nations.

Although Chief Matanzima has declined to say exactly what kind of post he has in mind for Mr Letlaka, there has been speculation that the former Pan-Africanist man will be used to neutralize criticism of the Transkei from militant African nationalists abroad.

Sunday Express 27/7/75 103

By EVE VOSLOO

Letlaka hammers PAC allegations

THE FORMER exiled Pan Africanist Congress leader, Mr Tsepelo Letlaka, who returned to South Africa recently, reacted angrily this week to allegations by exiles still in London that he had "sold his soul to apartheid."

Mr Letlaka is now undergoing training in Pretoria for a post in the Transkeian Government.

In an interview in his Pretoria hotel, Mr Letlaka told me:

"When David Sibeko (one of the leaders) and his cronies were still in their nappies, I was already involved in the struggle for the liberation of the African people in South Africa.

"I joined the ANC Youth League in its early stages and was one of the people responsible for its support throughout South Africa.

"I was the first president of the ANC Youth League in the Cape and in that capacity played a vital role during the defiance campaign.

CONVICTED

"For that, I and other leaders in the Cape Province were tried and convicted in Port Elizabeth in 1953.

"I was a founder member of the Africanist movement. I was expelled by the Cape Education Department for my role in the defiance campaign," he said.

"As a legal practitioner I served my people and defended a lot of freedom-fighters both in the Cape and in Lesotho. As a result, I was deported from Lesotho.

"The attitude which David Sibeko and his friends are alleged to have adopted towards me is similar to Amin's attitude towards President Nyerere, Dr Kaunda and President Samora Machel, all of whom he accused of 'selling out' and being spies for South Africa and Rhodesia.

"In similar vein, their claim that I have sold my soul to apartheid is a malicious and perfidious exercise in character assassination and I have nothing but a contempt for it."

ELEMENTS

Mr Letlaka also said that as a former exile himself he knew that some exiles were men and women of conviction and decency, but that it was well-known that some contemptible elements "like David Sibeko" composed "the scum of the lot."

"This latter group's sole interest is the bloodmoney which they collect from freedom-loving peoples of the world under deceit and false pretences and then

not clash with the desire of the rest of the people of South Africa for gaining their freedom and self-determination," he said.

He felt it was a personal decision for individual exiles to return to South Africa, but he believed that all people in exile wanted to return "if and

when they consider it suitable."

He would not comment on rumours that he would be the Transkeian Government's first Minister of Foreign Affairs. "My future position will be announced when I have finished my training," he said.

unsparingly use on themselves," he said.

"They have utter contempt for the people of South Africa and regard themselves as the saints and heroes of the South African struggle despite the fact that they are enjoying and debauching themselves 6 000 miles away in London.

"They are scared of the freedom and independence of the Transkei because it would compel them to face South Africa without scapegoats."

FIGHTING

Mr Letlaka said he had returned to South Africa because he had been fighting for the freedom of his people and the Transkei was soon to become a free country.

"The freedom of the people of the Transkei does

Transkei's port plan

is 'unrealistic'

23/7/75

The Argus Shipping Correspondent

TRANSKEIAN Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima's plan to build a harbour on the rugged Transkei coast after the territory becomes an independent state next year has been sharply criticised by South African marine authorities and described as 'an unrealistic scheme.'

Chief Matanzima, who was on an extensive tour of Europe, announced his intentions to provide the Transkei with its own port after independence next October in Paris at the weekend.

The Chief Minister said he hoped to raise the necessary capital in France and persuade Dutch interests to provide the 'know how' and technical knowledge required.

He did not mention a proposed site for the project, but it is believed he was referring to Port St Johns at the mouth of the Mzimvubu River which used to accommodate small vessels during the early coaster trade along the South African coast.

SILTED UP

Today, however, the river mouth has silted up badly and marine engineers say it would cost a minimum of R50-million to establish a harbour about the size of Mossel Bay.

A senior Government harbour engineer said the actual cost of building a small harbour would, however, depend on a host of things... namely the extent of the breakwater system, the amount of dredg-

ing that would be necessary and the provision of rail links and back-up facilities.

'As I see it Port St Johns is virtually cut off by mountains and it would be a mammoth task to get a rail line through from the hinterland, if at all possible,' he said.

Another authority who spoke out against the proposed scheme was the chairman of the South and South-East African Conference Lines, Mr Desmond Lawrence, who described it as 'completely unrealistic.'

'Costs would be astronomical and I feel the Transkeian authorities would be far wiser to invest any foreign capital available into the general development of their country when they become independent,' he said.

Mr Lawrence pointed out that another leading factor against establishing a harbour at Port St Johns or anywhere else along the Wild Coast was that East London is only a mere 100-odd kilometres from the rapidly expanding industrial centre of Butterworth.

Alice in EP to 'go Black'

ARGUS 23/7/75

The Argus Correspondent ALICE. — The Eastern Cape university town of Alice is to 'go Black', it was announced at a Town Council meeting here.

merce, presented Mr Raubenheimer with a memorandum with questions about the town's future.

The announcement was made by the Mayor of Alice, Professor M. C. Eksteen, who earlier yesterday received a telegram informing him of the new zoning from the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer.

A committee is to visit the town later to hear evidence from residents. The committee will then decide whether the zoning will be done in phases, or whether it will be zoned in its entirety.

PROPERTY

Purchase of property will depend on the method of zoning, the merits of the particular places and the funds available.

Professor Eksteen said that the Government's plans for Alice, which houses the Black University of Fort Hare, had already been passed in Parliament.

It only remained a formality for the State President to declare the town Black.

Recently the mayor, accompanied by Professor G. Olivier, a town councillor, and Mr K. Mackie of the Alice Chamber of Com-

Matanzima for talks in Pretoria

John Patten
Political Correspondent

The independence of the Transkei will move a stage nearer next month when the South African and Transkei Governments hold talks in Pretoria.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration said today the talks had been requested by the Transkei's Chief Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

On the South African side the Government will be represented by the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, and the Commissioner-General for the Xhosas, Mr. Potgieter.

It is understood that Chief Matanzima will be accompanied by his brother, Mr. George Matanzima, who is the Transkei's Minister of Justice.

Though the talks are expected to be held on August 11, the Prime Minister's Office said no firm date had been set.

SA PATTERN

Chief Matanzima was reported today as saying the form of government to be adopted by the Transkei after its independence in October next year would be based on that of South Africa.

The Transkei would be known as the Republic of the Transkei.

If Chief Matanzima is planning independence for October 1976, the South African Government will have to introduce empowering legisla-

tion during the coming session of Parliament.

The Transkei leader told Die Transvaler that his country would never be a one party state, because it had been established on a democratic basis and because it had seen the tragic consequences of one party states in other parts of Africa.

Transkei poll in 1976 after independence

ARGUS 31/7/75

JOHANNESBURG. — The Transkei Parliament would be dissolved immediately after the independence celebrations of the new State in October next year to request a mandate from the people for himself and his party's policy, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in an interview with a Nationalist newspaper here.

The homeland would have a republic form of government similar to that of the Republic of South Africa, he said. It would be named the Republic of the Transkei, and would have a Black President. The Chief Minister emphasised that the Transkei would never become a one-party state. The constitution of the Republic of the Transkei will be drawn up before independence in order that it can be ratified by Parliament, he said.



Chief Kaiser Matanzima

The Republic of the Transkei would have its own Foreign Affairs Department. 'Overseas as well as in South Africa we are going to have diplomatic missions,' he said. 'We will have an ambassador in South Africa.' The men who would fill these posts were already being trained in South Africa.

The Chief Minister said the Republic of the Transkei would 'most probably' always back South Africa when it found itself confronted in a military sense. The Transkei would also have its own defence force, and a start would be made with this on August 4. — Sapa.

TALKS WITH VORSTER

The Chief Minister said that he and Chief George Matanzima, the Minister of Justice, would hold constitutional talks on August 11 with the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster. The constitutional committee would assemble on that date.

It had been decided that the new State would be a non-racial one. This decision would naturally have to be ratified by Parliament, but he hopes that it would be so. White people would then also be able to become citizens of the Transkei.

Border posts would be erected between the Transkei and South Africa, but there would be free traffic

in both directions over the border.

PASSPORTS

'However, we will issue our own passports,' the Chief Minister said, 'but there is no question of such necessities as visas.'

The Chief Minister said that as there would not be enough Blacks to fill all top Government positions next year, White officials would still be employed.

'But they will be replaced as trained Blacks become available. We are already doing this, the Secretary for Education for example is already a Black man.'

**TRANSKEI
Outlook bullish**

The recent visit to Europe by Transkei Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima and Xhosa Development Corporation MD Franko Maritz has, it seems, whetted

some appetites there for Transkei industrial development.

Without being specific, Maritz claims: "Some of the big boys involved in construction spheres like airports, harbours and housing, are almost falling over themselves to help development."

The Transkei apparently appeals to European industrialists because of the basic concessions (*FM* May 16), and because it's reckoned that with current European labour costs and inflation levels it could be cheaper to manufacture in the Homeland and export to Europe.

The visit produced one industry that has actually signed up to go to Butterworth and another which will be conducting a final investigation early in August.

Italy's Giulio Bertrand initially will be investing R2,6m in a textile plant to spin acrylic and fancy yarns, aiming for an eventual total investment of R12m and

the employment of 2 000. Doubtlessly, if the fortunes of the SA textile industry have not improved on today's low capacities (of around 60%) by the time Bertrand enters the market, the newcomer can expect a fiery baptism.

The other industrialist looking at Butterworth is "a French motor assembly group".

Meanwhile, Maritz reports that Daimler-Benz has cleared in principle investment in a motor components industry in the Ciskei.

As for Matanzima's enthusiasm for a deep water harbour for the Transkei — it seems a long shot. With Port St Johns regarded unsuitable because of river silting, it would need to be an artificial harbour like PE. That would call for a suitable promontory — and where, ask shipping men, does one find that along the Wild Coast?

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Natal Mercury 1/8/75

Homeland has

part in war games

UMTATA — The Transkei Cabinet was yesterday briefed on the homeland's role in a major military exercise to be staged in the Eastern Cape, Ciskei and Transkei in August. Brig. M. J. du Plessis, SM, Officer Commanding Eastern Province Command, announced here yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference after meeting the Cabinet, Brig. du Plessis said "Operation Span Saam" would be a 14-day land, sea and air low-intensity counter-insurgency exercise similar to the present low-intensity guerrilla war on the Northern Borders of SWA.

The operation will have the dual purpose of achieving maximum military preparedness through the Eastern Province Command area and to let the local population meet and work with

the defence force, he said.

The exercise will be held from August 8 to 29.

The Ciskei Cabinet was briefed yesterday.

Brig. du Plessis said he had asked the Ministers of both Governments to provide local trackers and guides, through the chiefs and headmen, who would form part of the security forces.

The trackers would be fed and clothed by the Army and would receive normal Army pay for the duration of the exercise.

More than 5 000 national servicemen and commandos would take part. The exercise would be held on land, sea and in the air and would involve helicopters and light aircraft of the Air Force and a submarine and other vessels of the navy.

In the manoeuvre, a "terrorist" force operating from a "neighbouring State" in the Fort Beaufort - Somerset East vicinity would attempt to infiltrate and capture key positions in the area of operations, and would "terrorise" the local populations. They would be dressed in blue overalls.

The security forces will attempt to counter and destroy the enemy. —(Sapa.)

① 103
② 256

Herschel people anxious to join Transkei says Chief George

Daily Disp.

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UMTATA — Herschel people were enthusiastic about joining the Transkei, the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima said yesterday, on his return from a five-day campaign there.

Herschel and Glen Grey, two Ciskei districts, are to be incorporated in the Transkei soon.

The team from the Transkei included the Chief Minister, Chief K. D. Matanzima, the Minister of Health, Chief J. D. Moshesh; the Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, the Minister of Roads and works, Chief G. S. Ndabankulu; and an opposition front bencher, Mr H. H. Zibi, member for Mount Fletcher and several chiefs from Emigrant Tembuland.

They had held four open air meetings attended by 2 000 people each time. Two meetings had been at Hlubi tribal authorities and two in Sotho areas.

Herschel had belonged to the Transkei originally and had even formed part of the Transkei Territories General



CHIEF GEORGE ... meetings not political.

Council, Chief George said. Also, the Tembus, Sothos and Hlubi living there were closely related to tribes in the Transkei and had no tribal affiliations in the

Ciskei.

Chief George emphasised the meetings had not been political. The idea had been to tell people about Transkei administration and about plans to develop the district alongside the Transkei.

Although Herschel was largely rehabilitated, agriculture was in a worse position than most parts of the Transkei and a lot of work would have to be done there such as building dams and schools and putting up windmills.

The team also answered questions and tried to settle some doubts.

Many people seemed to fear the Transkei would remove them from the land to make way for forests. They were also worried old people might not get their pensions from the Transkei.

Chief Kaiser said yesterday he expected Herschel and Glen Grey to be incorporated officially only in October or November.

There was to be a short session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly to amend the electoral laws at about the same time and elections would have to be held in both areas before the main session next year.

Existing representatives in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly would not sit in the Transkei before elections had been held.

The Chief Minister said elections would have to be held as soon as possible so that representatives of the two districts could take part in constitutional discussions before independence.

DDR.

RDM 11/8/75

African giant 'on the move'

UMTATA. — The "sleeping African giant" had not only woken, it had started to walk. And at each step the African continent was being shaken to the core, Major G. Keswa of the Transkei Prison Service said in Umtata at the weekend.

Opening the first meeting of the Transkei United Women's Organisation (Tuwo), Major Keswa said the founding of the organisation indicated the change in African intellectual and moral strength, as did the unprecedented activity in the Transkei before independence.

Tuwo's theme, according to its national president, Mrs B. Seoka, is the upliftment of the women of the Transkei, particularly in rural areas.

The meeting, in the Umtata Town Hall, was attended by about 300 delegates from towns and vil-

lages throughout the homeland.

The deputy mayoress of Umtata, Mrs M. Beer, said the women's task of raising their families while the men went to work in the mines in South Africa, was a heavy burden.

The women should use their talents in beadwork, weaving, sewing and dress-making profitably and so supplement their incomes to buy more food for their families and ensure the proper nourishment of their children, she said.

The regional manager of the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC), Mr D. B. le Roux, said the corporation was keen to help Tuwo become viable by seeking outlets for its products.

Preliminary investigations had shown there was a world-wide demand for Transkeian products and handicrafts. — Sapa.

Govts delay Transkei land talks

12/8/75

Cape Times Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The South African and Transkeian Governments postponed discussion on the land question yesterday when they met for talks on the Transkei's independence.

But agreement was reached on several issues, including the procedure to be adopted in signing documents clearing the way for independence, the "privileges of Transkeian citizens" in South Africa and the "political rights" of White officials seconded to the Transkei.

Under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister Mr Vorster, the joint Cabinet committee of the two Governments met to consider proposals by a working committee for an independent Transkei.

Members of the joint Cabinet committee are Mr Vorster, his Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and his brother Chief George who is the Transkei Minister of Justice.

A joint statement issued after the four-hour talks said: "Certain outstanding issues with regard to jurisdiction over land and land issues will be discussed at a later meeting."

Issues discussed at yesterday's meeting included:

- Reorganization of the White-controlled Xhosa Development Corporation to give the Transkei its own development corporation.

- The Transkei's intention to join the present customs union between South Africa and the BLS countries — Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

- The Transkei decision to remain within the rand currency area.

- Exchange of diplomatic missions between the two countries.

XDC CHANGES SUBJECT OF SELF-RULE TALKS

MERCURY
12/8/75

JOHANNESBURG — Reorganisation of the White-controlled Xhosa Development Corporation to give the Transkei its own development corporation was discussed at yesterday's independence talks between South Africa and the Transkei.

Also discussed was the Transkei's intention to join the present customs union between South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and its decision to remain within the rand currency area.

Agreement was reached on several issues, including the procedure to be adopted in the signing of documents clearing the way for independence, the "privileges of Transkeian citizens" in South Africa and the "political rights" of White officials seconded to the Transkei.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Vorster, the Joint Cabinet Committee of the two Governments met to consider proposals for an independent Transkei.

Members are Mr. Vorster, his Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. C. Botha, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and his brother, Chief George, who is the Transkei Minister of Justice.

A joint statement issued after the four-hour talks did not specify whether the land issue was raised but said: "Certain outstanding issues with regard to jurisdiction over land and land issue will be discussed at a later meeting."

Although Chief Matanzima has agreed to seek independence without obtaining the "disputed land" around Elliot, Maclear, Mount Currie and Umzimkulu, he has repeatedly made it clear that acceptance of independence does not automatically mean forfeiture of those claims.

"Privileges of Transkeian citizens" living in White-controlled South Africa was not defined, but Chief Matanzima is on record as wanting the restoration of "personal

dignity" to Black South Africans generally.

Both Mr. Vorster and Mr. Botha have warned that acceptance of Transkeian citizenship would mean loss of South African citizenship, but reiterated their determination to guarantee the rights of Whites as South African citizens, including the right to vote in S.A. elections.

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Transkei to have president and use SA currency

ARGUS 12/8/75

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PRETORIA. — The Transkei will become a republic with its own President, using South African currency and operating in the same customs union with South Africa when it becomes independent. This has emerged from the first meeting of the joint Cabinet Committee of the South African and Transkei Governments under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, here yesterday.

The Xhosa Development Corporation will be reorganised to give the Transkei its own development corporation as part of its transition to becoming an independent state.

It was clear from the statement issued after the four-hour meeting that an exchange of diplomatic

missions is being negotiated once the Transkei becomes independent.

THE DATE

No date for the Transkei's independence, the first independence of a South African homeland, was announced, but is expected in October next year. The thorny land issue has been held over

to another meeting of the committee later.

Several other issues appear likely to be settled at later meetings of the Cabinet Committee.

Those who attended the first Cabinet Committee meeting were Mr Vorster (chairman), the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha; the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima; and his brother, Mr George Matanzima, the Transkei Minister of Justice. The meeting was assisted by officials.

POINTS ACCEPTED

The Joint Cabinet Committee said certain proposals of the working committee on the independence of the Transkei had been accepted unanimously.

These included:

- That agreements will be entered into and signed between the South African and Transkei Governments before independence. Procedures for signing these agreements were adopted.

- Proposals were agreed on for the reorganisation of the Transkeian Government services.

- Recommendations on political rights and secondment of South African officials were accepted, as well as the provision of hospitals and schools for South African citizens.

- Proposals relating to the position of local authorities were approved.

- Agreement was reached on the privileges of Transkei citizens in South Africa.

The question of definitions of Transkei citizenship is to be discussed by

the Transkei Legislative Assembly's recess committee.

The committee gave a clear indication that the Transkei is to become a republic when it mentioned that 'the residence of the Transkeian President' was discussed.

Other matters discussed but on which no decisions were disclosed included a landing strip at Umtata, a stadium for independence festivities, additional ministerial residences, and the diplomatic mission of South Africa in the Transkei and the Transkei's mission in South Africa.

DIPLOMATS

The meeting took note of the progress made in training Transkei diplomats and information officers and the establishment of a military unit for the Transkei.

The statement went on: It was further noted that the Transkei intended to join the same customs union as now exists between Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and South Africa.

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Prof is Transkei's RDM 13/8/75 man in Pretoria

By PATRICK LAURENCE

PROFESSOR Mlahleni Njisane, a naturalised American citizen of Xhosa birth, is almost certain to be the first Transkei Ambassador to South Africa.

One of five trainee Transkei diplomats now nearing the end of their three-month course in Pretoria, Prof Njisane said yesterday of reports that he was earmarked as the ambassador to South Africa: "That has been hinted to me."

He will receive further in-service training in Pretoria — in contrast to his four colleagues, who will go to SA Embassies in Washington, London, Paris and Bonn.

Prof. Njisane lived in exile in the United States for nearly 15 years until his return to South Africa last year.

The quietly-spoken former professor of sociology at California State University yesterday spoke of a midnight phone call in 1972 which led to his return.

The call was from Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei during his trip to the United States that year — even then in search of talented men for the independent Transkei-to-be.

The Transkei Ambassador will live in Waterkloof, Pretoria, when Transkei becomes independent.

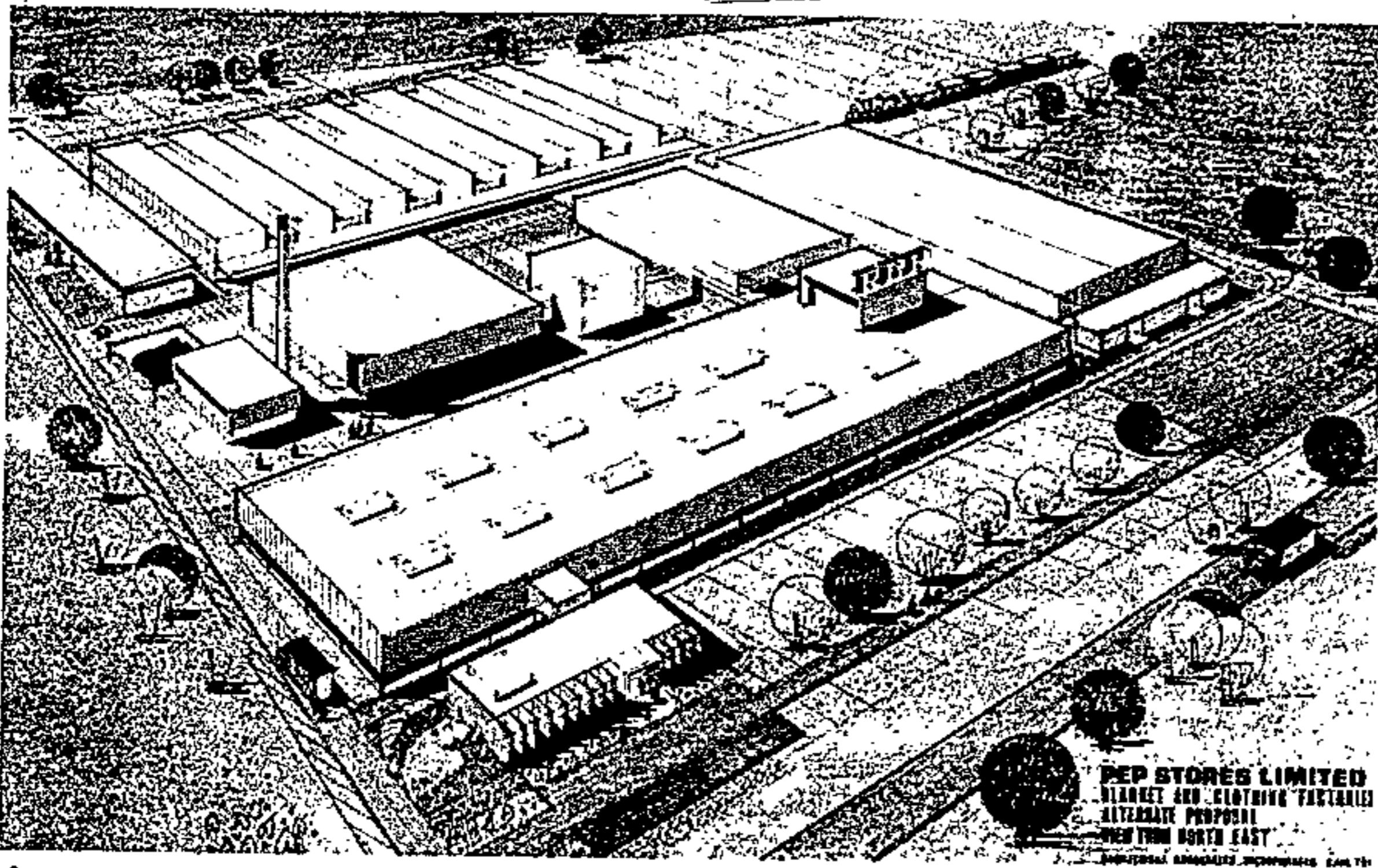
Prof. Njisane saw the primary task of the Transkei Ambassador as helping to fulfil a cherished aim of Paramount Chief Matanzima — restoring personal dignity to Xhosas living in White-governed South Africa.

BLANKETS FOR TRANSKEI

Mr Franko Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC), announced that the well-known Pep Stores chain would commission a R10-million blanket factory at Butterworth in the Transkei.

Mr Renier van Rooyen, chairman of Pep Stores, said that blanket production started in July, and that the new factory will be in full production by March of next year. "I moved into the Transkei (Black) homeland because I believe in decentralisation," said Mr van Rooyen. "I am most satisfied with the standard of labour available in the homeland, and the blankets that are being produced in the Transkei are of the highest quality."

The new factory will provide jobs for 2 000 Blacks in the homeland, and is designed to produce more than one million blankets a year. It was built with the financial aid of the XDC.



An artist's impression of the giant new Pep Stores factory at Butterworth in the Black homeland of the Transkei. Annual turnover is expected to be R8-million

South African Digest, August 15, 1975

p. 3

XHOSA FARM EXPERIMENT

S.H. DIGEST 15/8/75

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Mr Dick Smith, manager of the Occupation Post farm scheme launched by the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) to prove that both the Ciskei and the Transkei have potential to cultivate farms as good as any in South Africa, and his three White section managers, glow with enthusiasm about the pro-

gress they have made. The labour force of 50 men and about 100 women watch the transformation around them in amazement.

The first experiments were devoted to beans, popular in nearly all main Xhosa dishes. Potatoes were planted in January. An extra 114 hectares had been allocated to onions.

Occupation Post is not totally planted to vegetables. Peach trees have been planted and appear to be doing well. Apricots and prunes and grapes — table and wine varieties — are planned.

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.

A dairy herd has been established with 240 head producing more than 1 800 litres of milk a day.

So far, nearly 1 000 hectares have been tackled, and another 600 hectares will be absorbed next year. Occupation Post is planned to grow to a 5 000 hectares scheme.

Along the Indwe River, the XDC has a second smaller, farm scheme under

Natal Mercury 16/8/75
By PETER MANN

AT LEAST 18 people died and about 1 500 are homeless in icy conditions after a raging fire destroyed 300 African huts in the Ntlenzi area near Flagstaff, it was learned last night.

The situation was still desperate last night as thousands of people, who had lost all their possessions, huddled in the freezing cold.

"There were bodies strewn all over the veld. These people had seen the fire coming and fled in terror. But the wind was too strong and the fire caught up with them.

Terrible

The situation "is a terrible death," said Mr. Eldred Wicks, a trader who buried five of the dead.

The fire broke out on Thursday.

"I have never seen anything like it. The fire burnt on a two-kilometre front and cut a swathe for about 16kms.

"Everything in front of it, sheep, horses, cattle, people, died.

"Yesterday I picked up two truckloads of wounded people and took them to Bizana Hospital. On the return trip I brought back two corpses.

"I buried them last night. That brought to five the number I have buried from the fire," Mr. Wicks said.

A full list of the dead was unobtainable last night although nine critically burned people were in the hospital.

Just died

When the Mercury phoned the hospital last night, a Mr. Gogothi Sibatala had just died.

The matron of the Holy Cross Mission Hospital, Miss L. Pooley, said the hospital had received only three admissions last night.

"But the people simply have not reached us yet," she said. "One of our sisters drove down into the area today.

"In a 20km drive, she counted 111 huts destroyed.

"Those were only the ones she could see. We know there are lots more," she said.

The mission plans to distribute food and blankets and whatever medical assistance it can to the homeless today.

Desperate

At the same time, the Reverend B. Y. Nott, of the Full Gospel Church of God, appealed for food and blankets for the homeless.

"I cannot describe how desperate the position is. The homes were so badly burned that nothing was recovered.

"All their winter crops, food, livestock and every single possession of most of these people has been completely destroyed.

"They have to get help and get it fast," Mr. Nott said.

Late last night it was reported that a truck carrying emergency supplies had left Kokstad for the area.

18 die, many destitute in Natal fires

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16/8/75

Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN. — At least 18 people have died and about 1 500 were left homeless in icy conditions after a fire destroyed 300 African huts in the Ntlenzi area near Flagstaff on Thursday.

The situation in the area was still desperate last night as thousands of people who had lost every possession in the blaze huddled in the freezing cold.

"There were bodies strewn all over the veld. These people had seen the fire coming and fled in terror, but the wind was too strong and the fire caught up with them.

"They died a terrible death", said Mr Eldred Wicks, who by late last night had buried five of the dead. "I have never seen anything like it. The fire burnt on a two kilometre front and cut a swathe for about 16 kms.

"Everything which was in front of it — sheep, horses, cattle, people — all died.

"Yesterday I picked up two truckloads of wounded people and took them to Bizana Hospital near here. On the return trip I brought back two corpses.

"I buried them last night. That brought to five the number I have buried from the fire," Mr Wicks said.

HUTS DESTROYED

The matron of the Holy Cross Mission Hospital, Miss L. Pooley, said the hospital had received only three admissions last night. "But the people simply have not reached us as yet," she said. "One of our sisters drove down into the area today. Driving 20 km along the road, she counted 111 huts completely destroyed.

"Those were only the ones she could see. We know there are lots more," she said.

The mission is to distribute food and blankets and whatever medical assistance they can to the homeless today.

The Rev. B. Y. Nott, of the Full Gospel Church of God, has appealed for food and blankets for the homeless. "I cannot describe how desperate the position is."

16/8/75

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DURBAN. — All available police in the fire-torn Transkei have been called out and are searching the scarred countryside for more bodies. Although the death toll still stands at 25, police are sure that other victims, both dead and badly injured, will be found in the rugged countryside.

Sapa reports from Kokstad that 2 000 people have been left homeless after the veld fire destroyed hundreds of huts in the Ntlenzi tribal area on Thursday.

Eleven of the injured were today reported to be in serious condition at St. Patrick's Hospital in Bizana.

Crops and thousands of cattle, sheep, horses and pigs were destroyed as the blaze advanced on a two-kilometre front, cutting a swathe for about 16 kilometres before it was put out. Dozens of villages were destroyed.

MISSIONS

Reports said help was being organised for the thousands left homeless, and mission stations in the area were distributing food, blankets and clothes and giving medical assistance.

The Lions International organisation is planning a big relief campaign for the homeless.

Snow fell in the area last night and without urgent aid in the form of food, blankets and clothing there is a possibility that hundreds will perish.

SUPPLIES

Mr Keith Anderson, deputy director of the Lions in Natal said today that his organisation was considering R1 000 worth of immediate supplies to the disaster area.

Seen from the air the path of the fire looks like a black scar across the Transkei veld.

Scattered clusters of fire-gutted huts and hundreds of rotting carcasses of sheep, pigs, goats and horses are part of the silent aftermath.

Early today some animals still survived. A trader missionary in the area, Mr Eldred Wicks, was circulating among the tribesmen and destroying the maimed animals.

Mr Anderson said the Lions were at present trying to establish a base depot for the emergency supplies.

Snow threat to fire survivors

STAR 16/8/75

MATSHETSHA (Transkei) — The huge veld fire which has claimed 25 lives and left nearly 2 000 people homeless in the Flagstaff area has been followed by snow and freezing weather.

Without urgent aid in the form of food, blankets and clothing there is a possibility that hundreds of Africans will perish, according to Mr Keith Anderson, deputy director of the Lions in Natal. He said today that his organisation was considering sending R1 000 worth of supplies to the disaster area of the Transkei.

All available police have been called out and are searching the scarred countryside for more bodies. They are sure other victims, both dead and badly injured, will be found in the rugged countryside.

Today dozens of scattered villages lay under a pall of desolation, totally destroyed, they are surrounded as far as the eye can see by blackened and burnt bushveld.

Vultures circled overhead and gorged themselves on the charred carcasses of thousands of sheep, pigs, goats and horses.

Parts of Natal have also been devastated by veld fires. At Comrie, near Donnybrook, gale-force winds fanned a blaze which destroyed about 1 000 hectares of timber. A spokesman for Sappi, which owns the plantation, said the damage totalled about R500 000.

TWO HEROES

Two men have emerged as the heroes of the tragedy. Mr Eldred Wicks, a trader-missionary, and the Rev Roy Nott have been burying the dead and feeding and clothing the hundreds of homeless.

A staff reporter writes that the first to be alerted to the disaster was Mr Nott, of the Kokstad Full Gospel Church, who was lunching with Mr Wicks at Mount Prospect.

He said: "Neither Mr Wicks nor I have seen anything like this before."

"We rushed eight people, including two pitifully burned little boys who later died to St Patrick's Hospital at Bizana 45 km away."

Mr Nott said they took six more to the hospital, and on returning from their second trip found the bodies of five women who had been scorched to death.

"These women, including a mother and her three daughters, had been burned white. One of them had run to within 2 m of the edge of the fire. They had been carrying buckets of water in their efforts to douse the flames, which finally overpowered them."

● Damage estimated at R1-million was caused by a fire which destroyed large tracts of bluegum and grazing on six farms near Soekmekaar, Northern Transvaal, today. The flames were fanned by a strong south-east wind.

Sun Tribune 17/8/75

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says Transkei police chief

Tribune Reporter

EMERGENCY aid has begun to pour in for the thousands of homeless survivors of the Transkei's worst fire disaster.

The fires fanned by gale force winds wreaked a trail of havoc through three locations in the Bizana and Flagstaff districts leaving about 28 dead and scores of others seriously burned.

Thousands of cattle and sheep died in the blaze which destroyed 45 kraal sites and left an estimated 2 000 people to survive the bitter cold.

A spokesman for St Patrick's hospital, at Bizana, said that two four-year-old boys and a 78-year-old woman died of their injuries yesterday bringing the unofficial death toll to 28.

Of ten others admitted, two are critically ill.

"I think God must be angry with the people of Flagstaff," said the Acting Commander of the Transkei Police Force, Major L. Cwele.

Major Cwele has mobilised the district police, who are "trying to locate relatives" of those who died. He had no instructions from the Transkei Government to institute emergency aid for the victims.

In Durban, the deputy district governor of a branch of Lions International, Mr Keith Anderson, made it clear that permission from the Transkei Government was not being



awaited before moving emergency supplies into the stricken area.

"We have set aside R1 000 from our multiple Districts Disaster Fund and have instructed our Kokstad branch to get busy buying blankets, food and other necessities and to truck them in," Mr Anderson said.

Depot

He said his organisation was trying to establish a depot for emergency supplies. Anybody prepared to help should telephone him at Durban 35-5221.

A spokesman for the Kokstad Lions Club said that 500 blankets had already been sent into the stricken area. Another 1 000 are on their way — being airfreighted in by a large African-worker recruiting company.

The chairman of Durban's Vigilante Society, Mr Cornelius Koekemoer, is hoping to truck five ton-

nes of aid to the fire victims on Wednesday.

"The Red Cross will let us use their headquarters as a base. Anyone who has anything useful to give, should bring it in," he said.

Mr G. D. Nel, regional secretary of the Red Cross, said: "It is snowing down there and the situation is desperate. We are appealing for food, clothing and blankets to be brought to Red Cross House, Old Fort Road, Durban."

Powdered milk would be welcome and cartons should be marked "Flagstaff."

Everything destined for the relief of the Transkei fire victims should be marked to prevent confusion as the Red Cross is running a similar programme for Angolan refugees.

The hospital superintendent at Holy Cross Hospital in the Transkei's

Bizana district, Dr I. Jardine, yesterday appealed to the public to help.

"We desperately need food and clothing, particularly powdered milk for children. We also need cash to help these people rebuild their homes," he said.

It is bitterly cold in the area. Snow lies thick on mountain peaks 25km away.

"The wretchedness and misery is indescribable," Dr Jardine said. "We have a truck out to search and give us more details of the damage."

"Some of the dead were found in their huts. It's possible they may have been asleep when the fires came through," he said.

AFTER THE FIRE:
Trader Eldred Wicks, himself in anguish, turns away, helpless to comfort the bereaved. The weeping woman works in Durban. Yesterday, alarmed at reports of the blaze that ravaged the Transkei, she went home and found her mother and baby daughter dead

Homeland economy—3

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

BUSINESS



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.

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.

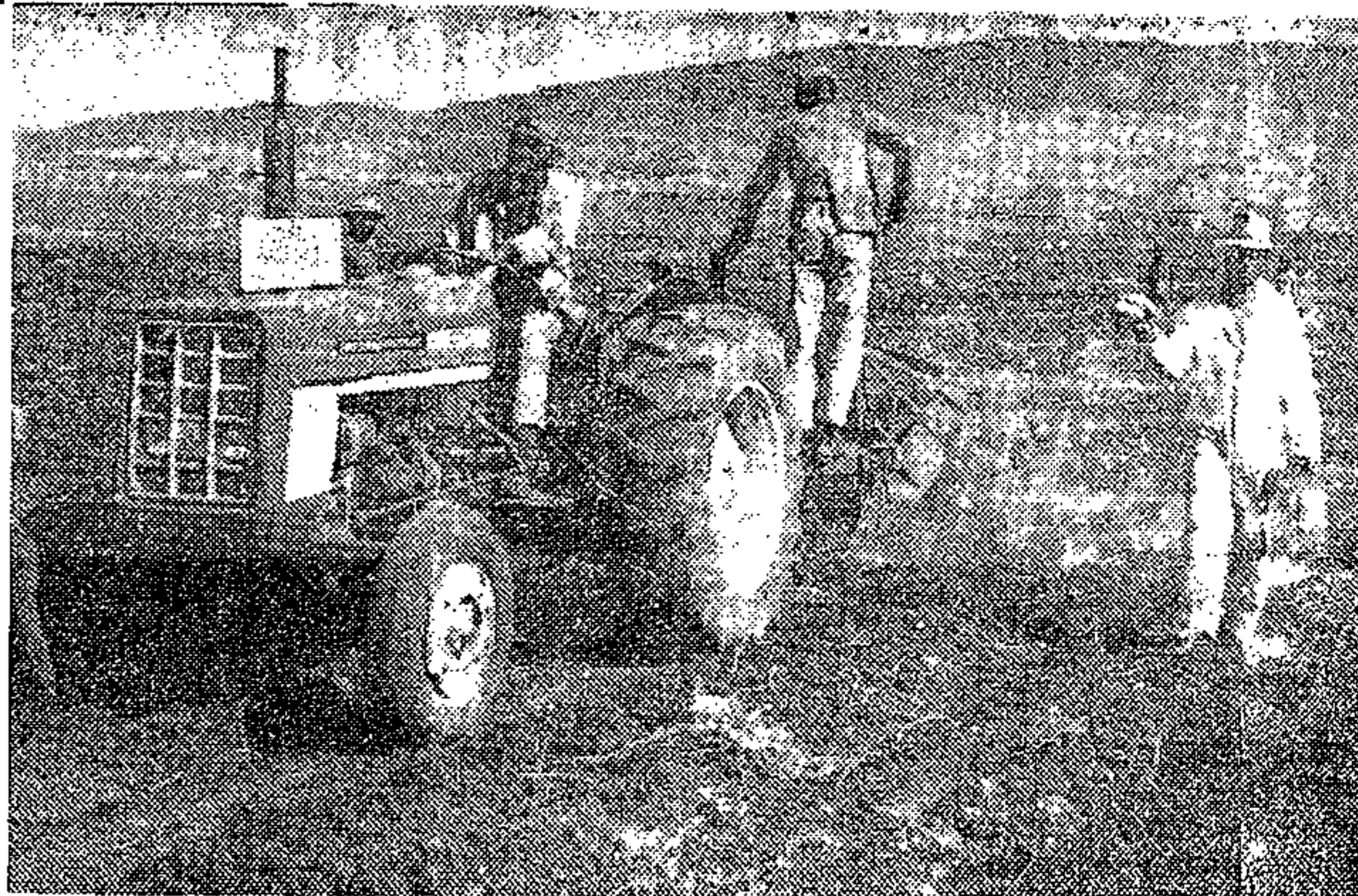
"Our pipelines tap the White Kei, now taking the overflow from the Xanxa Dam, connect with our small new pump station, and on to our network of overhead and underground sprinkler systems.

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



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 points to plans to build a large hydro-electric complex in the north-east of the Transkei near Port St John. "We may be able to 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."

① 103

② 105

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.

2/7/75

Rescue operation for fire victims

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Cape Times Correspondent

UMTATA. — As the death toll for Thursday's fire in the Flagstaff area rose to more than 30 yesterday, a mammoth rescue operation to help the 3 000 left homeless got underway.

An army helicopter from Port Elizabeth delivered tents to house the victims.

Local and national service clubs combined to provide food and blankets and truck loads of supplies arrived yesterday morning.

Meanwhile Transkei police were combing the area to count the dead.

Under the command of Colonel B A Ferreira, a helicopter from the Eastern Command began airlifting 50 tents to the stricken families.

On board the helicopter was the Transkei's Secretary for Health Dr D D Arbuckle to gain an insight into the operations.

"The spirit of co-operation is fantastic," Dr Arbuckle said yesterday.

Workers leave for stricken Transkei

~~2-2-75~~
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Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Hundreds of Pondo sugar workers in Natal today began their homeward journey to the fire-ravaged Transkei knowing many among them would find homes destroyed and close relatives dead or injured.

Many of the 40 000 Transkei men working in the Natal sugar industry come from the devastated Flagstaff tribal reserve area and sugar companies today held roll calls to see who wanted leave to return home.

Scanty communications have left many of the men without news from their families and, fearing the worst, hundreds are expected to leave immediately on transport provided by their employers.

Thousands of rands worth of desperately needed food and clothing supplies have poured into the stricken area where an estimated 3 000 people — most of them women and children — are homeless.

Today hundreds of destitute villagers, many still suffering from severe burns, converged on the relief depot set up at the Full Gospel Church at Natashetsha.

Trucks and aircraft brought in loads of supplies yesterday and a Defence Force helicopter has dropped 50 tents for the homeless.

Natal Red Cross workers have been working all

weekend packing and sending about five tons of supplies.

One official told how a four-year-old girl arrived at the receiving centre with a handful of 1c and 2c pieces she had collected from her firends.

At the other end of the scale with the R20 000 donation from the South African Sugar Association.

At a Durban restaurant R80 with donated within minutes of an appeal being made on Saturday night and R250 was added to the Lions Club relief fund after the balance was made up by the restaurant owner.

Late yesterday a Dakota aircraft landed at Kokstad with 1 000 blankets which were sent out immediately for distribution to the victims.

With temperatures plummeting today, residents of the nearby town of Kokstad began their part of the mercy operation.

"All the churches have banded together and established a collection point where our congregations can leave supplies for the victims," said a Catholic priest, Father Eugene Mannion.

Trucks carrying supplies from the town were ex-

pected to arrive in the stricken area today and tomorrow.

The original grant of R1 000 from the Lions International funds has been swelled to R20 000—which is reported to be for the rebuilding of the hundreds of huts destroyed in the fire.

A Transkei official said today that official news of the disaster was not received until Saturday and everything possible was being done.

Supplies of grass and poles were being brought from outlying areas so that new huts could be built.

Relief pours in for fire victims

Cape Times 19/8/75

DURBAN.—Hundreds of Pondo sugar workers in Natal yesterday began a homeward journey to the flame-ravaged Transkei knowing many among them will find homes destroyed and close relatives dead or suffering from burns.

Many of the 20,000 Transkei men involved in the Natal sugar industry come from the devastated Flagstaff tribal area and sugar companies yesterday held roll calls to see who wanted leave to return home.

Thousands of rands worth of desperately needed food and clothing supplies have poured into the stricken area where an estimated 3,000 people — most of them women and children — are homeless.

The relief operation is being headed by a local trader and missionary, Mr Eldred Wicks, 39, who described how many people were caught in the blaze.

He described how one woman stayed behind at her hut to help her children.

"She carried them out of the flaming hut one at a time and laid them outside. But as she turned her back, they were roasted alive.

"On a nearby road, a woman tried to find shelter with her baby. Lying flat she hoped the flames would pass over her. The fire burnt the baby off her back.

"After the fire I came down in my van and took away load after load of the injured. Those in hospital have 75 percent burns. They are all critical," he said. — Sapa

FUNDS MEET NEEDS OF FIRE VICTIMS

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A/S/K Mercury Reporters

AID FOR the 1,500 homeless victims of the Flagstaff fire disaster is now sufficient to ensure their rehabilitation.

This was announced last night by Mr. Keith Anderson, deputy district governor of Lions International, who said after his visit to the stricken area that everything was "well under control."

Last night Durban City Council voted a grant of R10 000 for relief work. This follows the South African Sugar Association's donation of R20 000.

Mr. Anderson yesterday described his tour of the ravaged district.

"We spoke to most of the victims and promised them corrugated roofing and door and roof timbers so they can rebuild the 200 to 300 homes destroyed.

We have also guaranteed to rebuild and re-equip the school for the 156 pupils, which

will cost several thousand rand."

Mr. Anderson said Lions International had promised to feed the victims till the end of September. Already sufficient blankets and clothing had been received.

"With the money we have been promised we may also be able to replace a fair proportion of the livestock."

Meanwhile, as the 1,500 dazed Transkeians started rebuilding their future yesterday, 14 people seriously burned in the fire lay in St. Patrick's Hospital at Bizana.

The serious burns of many are badges of courage.

Two old men in one ward were responsible for saving the lives of 10 children but were horribly burnt in the process.

Mr. Tswebu Mafoyiya told how he was sitting in his hut "when the flames came from nowhere."

He said: "I saw the fire hit the teacher's house. I knew there were children inside it and ran down to help."

Running into the flames, he carried five children to safety.

"I couldn't put them in front of the fire so I carried them through the flames to where the grass had already been burnt."

He then ran back to his kraal which by this time was surrounded by fire.

"As I entered the hut it fell down in flames. I lost everything."

Mr. Mdeni Ngwevu also pulled five children from the flames.

"I had the children clinging all over my body, on my back and in my arms. I ran with them through the flames to an open patch where they wouldn't be burned."

Both men had their legs severely burned.

See also P 3.

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Huge response to fire victims' plight

Mercury Reporter

TEN TONS of clothing, money and offers of food were received in Durban yesterday for the victims of the Flagstaff fire disaster and more is expected from all over Natal.

Two trucks loaded with clothing, food and medical supplies left Durban for the area yesterday. A shuttle service is expected to continue all this week.

An eight-ton truck will leave Margate today with donations from the Port Shepstone and Margate areas.

"We would like to thank the public for their wonderful response," the Red Cross regional secretary, Mr. G. D. Nel, who is heading the collection operation in Durban, said yesterday.

Since Sunday volunteer workers have been working round the clock to sort out the donations. "They are being sorted

R1500 AID IN 5 MINUTES

Mercury Reporter

A SUM of R1500 was collected in five minutes by the Muslim Youth Movement yesterday when a call went out to all Natal mosques at prayer time, for Muslims to rally with money and food for the fire-ravaged Transkei victims. And this was only a start.

Three major Muslim organisations, the Muslim Youth Movement, Young Men's Muslim Association from Maritzburg and the Islamic Propagation Centre united to raise cash for rebuilding ruined homes.

Meanwhile, a truckload of donated supplies

will be sent from Empangeni to the fire-stricken Flagstaff area to assist the 1500 homeless people.

Empangeni's service clubs have combined to organise the collection of supplies before tomorrow when the truck is due to leave.

victims' plight

into labelled boxes to ensure controlled distribution when they reach the area," he said.

The use of a 25-ton truck was donated by a truck hire company yesterday and left loaded with food and burn dressings given by a pharmaceutical company.

"We have been told that they now have sufficient blankets and with the clothes pouring in from all over the country, the most pressing need is now food and

money to buy building materials to rebuild the huts," Mr. Nel said.

Among the food which had been donated was 150 boxes of powdered milk, two tons of high protein breakfast food, baby food and 100 bags of mealie meal which would be distributed from Kokstad.

Cash was also flowing in. By late afternoon the figure had risen to R2187, including a donation of R383 from the International

district governor Mr. Leslie Simon and his deputy Mr. Keith Anderson flew to Kokstad yesterday to assess the stricken families' needs.

Kokstad farmer Mr. Neil Murray, said that farmers would cut grass for rethatching huts.

Members of Lions' clubs throughout Natal are collecting. "We have been offered R500 of tea, powdered milk and clothing," Captain G. Chetle, one of the members, said yesterday.

Churches aid the Transkei

The South African Council of Churches is sending relief workers to the Flagstaff area of the Transkei, devastated last week by veld fires.

The relief effort coincides with the SACC's "Month of Compassion," a drive organised by Mrs Constance Khoza, head of the Division of Inter-Church Aid.

At her office in Johannesburg today Mrs Khoza said field workers employed by Inter-Church Aid were visiting the fire-

ravaged areas of the Transkei to help communities re-establish themselves.

Mrs Khoza said her organisation aimed to teach people to help themselves and not remain dependent on charity. Field workers trained in agriculture, health education, building methods and home industries have been active throughout the rural areas of South Africa promoting self-reliance among villagers.

These field workers would try to rebuild the shattered Transkei com-

munities and make them stronger than before.

So far this year, Inter-Church Aid has spent about R200 000 helping people to help themselves and more money is urgently needed.

The group is appealing for people with teaching skills to come forward and help promote the programme. Any other type of co-operation would also be welcomed.

Contributions can be made to the Director, Inter-Church Aid, PO Box 31190, Braamfontein 2017, Johannesburg.

Whites give up Zoning battle

Natal Mercury 21/8/75

Mercury Reporter

THE beleaguered White community of Port St. Johns, which fought a two-year battle to keep the town White, has given up the struggle in a dramatic about-face this week.

"We have no option at all — we cannot wait indefinitely," a bitter Mr. Mike Richards, Mayor of the town and chairman of the action committee which has been fighting to keep it White, said yesterday.

A resident said that ratepayers were astonished at a meeting this week, and at first could not believe their ears as Mr. Richards read out a proposed draft of a memorandum requesting that Port St. Johns be declared a released area for incorporation into the Transkei.

After discussion, 108 of the 120 ratepayers at the meeting voted in favour of the memorandum which will be presented to the Government one-man commission due to sit in Port St. Johns on September 2 to hear evidence.

Up to this week the residents were totally opposed to the town going Black.

Their new attitude has been brought about by fears that they may not receive compensation for some time should the issue still be undecided when the Transkei becomes independent next year.

Mr. Richards said: "We have fought the issue for as long as we could, and we now want some finality to be reached."

"It will do us no good to wait until we are incorporated into the Transkei and then see if they will declare certain areas White," he added.

The essence of the memorandum is that Port St. Johns as a whole is opposed to zoning, that the entire town be declared a released area, and that all applications for compensation be granted immediate attention.

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Daily Dispatch
Nurses will help

Nurses employed at Ngangelizwe clinic, Umtata, have been instructed to examine any person wishing to receive medical attention.

Residents here upset at being refused medical treatment at the OPD at Umtata General Hospital.

Only patients with notes from doctors and district nurses are being attended to.

The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Ngangelizwe Advisory Board.

An official of the Department of Health said the system has been in practice for four years because of the shortage of doctors. Casualty and emergency cases were being attended to.

The board recommended that nurses at the Ngangelizwe clinic be instructed to examine any person wishing to receive medical attention.

If necessary the nurses can refer them to the out-patients department at the Umtata hospital with referral notes issued by the manager of the location.

Federal seminary on the move again

DAILY DISPATCH 22/8/75

UMTATA. — The Federal Theological Seminary has finally decided it will have to move again by the end of this year, after no more than nine months in Umtata.

The seminary found a temporary home here in March after its property in Alice was expropriated by the Government. Ever since it has been under pressure both from the Transkei Government and from its host, the Anglican Diocese of St Johns.

A meeting of the seminary council yesterday decided the seminary would have to resign itself to making yet another temporary move.

The Bishop of St Johns the Rt Rev James Schuster, had written to the seminary council chairman, Dr L. Hewson, that he would not allow the seminary to stay longer than until June 1976 in any case.

His own discussions with Paramount Chief Matanzima

the bishop said, had reached the stage where the Chief Minister was demanding the seminary leave by the end of 1975 unless "all trouble makers" were expelled.

Bishop Schuster had later dropped his demand for a disciplinary committee, the seminary president, Dr Theodore Simpson, said yesterday.

Dr Simpson said he had written to the Chief Minister nearly three weeks ago to ask for an interview but had had no reply. The only news of Chief Matanzima's demands had been from the bishop.

It was a major blunder, he said, that the bishop should have chosen to enter into secret negotiations with the Chief Minister and had deliberately excluded seminary leaders.

Dr Simpson said Bishop Schuster must have known his conditions for allowing

the seminary to stay another six months were impossible.

He said the temporary move to Umtata had cost hundreds of thousands of rands of the seminary's compensation money. Some of the prefabricated buildings put up here could be sold, but to have to move again after less than a year was disastrous.

But staff and students, he said, were united that the community should go on in spite of discomfort. They had responded without bitterness to the Chief Minister's threats and accepted that the bishop had no reasonable alternative but to ask them to go.

Dr Hewson, confirmed the seminary would be moving to another temporary site by the end of the year. They had two possibilities in mind — one in Natal — and also they had a fairly clear idea by now of where they would like to build the new seminary.

But this was a project which would take several years — the buildings at Alice had taken three years to complete.

Paramount Chief Matanzima refused to make any comment about the seminary yesterday. Bishop Schuster could not be contacted.

Dr Simpson completed his term as president of the seminary at the end of 1975, and will be replaced by the Rev S. Gqubule, who will be the first black president.

Mr Gqubule was chosen this week by the seminary council, which normally elects a new president from one of the four college principals every four years.

Mr Gqubule, who recently returned from a study trip abroad has been associated with the Federal Seminary as a lecturer ever since its inception. He became principal of its John Wesley Methodist College two years ago. — DDC.

R100 million boom for the Transkei

From Barry Streek, Daily Dispatch Political Correspondent.

PRETORIA — The Transkei government has rejected a suggestion from Pretoria that citizenship be limited to blacks and has reaffirmed that Transkeians of all races will be offered citizenship on independence next year.

It is understood that the Republican Government had suggested a clause in the proposed constitution to make citizenship uniracial, but that Transkeian leaders rejected this outright.

Although few details of the constitution have been released after a number of

meetings of an inter-governmental committee and joint cabinet sessions have been held, I understand the proposed constitution of the new state makes provision for a unicameral legislature with equal representation of chiefs and elected members. It is believed that Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau of Eastern Pondoland, who is head of the territory's largest tribal authority, will become the first President, and the present Chief Minister will become the country's first Premier.

At least 12 cabinet ministers will be appointed, doubling the size of the present cabinet in the Transkei. This cabinet will be responsible for all the affairs of the new Transkeian state. After independence all white civil servants at present seconded to the Transkei by the South African Government will be employed directly by the territory's government.

The existing Xhosa Development Corporation will be split in two and both the Ciskei and Transkei will have separate development corporations.

When the Transkei Development Corporation is established, the majority of directors will be black. It will also lead to the transfer of some 40 key XDC white personnel from the recently-constructed headquarters of the organisation in East London to Umtata. The new TDC will have overall responsibility for the economic development of the state.

Although separate development was conceived to promote the concept of separate areas for separate race groups, it is expected that the number of whites living in Umtata will be 40 000 by 1985, and that a further 20 000 will be living in the rapidly-developing industrial area of Butterworth.

The present Commissioner-General for the Xhosa people, Mr D. H. Potgieter, will become the first South African Ambassador to the Transkei and the Transkei will have a black ambassador based in Pretoria. It is also expected that the Chief Minister's brother, Chief George Matanzima, the present Minister of Justice, will become the Transkei's first Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The new state will be officially launched at massive independence celebrations in Umtata in October next year — just over 13 months away.

The South African Government is planning to spend more than R100 million on construction in Umtata before indepen-

dence. A large proportion of this calculation is based on an estimated R70 million to be spent on a new university to be built just outside Umtata.

DAILY DISPATCH
Special TLA
session 25/8/75

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UMTATA — There will be a special short session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly on October 1, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima announced yesterday.

He did not give any more information but informed sources do not expect any controversial discussions.

The main reason for calling another sitting is to amend the Electoral Act to allow for additional members from territories which will be added to the Transkei — principally from Glen Grey and Herschel.

There will probably also be a Part Appropriation Bill to vote more money for government spending.

The session is expected to last three days. — DDR.

Transkei housing a challenge — engineer

Daily Dispatch 26/8/71

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UMTATA — The demand for public housing in the Transkei presented a formidable challenge to the engineering profession, the resident engineer at the Ngangelizwe location Mr G. N. Mdoda, said here yesterday.

Mr Mdoda, one of the three Transkeians to graduate in civil engineering at the Witwatersrand University, addressing a meeting here, said the real aim must be to provide not merely houses, but homes complete with the amenities and facilities for effective and dig-

nified communal living.

"Houses are built for people. It is the needs of these people that should determine where, how and what to build."

Mr Mdoda said that at the Ngangelizwe location a move in the direction of housing had been initiated. "Without questioning the competence of the authority responsible for this housing there is no doubt that improvements in housing the people at Ngangelizwe are really necessary."

His appointment as resident engineer coincided with a period of improved services within the location.

He said water was a vital commodity. The civil engineer had inherited a responsibility and concern for water—its storage, treatment control and distribution.

Mr Mdoda said the South African Government had assumed full responsibility for the augmentation and control of all water supplies including urban supplies.

"Without questioning the competence of the Government there is no doubt delays and crises will continue to occur unless there is continuous and close collaboration between the central and local authorities."

To a certain extent, these were being eliminated at Ngangelizwe because every erf had been provided with a water tap. "But their installation has caused another problem of waste water drainage."

This is being overcome. Mr Mdoda said minor roads were being gravelled and the bus route in the location would be tarred. —
DDR.

Guzana starts Engcobo

Daily Dispatch 26/27.75

by-election campaign

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EAST LONDON — The leader of the opposition Democratic Party in the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mr K. M. N. Guzana, will be the main speaker at a meeting of the party at the Duncan Village Community Centre on Sunday afternoon.

With Mr Guzana will be members of the national executive, including the party's chief spokesman on educational matters, Mr Moses Dumalisile of Willowvale.

The organiser of the East London branch of the party, Mr M. T. Vellem, said Mr Guzana would address the meeting on the future of the party and its attitude

towards the granting of independence to the Transkei next year.

Mr Guzana will fire the first salvoes for the coming by-election at Engcobo on October 22.

The by-election has been caused by the death of the controversial Mr Gordon Kutu who crossed over to the Transkei National Independence Party and was later pressurised by voters at Engcobo to resign his seat in the Transkei Legislative Assembly and contest as a Transkei National Independence Party candidate.

This forced Mr Kutu to return to the fold of the Democratic Party. —DDR

Kaiser hails aid for fire victims

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UMTATA — The Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was grateful, he said yesterday, to the many people and organisations who had helped with relief for fire victims.

He was speaking at the presentation of a cheque for R1 000 from a shoe manufacturing company which, he said, was highly appreciated by his government.

Chief Matanzima denied saying the fires were a minor matter. A Durban newspaper had quoted him as having told its reporter "not to waste his time with minor matters."

"This is obviously a very important matter," he said yesterday. "I was away at the time, but I communicated with officials here that everything should be done to help."

"The Minister of Roads and Works is in the Flagstaff district and is keeping the Government informed."

The Secretary for the Interior, Mr P. J. A. Carstens, said practically all the

Transkei's welfare officers had been sent to Flagstaff and had been dishing out food and aid.

Blankets and food had also been supplied in the fire-ravaged areas of Ngqeleni and welfare officers were working there too.

St Barnabas Hospital in the district had helped with food, clothing and blankets.

The Secretary for Health, Dr D. D. Arbuckle, said he had visited Flagstaff and was satisfied there was no health hazard, other than possible aggravation of malnutrition.

A great deal of stored grain had been destroyed.

He had confirmed 17 deaths in the district and 30 people treated for burns. The only possible health danger after the fire had been rotting carcasses of dead animals.

He also confirmed that one man had died in the Ngqeleni fires.

The dead man was Mr Mqwezi Rongo of Kanunu.—
DDR.

Transkei

RDM 26/8/75

trainee

diplomat

walks out

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday received the resignation of one of the Transkeians being trained for the homeland's diplomatic service with great shock.

The Rev V. M. Njongwe, once a Minister of the Methodist Church, yesterday arrived in Umtata from Pretoria, where he was receiving training, and handed in his resignation to Chief Mantanzima.

Chief Mantanzima yesterday confirmed that Mr Njongwe had resigned, but did not give any reasons.

"Reverend Njongwe looked very unhappy," said Chief Mantanzima.

Mr Njongwe could not be contacted yesterday to comment on his resignation.

REPLACE

Chief Matanzima said his Cabinet will consider the appointment of another man to replace Mr Njongwe.

The other 10 Transkeians who are receiving training in Pretoria are: Professor M. J. Njisane, former lecturer in sociology at Natal University and in the US, who is earmarked to be the Transkei's first ambassador to South Africa; Mr Tsepo Letlake, a former leader of the banned Africanist Congress; Mr K. M. Mdeleli, a former inspector of schools; Mr E. Qaba, a former inspector of schools; Mr D. Koyana, an advocate; the Rev A. L. Socikwa; the Rev M. V. D. Lila; Mr T. F. Matshoba, a former inspector of schools; Mr I. D. T. Sawula, a former Transkeian welfare officer; and Mr M. Mangcotywa.

Why I quit — future black envoy

UMTATA — Rev V. M. Njongwe resigned from the Transkei Diplomatic Service because of personal reasons, he said here yesterday.

He did not make any further comment but said "I went to Pretoria for training and for personal reasons I had to resign to go back to ministry."

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

Rev Njongwe said he did not resign from ministry but was released from his circuit by the conference of the Clarkebury district of the Methodist Church.

Sources close to the Department of Information in the Transkei said Rev Njongwe was to be attached to the Overseas Transkei Information Service.

The first group of Transkeian citizens to become diplomats — Prof. M. J.

Njisane, to be in Pretoria, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, Washington, Mr K. M. Mdleleni, Bonn, Mr F. Qaba, Paris, Mr D. Koyana, London — have completed their training in Pretoria.

They are now on an orientation tour of the Transkei to have first hand information of the economic development of the territory before going overseas. — DDR.

Giant projects, but few sewers for free Umtata

RDM
28/8/75

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Own Correspondent
UMTATA — Blacks would soon be serving side by side with Whites on the Umtata Town Council, the retiring Mayor, Mr. G. Spilkin, has hinted.

Mr. Spilkin will not be standing for another term of office and a new mayor is to be installed next week.

Normally, he said, the next council election would be held in August 1976, but there seemed little point in holding these elections on the existing basis only a month or two before independence for the Transkei.

A sudden change would be unwise, Mr. Spilkin said. Black ratepayers should be represented by Black councillors as soon as possible.

Mr. Spilkin said the announcement October, 1976 as the independence date had taken the council by surprise.

Without help from the

Government, the council might find itself unable to provide essential services for the many projects planned for completion by next October.

Some of the developments were a 12-storey government office block, a Presidential Palace and housing for Cabinet Ministers, extensions to White, Black and Coloured townships, flats, a new industrial complex, a university aerodrome, military camp, sports stadium and a hotel complex.

However, the new sewerage works, would not be ready for many of the new projects and the present scheme was hopelessly overloaded, he said.

Everyone undertaking new developments would have to plan temporary disposal schemes, he said.

The Umtata municipality would go on administering the Black-zoned townships, he said.

Seminary asks for space aid

MERCURY

28/8/75

PIETERMARITZBURG

Mercury Reporter

AN APPLICATION by the Alice Theological Seminary for temporary accommodation at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre here has been "sympathetically" received by the centre's board of trustees.

But according to the director of the centre, the Rev. Enos Sikakane, no final decision can be taken until further information is obtained from the seminary.

The seminary's application follows the recent expropriation of their land by the Government.

At a meeting on Tuesday the centre's board of trustees, representatives of the KwaZulu Government and representatives of the seminary discussed the application in detail.

It was decided to write to the seminary registrar requesting details of how the seminary programme would be run at the

Edendale Centre. The letter also suggested that representatives of the seminary visit the centre to discuss the facilities.

In addition, the letter asked the registrar to bear in mind "your needs and our needs and the additional structures which may facilitate the running of your seminary without adversely affecting our programme."

Mr. Sikakane said yesterday he could not add anything more to the prospects of the seminary moving to Edendale until the trustees had had a reply from Alice.

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Transkei given fine start to independence—Kaiser

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BUTTERWORTH — The people of the Transkei had not been thrown away by South Africa to look after themselves but had been given a fine start to independence, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, said here.

The Chief Minister was speaking to reporters during a tour of the Butterworth industrial complex, organised by the Transkei Chamber of Industries.

The Transkei Cabinet and other top Transkei officials were shown the rapid industrial development in the town during the past few years.

Asked how he viewed the Transkei, a year away from independence, in comparison with the stage of development reached by other Southern African states like Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana at the time of their achieving independence, Chief Matanzima said the Transkei would be the first of the Southern African independent states to have reached the stage of development that the Transkei had at present.

"Also, we will be in the

position to share in that development — to be shareholders in the new industries," he said.

"We are not interested in the Border industries because we cannot have a share in them. Here we will be involved and will par-

ticipate in the development of our country.

"We will go into independence with a clear conscience that South Africa has done a great deal for us — we certainly cannot complain about that."

—SAPA

Transkei makes new claim for more land

Daily Dispatch

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EAST LONDON — The Transkeian Government has made new claims for more land before independence next year.

30/8/75

And the territory's Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, is confident that the South African Government will accede to the new demands.

The Transkeian leaders are pressing for the territory to be composed of one geographic unit instead of three separate sections as it is now.

The renewed land demands is the major unresolved issue in the negotiations between the South African and the Transkeian Governments — and it could prove to be a stumbling block.

Chief Matanzima has confirmed the new land claims in a recent interview with a weekly magazine.

In the interview, he said that although the Transkei was now composed of three parts, "I am convinced that the Pretoria government will give in to our demand and that we will have one whole territory."

The Chief Minister's statement has clarified the official account of the recent inter-cabinet meeting under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, which said that certain items, including land, still had to be finalised.

The Transkeian leaders, I understand, are demanding that the Umzimkulu district be linked to the rest of the Transkei by the addition of the plush white farming areas of Matatiele, Mount Currie and Kokstad.

They are also demanding that the Herschel district, which will soon be transferred from the Ciskei to the Transkei, be linked geographically to the Transkei. It is likely that previous demands for the white towns of Maclear, Elliot and Indwe will be incorporated in this claim. It would also include white farming land in the Rhodes and Barkly East districts.

For the South African Government, the renewed land demands present a serious problem.

In Parliament earlier this year, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M.C. Botha, made an emphatic statement that no more land would be given to the homelands, even though the Government's consolidation proposals were made in terms of the 1936 Land and Trust Act at which time the homeland policy had not even been devised.

If this critical issue is not solved soon it could delay the independence of the Transkei for some time.

PC

INDEPENDENT TRANSKEI

WILL BE NONRACIAL

SUNDAY EXPRESS.
31/8/75

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DESPITE opposition from the South African Government, the Transkei will be a completely nonracial state when it gains independence next year.

By
IAN CLAYTON

will be nonracial directly contradicts the original concept of separate development as the late Dr H. F. Verwoerd argued it.

A massive prestige construction programme which could cost R100-million has begun in Umtata, the territory's capital, to coincide with the independence celebrations.

South African and Transkei governments it was proposed that a clause be inserted in the constitution limiting citizenship to "Bantu", but I understand this move was rejected outright by the Transkeian leaders. This means that White, Coloured, and Indian people can become full Transkeian citizens and it will be possible for Whites to become Members of Parliament and even Cabinet Ministers.

The Transkei's non-racial stance confirms previous statements by Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima who has said that White people were welcome. Indeed, it is estimated that in 10 years 40 000 Whites will be living in Umtata and a further 20 000 at the industrial area of Butterworth.

These developments have taken place as the Government makes final preparations for the most dramatic step in its policy of separate development.

The insistence by the Transkei that the new state

The homeland's leaders also rejected a proposed clause that would allow homeless Black people to be settled there. They do not want the Transkei to be regarded as a dumping ground. They also believe these people are the Republic's responsibility.

New policy on the way

Few details of the independence constitution have been released, but I understand that the Transkei will have a one-chamber legislature with equal representation of elected members and chiefs, a Prime Minister, a President, and at least 12 Cabinet Ministers.

By **MARTIN SCHNEIDER**
Political Editor

THE Government is preparing a major urban Black policy development to coincide with the Transkei's independence next year.

Africa for years to come; that their numbers are increasing; and that their needs will have to be met.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, confirmed this week that several issues affecting Xhosa nationals in White South Africa after Transkei independence are under review, including the effects of the Separate Amenities Act.

Speaking at the Transvaal Nationalist Congress in Pretoria this week, he said amenities would have to be provided for urban Blacks and he gave as an example the exemptions granted to citizens from independent Black states

A series of pre-independence constitutional talks between the two governments will hopefully resolve this.

He believed Xhosa citizens must receive the same exemptions: "It will have to be discussed with the Transkei Government soon."

Some people from independent Black states are exempt from the Separate Amenities Act, passed in 1953 to apply strict apartheid to public facilities.

Opposition spokesmen have taken up the same theme by asking the Government if it will allow Transkei citizens to apply for South African citizenship.

Mr Janson's statement follows his warning to Transvaal Nationalists that Blacks will be in White South

The review of the Act is consistent with a number of other recent concessions in the use of amenities by Blacks. These include certain hotels and theatres.

It is rumoured in the Transkei that the first President will be Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, of Eastern Pondoland and Paramount Chief Matanzima the first Prime Minister.

Although the territory's leaders hope for widespread diplomatic recognition after independence, its international status is in some doubt because it is regarded in some circles as a satellite state dependent on the South African Government.

"I understand, — however, that a diplomatic initiative is to be launched before independence by the Chief Minister's brother, Chief George Matanzima, who is likely to be the first Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The prestige building programme which has already started in Umtata involves the construction of an international airport, a Presidential palace and 12 Ministerial houses.

Whites now want to stay

(Express Reporter) PORT ST JOHNS. — Some Whites here have changed their minds and would like to stay on after the Transkei becomes independent.

However, they feel the port should be declared a non-racial area.

This is a change from a few months ago when it was announced that the town would be incorporated into the Transkei. They then denounced the Government for "breaking promises" that the port would remain a permanent White enclave.

Last week the Ratepayers Association decided to ask the Government to declare the town a "released area" without any race zoning.

Many members would rather remain in a non-racial Port St. Johns than settle elsewhere.

Massive building work in Transkei

Daily Dispatch

11/9/75

EAST LONDON — With approaching independence, the Transkei Government and other Transkeian bodies are undertaking large-scale building at great speed. Mr Colin Elliott, manager of Murray & Stewart (London) and Murray & Stewart (Transkei), said recently that the latter company had been fortunate in obtaining the major share of this.

He believed this was due primarily to two facts: firstly, as the work had to be done in very limited times, only a large contractor with considerable resources could handle it. And, secondly, it was "obviously preferable" to have a local contractor who had worked regularly in the Transkei and who would, therefore, be able to establish himself in Umtata in the quickest possible time.

Murray & Stewart have been awarded some R15 million worth of work in Umtata in the last four months, the bulk of which has been negotiated with agreed bills of rates drawn up by independent quantity surveyors.

The work includes a large 12-storey office block, ten floors of which must be occupied by independence (each floor is made up of approximately 3 000 sq m); a new technical college, won on tender with a price of R1.25 million; five houses for cabinet ministers, the Prime

Minister and others; and a R500 000 bottling plant for fortified wines, which is being developed by the Xhosa Development Corporation.

Mr Elliott said the challenge to his company to complete this work on time was undoubtedly the greatest yet faced in their 70-year history (M & S first worked in East London in 1905).

But he was confident they would manage it, because everyone was tackling his tasks with enthusiasm and working long hours, and because he was receiving considerable help from other Murray and Stewart companies, particularly on the sliding of the 11-lift central core, and with certain of the sub-trades.

He added there would be an equally great strain on the architects and consultants in each case. "Much time and considerable sums of money are always lost if information is not forthcoming as and when required. Fortunately the professional teams are working extremely hard — but theirs' is no easy task." — DDR.

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D. Dispatch 3/9/78

Movement not against Guzana says Ncokazi

(103)

UMTATA — The leader of the reformist group in the Democratic Party, Mr H. B. Ncokazi, said the Republican Government was dealt a savage blow when he was elected to lead the group because of the uncompromising stand he took against the South African system of government.

Mr Ncokazi said his main objective in the struggle was not to oust the leader of the party, Mr K. Guzana, but rather to dislodge white domination in the southern tip of Africa.

He said he was committed to fight for a united democratic South Africa under a non-racial government based on the will of the majority.

Referring to a statement by the secretary of the Transkei National Independence Party, Mr M. P. Ludidi that Mr Ncokazi had failed in the nominations for the Engcobo by-election, Mr Ncokazi said: "Like any other TNIP man, Mr Ludidi is labouring under a misapprehension.

"I succeeded in escaping the temptation of being a member like Mr Ludidi, of a pseudo-parliament enjoying privileges not enjoyed

by the ordinary rank and file.

"Only political cyphers like Mr Ludidi are in these government-created institutions and I am too busy to rub shoulders with chiefs, headmen and sub-headmen in these institutions."

True leaders must be where the other true leaders were "outside Bantustans, except of course those on Robben Island banned and in exile," he said.

The two members of the Transkei Legislative Assembly for Engcobo were just like him, Democratic Party members under Mr Guzana's leadership. The Democratic Party would smoothly undergo rejuvenation without apologising to Mr Ludidi and his colleagues.

"I will never allow myself to be the bolt of the machine that is grinding the black people into economic and political smithereens."

Concerning the promise he made to the voters of Engcobo, that he would contest the by-election if they wanted him, Mr Ncokazi said: "In politics, we wise men often change our decisions when they do not affect our cherished principles." — DDR.

New owners plan to expand oil factory

D. Disbath
3/9/75

EAST LONDON — Transkei Oil Products, manufacturer of edible oil, has been sold to the second largest co-operative in the world, for a price believed to be in the region of R2,8 million.

The oil section of the company was bought by Sentraal Westelike Ko-op Maatskappy Bepêrk whose head office of the industrial section is in Viljoenskroon in the Free State.

Transkei Oil belonged to the Amato family who have moved the textile part of the factory to Cape Town where they run

another factory. The new manager, Mr P. J. Coetzee, said yesterday his co-op planned to expand the factory in the near future and are investigating the possibility of exporting oil products from East London.

"This area interests us and we plan to expand the sale of edible oils in the Eastern Cape," Mr Coetzee said.

Mr Coetzee would not confirm the price paid for Transkei Oil, but it is believed to be in the region of R2,8 million. — DDR.

D. Despatch 4-9/75

Farewell for Transkei envoys 103

UMTATA — A farewell function for future Transkei diplomats and overseas information officials, who will be leaving next week for further training overseas, will be held this Saturday at the Cofimvaba Memorial Hall here.

An official of the Transkei Department of Information here said yesterday the ten men would leave next week

with their families. They would be posted to key South African embassies for one year's training and be back before the homeland became independent in October 1976.

Two would go to Washington, two to New York, two to London, two to Bonn and two to Paris.

The main speakers at the farewell function will be the

Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and Dr Charles Bikitsha, medical superintendent at Butterworth Hospital.

The assistant secretary for the Transkeian Department of Education, Mr M. Lujabe, will be the master of ceremonies at the function, to which Transkei celebrities have been invited. — DDR.

Teachers at Umtata honour Mr Mbambisa — with school fund

INDABA - O. Dispatch 5/9/75

Sydney Moses

Umtata teachers have honoured former circuit inspector, Mr T. M. Mbambisa, who devoted his life to the educational upliftment of the black child by starting a study bursary in his name.

An initial sum of R444,80 has been collected by the teachers. The bursary will be shown as "the T. M. Mbambisa study bursary for the black child in Umtata district."

At the farewell function to Mr Mbambisa, organised by teachers in Umtata district, Mr M. Joyi, said the move has

been activated by the deep impression of the unswerving personality of Mr Mbambisa at the time he was circuit inspector.

Mr Mbambisa was promoted to senior planner of education in the Transkei in February.

Mr Joyi said: "We became his willing tools. Mr Mbambisa's slogan was "You must get involved and he liked to see teachers excited in their work and his inspiration brought enthusiasm to the teachers."

Mr Joyi said Mr Mbambisa shared his vast knowledge of the teaching profession by

organising courses and workshops to equip teachers in this changing world.

The King of the Tembus, Sabata Dalindyebo, mentioned the humility, loyalty, dedication and the ambition, Mr Mbambisa had for the advancement of the nation. Sabata Dalindyebo said: "I'm looking forward to see you one day being a minister of education."

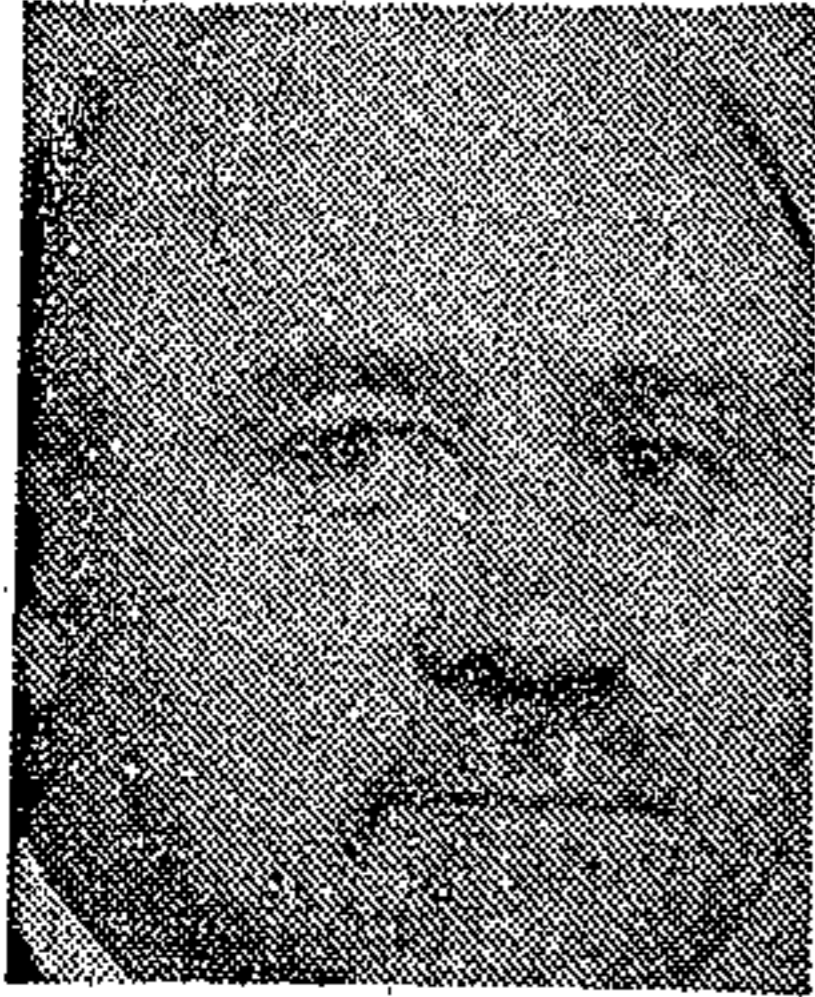
Teachers presented Mr Mbambisa, with an illuminated address as a token of remembrance. The address reads: Your splendid contribution for the cause of education in our circuit, your dynamic personality, your impact to us all in this district, elevate you above material gifts that will rot and be forgotten by prosperity.

"Today we launch the T. M. Mbambisa bursary for the black child in this district of Umtata to make certain that your name is included in the very small roll of real heroes of our contemporary history."

Hughes: tell us ⁽¹⁰³⁾ what's happening

D. Despatch 6/9/75

UMTATA—The MP for Griqualand East, Mr Gray Hughes, told a meeting here the South African Government should tell the country what was going on in its negotiations over the future constitution of the Transkei.



MR T. G. HUGHES

About 23 people turned up to the meeting of whom more than a quarter were black observers.

Whites particularly, Mr Hughes said, wanted to know what their future was in the Transkei.

The Chief Minister Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, made speeches from time to time about what he wanted, but the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. G. Botha would not say a word about what was happening until the draft

constitution was put before Parliament.

By then it would be an accomplished fact and negotiations between the two governments would have been completed.

Mr Hughes said Dr Verwoerd's policies were at the centre of all the Government's present troubles and it was now trying to get rid of them.

Mr Vorster was getting the credit for trying to return to the true South African way of life, which Dr Malan and Dr Verwoerd had destroyed.

The United Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Jabie Basson, who was also at the meeting, said for years South Africa had lost one opportunity for detente after another.

Dr Verwoerd had turned down an invitation to attend Ghana's independence celebrations because of apartheid. Even as late as ten years ago he was refusing offers to exchange diplomats with countries like Nigeria, Zambia and Botswana as they became independent.

Dr Verwoerd had taken South Africa out of the Commonwealth, although only Canada really opposed it. Even India and Nigeria would have accepted South Africa if it had been ready to take black diplomats.

And while the rest of the world was freeing colonies and abolishing discrimination, South Africa was building up the most discriminatory system in the world.

He urged Mr Vorster to go to the United Nations and explain his policies if he really believed in them.

"We support the Government's attempt to dismantle apartheid," Mr Basson said. "This is a country of diverse peoples and races and there can be no future without co-operation between black, white and brown"—DDR.

MATANZIMA SPEELS OUT THE FUTURE

By HANS STRYDOM

PARAMOUNT CHIEF MATANZIMA, Chief Minister of the Transkei, said this week that the territory would be completely non-racial when it achieved independence next year, and that Whites would be allowed to remain provided they became Transkei citizens.



Paramount Chief Matanzima "We want to build a port."

In an interview in Umtata, Chief Matanzima said the constitution of the Independent Republic of the Transkei would be published next month — a year before independence.

Other points Chief Matanzima made were:

- Private white schools will not be compelled to integrate
- Government schools will be open to all races
- Overseas aid will be sought to build a port
- South Africans will be allowed free access across the border
- Application will be made for membership of the United Nations
- All petty apartheid restrictions will be scrapped.

Chief Matanzima said

Non-racial Transkei

that private white schools would not be forced to integrate. Private white schools would include those schools financed by the Cape Administration. However, Transkei Government schools would be open to all races.

Chief Matanzima confirmed that negotiations with the South African Government were taking place concerning the treatment of the hundreds of thousands of Black Transkeians who work or travel in the Republic.

"I think there will be agreement on this issue," he said. "I hope my people will be treated in the Republic in the same way as citizens of any other state."

Immediately the Transkei became independent, it would invite overseas experts — from the Netherlands, France, Italy or West Germany — to visit the territory to investigate the proposed construction of a port.

"It is absolutely essential that we should have our own port," said Chief Matanzima. "I know it will cost a lot of money, but it is very important to us. We are fortunate that we have a coastline and big rivers flowing into the sea."

Asked about the future of East London, Chief Matanzima replied: "East London is not part of the Transkei. It may take a long time to consider East London as a port."

Proclamation R400, gazetted on November 30, 1961, would probably be repealed when the Transkei became independent next October. The proclamation gave the Transkei Government quasi-emergency powers to ban meetings and arrest people.

"The proclamation is a law of the Republic, not the Transkei," he said. Referring to the Trans-

kei's frontier with the Republic, Chief Matanzima said that although there would be border posts, South Africans would be allowed to move freely across the border.

Immediately after the Transkei became independent, it would apply for membership of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

"I have appointed a committee already to make arrangements for independence next October," said Chief Matanzima.

"We hope to invite representatives of as many countries as possible to attend."

Politics

Commenting on the position of Whites in the Transkei, Chief Matanzima said they would have "full citizenship" in all respects, including land tenure and the right to participate in politics — provided they revoked South African citizenship and became Transkei citizens.

"We would not like people to be forced to integrate with us."

"I hope the white schools will also be opened voluntarily to our people."

Separate entrances for races would be scrapped and hotels would have to open their doors to all races.

He would not say whether the ratio of chiefs to elected members in the Transkei Parliament — at present 64 chiefs to 45 elected members — would

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Daily Dispatch 8/9/75

Matanzima invites exiles back

COFIMVABA — Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima told a weekend meeting here that detente had long been a feature of Transkei politics, that the territory's draft constitution would be published next month for everyone to see and that political exiles could return after independence. He also hinted at land claims and at the fact that he would be Premier but not President of the independent Transkei Republic.

Speaking at a farewell function for the Transkei's ten trainee diplomats who leave next week for posting to key South African Embassies in Europe and America, Chief Matanzima said the next full session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly next year would be mainly devoted to discussing the preliminary draft constitution. However, a draft of the proposed constitution would be published for the public's criticism, as was their democratic right, he said.

After that session of the TLA he would dissolve Parliament within a certain period, he said. Then there would be a general election for the Transkei Government to get a mandate for the independent state, which would be called the Republic of the Transkei.

Immediately after the election after independence, Parliament would sit to elect a Prime Minister, Cabinet and State President.

"That will be the culmination of our struggling since we were born," he said. He added with a laugh: "I can tell you that I will be elected as Prime Minister of the Transkei."

Chief Matanzima said he and his Government were opposed to apartheid and had never condoned the practice.

He reaffirmed the independent Transkei would approach the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations with a view to membership.

The appointment of diplomats to the Transkei Foreign Service was indicative of the direction the Macmillan "winds of change" had been blowing, he said.

"It is a manifestation and culmination of the struggle by the indigenous people of the Transkeian territories for liberation towards independence since the Union of South Africa in 1910 — the darkest year for black South Africans when their citizenship was cynically delegated to the dustbin by the South Africa Act which gave citizenship of South Africa to the white population only."

The South African Government was granting independence to the Transkei as a result of the peaceful, diplomatic approach by the Transkei leaders. "The detente which is being exercised by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the leaders of the black states of Southern Africa has been the characteristic feature of the Transkei's politics since the date of annexation."

The process of decolonisation in Africa and elsewhere had been accompanied by turmoil and bloodshed. The Transkei had witnessed all these revolts and revolutions with "dismay and consternation."

Chief Matanzima said the 10 members of the country's first diplomatic corps were considered by his cabinet to be the best selection of men available in South Africa. He said the countries to which they would be posted — America, Britain, France and Germany — had had long associations with South Africa. The men have been posted to the South African Embassies in Washington and New York, London, Paris and Bonn.

"Diplomats will be appointed to other countries when the Transkei reaches a mature stage," the Chief Minister said.

Hinting at further land claims he is reported to have made, he said the Xhosa-speaking nation of the Transkei occupied an 18 000 square-mile area stretching from the sea to the borders of Barkly and Lesotho and from the Kei River to the Natal border. It included several areas occupied by white farmers — like the areas of Xalanga or Elliot and Maclear.

He also included Kokstad, which he said had been under Adam Kok, a subject of King Faku of the Pondos, and

Matatiele which had been occupied by Chiefs Nehemia Moshesh, Ludidi and Makwai.

Other areas he mentioned in his list of districts which formed a legitimate part of the Transkei were the Harding district, which cuts off Umzimkulu from the rest of the Transkei, presently divided between KwaZulu and Natal, and Port St Johns, which is due to be added shortly.

It is known he also favours a link between the body of the Transkei and Herschel, which would probably mean a strip of the Barkly district along the Lesotho border.

This land, Chief Matanzima said, had been annexed by the British Government of the Cape as a result of a scramble for colonial power. "In 1910 the Transkeian Territories were already part of the Cape Colony. The people of these territories became the victims of dis-

criminatory laws passed by the all-white Parliament without their knowledge and consultation. The suppressed people of these territories have never abandoned the idea of becoming an independent state."

In 1968, he said, the Legislative Assembly had called on the Republican Government to grant independence to the 29 districts of the Transkei. At first that was refused, but later the Prime Minister announced the Transkei would be given independence.

The Transkei was now a nation consisting of 28 districts inhabited by 12 tribes with a 13th tribe the Abamhlope, or white Transkeians.

He called for all political exiles to return to the Transkei after independence, no matter what their political affiliations.

"They can simply write to me," he said. — DDR.

11/103
J. S. R.

Former exile is now envoy

COFIMVABA — One of the ten Transkei diplomats honoured here at the weekend is Mr Tsepo Letlaka, a former leading member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, who has lived in exile for 13 years.

Mr Letlaka, one of Mr Robert Sobukwe's former lieutenants, had lived in Britain during his exile, but returned to South Africa earlier this year at the request of Chief Matanzima. He is being posted to the New York Embassy.

In an impassioned justification of the Transkei's move to independence, he said he was now standing on Transkei soil with complete dignity for the first time in his life.

He said: "This is land of our birth. It is right during this era that the people of the Transkei should emerge from a state of oppression to sovereignty and freedom. It is a right that no people can be denied forever."

He said he had not left South Africa because he had believed life was sweeter elsewhere. "Nowhere is sweeter to a true patriot than his homeland. I left because I believed that our people deserved full manhood and I returned because I believe that you have reached that

Northern Rhodesia took their independence while their brothers in Southern Rhodesia are still fighting for their freedom. Nobody asked why Lesotho was freed. Has a people ever been asked why they want to be free?"

There were more industries in the Transkei at present than in Lesotho and Botswana put together, Mr Letlaka said. Its wealth was greater than many countries in Africa and Asia.

"Those who tell us we must march to Pretoria to ask to be oppressed once more can go and speak to the dogs."

Mr Letlaka said the diplomats would invite people to come to the Transkei, to see the people were not dim and backward as many believed, but progressive and hard-working.

"We shall go abroad fearlessly and uphold the honour of the people of this country," he said.

The postings of the ten men are: London — Mr D. S. Koyana, advocate, and the Rev A. L. Socikwa; Paris — Mr K. M. Mdleleni, former inspector of schools and Mr C. Mancotywa; Bonn — Mr F. Qaba, former inspector of schools, and the Rev M. V. D. Lila; New York — Mr T. Letlaka, Mr I. D. Sawula, a former Trans-

full manhood." Some asked why the Transkei was accepting independence while other black people were rejecting it, but that was a stupid question. "The rest of Africa is free while we are still oppressed here. Nobody ever asked why the people of keian welfare officer, and Mr T. F. Matshoba, former inspector of schools. Mr M. Njisane, former lecturer in sociology at Natal University and the USA, is going to Pretoria, most likely for the Pretoria Embassy to be established by the Transkeian Government after independence.—DDR.

Proficient civil service a must for Transkei-Kaiser

UMTATA — Transkeian Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in all developing countries a proficient civil service was the basis of a sound and progressive administration.

Chief Kaiser was conducting the official opening of a three-week course in leadership and manage-

ment attended by 16 senior civil servants in the Transkeian Government held here.

He added that all governments depended on the running of the administration on a proficient civil service.

This depended to a great extent on a sound and pragmatic in-service training of

the civil service leadership and the people who are charged with management.

"It has taken 12 years to reach the stage in which we find ourselves today. We have only one secretary of a department and several assistant secretaries," Chief Kaiser said.

"Personally, I regard this as a rather long time for people who have sufficient education to have filled these posts."

He said it would be ridiculous in the eyes of the world if top posts in the Transkeian administration were filled by seconded officials.

"We expect the officials of the Republic to continue to assist us, as has been done before, but the control posts in our administration have got to be filled by our own men."

He said under-developed free countries should be eye-openers for determining their structure of the civil service. Of the reasons for the downfall of a country, the most important was bribery and corruption, irresponsibility and lethargy.

In his own view, lack of national consciousness, dishonesty, insubordination, indulging in excessive drinking "are the basic causes of the downfall of a government and should constitute part of the lessons that are given to you by your lecturers," Chief Kaiser said.

He urged them to take things seriously and apply themselves to work with diligence and dedication.

"With independence at your doorstep, all of you are charged with the responsibility of doing service in our country," he said. — DDR.

Former Boss envoys ribbed by Democrats

Dispatch 10/9/75

UMTATA — Two former Boss agents leave for sensitive diplomatic posts in London and Bonn this week as part of their training programme as members of the Transkei Government's foreign service.

They are the Rev A. L. Socikwe and the Rev M. V. D. Lila, both of whom left the employ of the Bureau for State Security for that of the Transkei Government earlier this year.

The homeland's Leader of the Opposition, Mr Knowledge Guzana said yesterday: "One would have thought that our government would have avoided these people and chosen those who have not been tainted."

There were good men who have served the Transkei well for many years who should have been chosen instead, he said.

Mr Socikwe, a Methodist minister being posted for a year to the South African Embassy in London and Mr Lila, who is joining the embassy in Bonn, are among the group of ten Transkeians who have completed a four month diplomatic crash course in Pretoria.

Both Mr Socikwe and Mr Lila operated openly from the Boss office in Umtata.

Among the trainee diplomats is a former Pan African Congress leader,

Mr Tsepo Letlaka, who is being posted to New York.

Others whose overseas postings were announced (this) week include Mr M. N. Njisana, a former lecturer in sociology at the University of Natal now destined for New York, and Mr Digby Koyana, a Transkei advocate who goes to London with Mr Socikwe.

Meanwhile, the leader of the reformist group in the Democratic Party, Mr H. B. Ncokazi, said the Transkeian diplomats to be posted overseas should know they would be there to hoodwink the world in giving the oppressive policy of the Republican Government credibility and respectability.

Mr Ncokazi attacked the address by Mr Letlaka at a farewell function for the black diplomats at Cofimvaba.

"Mr Letlaka is curiously contorting his thought process when he justifies his dramatic somersault by saying he is now standing on Transkei soil in dignity for the first time in his life.

"The Transkei is moving from oppression to despotism where administration will be based on chieftainship."

He said blacks were still carrying the same passes despite the strong protest in 1960 which resulted in bloodshed and death. — DDR-DDC.

① 103
② 252
③ 260A

Dispatch 10/9/35
Matanzima's appeal

CAPE TOWN — The Transkeian Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday appealed to engineers and technicians to help train construction personnel and plan development of the homelands road system.

the homelands expansion plans. Although the vehicles-to-inhabitants ratio was as low as one to 80, there had been 211 deaths and 921 serious accidents last year. His government had launched intensive campaigns to tell pedestrians and drivers the principles of road safety, and had awarded cash prizes to drivers with long safety records. Rapid development would make the existing road system inadequate in the near future. — SAPA.

Speaking at a symposium here on law enforcement and road safety organised by the National Road Safety Council, he said the Transkei had a road network of 9 000 km, on which only 500 were of a standard in keeping with

① 103
② 178

Chief in favour of chiefs

MERCURY 13/9/76

UMTATA — After independence in October, 1976, the Transkei Government would introduce compulsory education, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, said yesterday.

Speaking at a ceremony near here, Chief Matanzima said it would be the responsibility of the tribal chiefs to ensure that the move was carried out.

Contrary to beliefs of some people, the Transkei Government was not breaking down the chieftaincy system, he said.

"In the Transkei we will forever retain chieftainship. It must be restored in the Transkei if great things are to come."

The British Government in South Africa had tried since 1875 to destroy the system. "In 1951 the National Party Government gave chieftainship back to the royal houses — we are grateful for that," said Chief Matanzima. "We have observed that the life of any nation centres around the chiefs."

Chief Matanzima said the Whites should realise that the Black man had his own system of democracy, centred on the royal chiefs. These chiefs legislated for the people. Commoners did not make laws for the chiefs. — (Sapa.)

Natal Mercury
15/9/75

Transkei is well prepared — Vorster

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STERKSTROOM — The responsibility for the relationship between the Transkei and SA rests on the shoulders of the people of the Eastern Cape, said the Prime Minister.

In his centenary address here on Saturday Mr. Vorster said: "There are those who call the independence of the Transkei an experiment, and to them I say the experiment will succeed for it is happening in a part of the country which is well prepared for its task.

"It was in these parts that Black and White first met and had to thrash out their particular difficulties in this country, and it was only fitting that people of the same area should have the chance to prove a solution could be found," he said.

"When I became Prime Minister exactly nine years ago I said I would dedicate myself to bring about better relations between Black and White in South Africa.

"Looking back, I can say that, in spite of what has been said and will be said, relations between the different groups have never been better in this country than now."

Mr. Vorster said it had not been necessary for Blacks to fight for independence, it had been offered to them.

"We encouraged them to value what was their right for it is every people's right to be independent."

Mr. Vorster said it was setting a pattern of development that would be an example not only to the rest of Africa, but to the rest of the world.

"We are setting an example of independent states not prescribing to each other in politics, but joined by economy to the advantage of all," Mr. Vorster said.

To make a success of this experiment, English and Afrikaans must come together and work for the future, he said.

"We were thrown together so we could learn to understand one another. We learned by fighting, and at times it was easier to fight.

"It was fun fighting, but playtime is over. Now it's time to work."

Natal
Morning
17/9/75

TRANSKEI'S MASSIVE HYDRO PLAN

UMZIMKULU—The Transkei is planning a huge hydro-electric scheme to provide electricity for the expected industrial development, says the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Speaking at a public meeting yesterday, Chief Matanzima said the scheme would require all the rivers of the Transkei to be dammed. He did not say whether the scheme would begin before or after independence in October next year.

"Interest shown by overseas industrialists in the Transkei is immeasurable. The Development Corporation is unable to cope with all the applications it has received from industrialists to establish industries in the Transkei," he said.

Chief Matanzima said the Transkei was assured of a future of political and economic stability and the people need have no fears.

The Transkei's high rainfall and agricultural

potential were equal to that of any other country in the world, and therefore could face the food crisis at present affecting the rest of the world.

"Of course, the Transkei will be interdependent with all its neighbours, including South Africa."

Chief Matanzima also announced that the Transkei Government would grant old-age pensions of R30 for all men over 65 and women over 60, irrespective of their earnings.

UNSCRUPULOUS

"We have found that different categories of pension pay made it possible for certain unscrupulous officials to help themselves," he said.

Chief Matanzima said independence would not affect relations between his people and the people of the Republic of South Africa. Border posts would be established at Umzimkulu on the Natal border and Kei Bridge on the Cape border.

"On attainment of our independence, we will have nothing to do with the reference books of South Africa. We will have identity cards to signify that we are respectable citizens of a free country."

The Transkei would be a non-racial State, Chief Matanzima said. The people of the Transkei had never been party to apartheid and had never condoned the practice.

"This has been the philosophy of the colonial power. We want to be a free nation," he said. — (Sapa.)

Nov 17/9/75

Transkei 'needs Whites'

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkeians were conscious of their limitations and would need the know-how of the White man for years to come.

This was said here today by the Transkeian Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, when he opened the congress of the Transkeian Territorial Civic Association, a once-powerful association of White traders in the Transkei which is now likely to change its constitution and become a multiracial body during the two-day congress.

Chief Matanzima reiterated his earlier assurance that the Transkei would be a multiracial state after independence.

"This is a world in interdependence—the White man needs the Black man and vice versa.

"But I must emphasise that the basis of this interdependence must rest on mutual respect for the individual as a person as well as his culture and traditions."

Chief Matanzima said that lessons learnt when people were granted their independence, when they were not thoroughly prepared for it, were still fresh in the mind.

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300 HELD IN FIGHTING CLAMPDOWN

Natal
inquiry
17/1/75

~~17/1/75~~

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UMTATA — More than 300 tribesmen were arrested at the beginning of the month during a three-day police operation to clamp down on faction fights and stock theft in Eastern Pondoland.

The deputy commissioner of the Transkei Police, Major E. Cwele said the operation took tribesmen by surprise. A squad under him and Captain Kalitshane, second-in-command in the Transkei detective branch, using a Puma helicopter combed cliffs, valleys, gorges and forests along the Umzimvubu and Msikaba Rivers in eastern Pondoland.

Major Cwele said nine tribesmen were killed as a result of faction fights and many injured. He said 22 arrests were made at Msikaba location, 58 at Gogwana location, 132 at Lutshaya location and 17 tribesmen arrested for being found in possession of home-made firearms.

Major Cwele said at a kraal at Msikaba police found a tribesman making firearms.

Stock was found hidden in valleys and gorges in the Tabankulu district. Tribesmen arrested were carted in lorries to the charge office.

"Faction fights will be a thing of the past in the Transkei," said Major Cwele. He said there was a police mobile squad stationed at Tabankulu and Lusikisiki specially to clamp down on faction fights and stock theft in Eastern Pondoland.

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Transkei society 'open to all'

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — The all-White Transkeian Territories Civic Association unanimously agreed yesterday to open its membership to all races.

The move was adopted despite the reported disapproval of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha. According to a delegate, Mr J Geyer, of Cofimvaba, Mr Botha was "completely against" the association becoming multiracial.

The 59-year-old association was at one time one of the most powerful bodies and pressure groups in the Transkei. But when the Government began implementing its Bantustan policies, the White traders were the first to come under the axe.

The move to go multi-racial is seen as a last-ditch attempt to save the ailing association. Some Black businessmen attended yesterday's meeting.

A home for all — Kaiser

Dispatch 18/9/75

UMTATA — The Transkei would accommodate everybody who wished to make it his home, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said here yesterday.

Addressing the annual congress of the Transkeian Territories Civic Association, Chief Matanzima said the Transkei was inhabited by white and Coloured people, as well as by numerous tribes and each had their own traditions.

"We shall need the knowledge and know-how of the white man for many years to come," he said.

"This is a world of inter-dependence and the basis of this inter-dependence must be a mutual respect for the individual as a person as well as for his culture and traditions."

Chief Matanzima said the draft constitution for the Transkei would be published before independence to afford the people an opportunity to examine it and to offer their criticisms and comments. It would contain no provision for discrimination on the grounds of race or colour.

Chief Matanzima said he was dealing with a subject which was worrying his listeners, "perhaps unduly."

"It is not necessary to recall the horrors and bloodshed currently taking place in certain countries

which have set themselves the goal of independence," he said.

But the Transkei had planned carefully to avoid chaos. Independence in the Transkei would be peaceful and orderly.

Chief Matanzima said he was not ashamed to say that no effort had been spared by the Government of the Republic to assist the Transkei Government both financially and in the provision of seconded officials with expert knowledge in their various fields.

The Transkei was being

helped towards nationhood by the training of its diplomatic staff and defence force instructors and the construction of an international airport, building complexes and a residential palace for the future state president.

The first move of the Civic Association after hearing the Chief Minister was to open its doors to black membership.

"It would be farcical for this association to keep itself for white membership," said Mr H. Mather, of Umtata.

The association's constitution was amended to allow for membership to be opened to "all Transkeians residing or having an interest in the Transkei."

A great deal of time was taken up discussing Transkei roads and the telephone service.

The area manager of the post office, Mr C. G. Maree, told members Umtata was the bottleneck at the moment, but equipment was being stored to improve country telephone services once the Umtata

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Films for NEW 19/9/75 Transkei consuls

NEW YORK — The new information consuls from the Transkei attended their first social function here last night by previewing three South African information films with about 150 American media representatives.

Mr F Tam Matshaba and Mr I D Savula were introduced to newspaper and television reporters by the South African director of information in New York, Mr Barney du Plessis.

Among South African diplomats at the function in the Metro Goldwyn Mayer preview theatre were the new consul general Mr T S Stock and information councillor Mr Carel Nofe.

FILMS

The new films included an Emil Nofal production, "Vision of Gold," which runs for 15 minutes. The longest production among them is "Land of Promise," a 27-minute general view of life in South Africa with a Government explanation of apartheid.

Most viewers were specially interested in the 14-minute-long production on South Africa's defence of the Cape sea route entitled "Lifeline."

The films, Mr Stock said, were among 132 available for free loan from the consul. The information section hoped to reach 40 million American viewers this year after attaining an estimated figure of 32 million during 1974. — Sapa.

CONFUSION

over ^{RDM} 23/9/78 St Johns inquiry ⁽¹⁰³⁾

Own Correspondent

PORT ST JOHNS — Nobody is very certain what the Grey Commission, due to hear evidence in Port St Johns today, hopes to achieve.

Mr P. A. G. Grey, a senior official of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria, has been appointed a one-man commission to investigate the zoning of Port St Johns for occupation or acquisition by Black persons.

The last Government commission to visit Port St Johns was a Bantu Affairs Commission, which collected evidence on homeland consolidation and sat in Port St Johns early last year.

But there is little reason to believe any weight was attached to the evidence amassed by that commission.

It was revealed in Parliament this year that a select committee to work on homeland borders had not been given any recommendation by the commission. They had not even been able to see its notes.

Since then it has been made known that Port St Johns will be incorporated into the Transkei and White residents have resigned themselves to the fact.

At first they drew up a memorandum suggesting the town be zoned White for 10 years and a White magistrate and police force be seconded to administer the small enclave at the mouth of the Umzimvubu River.

But there has been nothing but silence on that issue and most of the farmers and pensioners living in Port St Johns have decided — in the absence of any firm assurance — they want to be paid out immediately.

As townfolk say now, zoning is hardly an issue at this stage. Independence is due for the Transkei next October and they presume Port St Johns will have become part of it by then.

A meeting called by the mayor last month decided on a memorandum they would submit to the Grey Commission today.

It was signed by 101 of the 240 ratepayers.

They objected to any zoning, they said. The whole place should be declared a released area immediately and property owners paid out without delay.

But deep down few of them really want to leave their tropical paradise. Many — even at this stage — would be willing to stay and keep the town going, given firm assurances.

As the mayor, Mr Mike Richards, says: "The whole country is going multi-racial sooner or later. We would like to stay and come to terms with it here — in a place we know."

But all he has from the Government is a sheaf of letters written over the years, reiterating that Port St Johns would never go Black.

XDC criticised

BUTTERWORTH — Butterworth Town Council was frustrated, said the outgoing Mayor, Dr C. J. Ries, by the lack of planning and co-operation of the Xhosa Development Corporation.

Delivering his Mayoral Minute before standing down for the election of a new mayor, Dr Ries said the council was working under difficult and frustrating conditions.

"They have their hands tied," he said, "and they no longer have authority."

Dr Ries criticised the planning of Butterworth Extension 6, where people were already living although there were no essential services. Where buildings were still being put up, bricks were scattered on the pavement.

The siting of high-tension wires on what was now going to be a township development also came under fire, and Dr Ries complained that the municipality was not con-

sulted or informed about industrial development.

The municipal offices, said Dr Ries, were becoming inadequate, but negotiations with the XDC for a new civic centre, which had been on the go for more than a year, had progressed little.

St Johns votes for black zoning

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Daily Disp. 24/9/75

PORT ST JOHNS — The 150 people who crammed the town hall here yesterday voted to a man by show of hands that they wanted Port St Johns zoned black.

They had come hoping for reassuring news from the Grey Commission, which visited Port St Johns to hear residents views on zoning. With the commissioner, Mr P. A. G. Grey, was the chairman of the adjustments committee, Mr Koos de Wet.

Residents had three choices, Mr Grey told them. Their town could remain an exclusively white area, with the depressed state of business, or it could be divided into black and white zones like Umtata.

The third possibility was that be zoned black altogether. Everyone who had sent written statements in advance had wanted this and the meeting voted unanimously for it.

If accepted, Mr Grey told them, a proclamation would be published and Port St Johns would immediately become a released area. It would probably take at least four months and properties could then be offered for sale to black Transkeians, the XDC or the Bantu Trust.

Many wanted Port St Johns to be bought out at once, he said, so that those who wanted to get out could leave. But funds were limited and the Government would not be able to satisfy everyone. It would have to resort to priorities like age and illness.

Residents had been given assurances at the highest level that the Republican Government was not going to leave its citizens in the lurch. The door would be left open to them after independence for the Bantu Trust to take over their properties.

But Mr Grey could not tell people what was going to happen to zoning after independence. Nor was he able to tell the Rev C. Bacon why it was not possible simply to open the town for anyone to buy, without zoning it at all.

Mr M. Richards, the mayor, suggested a Parliamentary white paper to guarantee residents' rights.

"I'm sceptical about promises and assurances," he said. "We've had ministerial promises before. There is no reason to believe they won't turn round and tell us we're in a foreign country and no money is available."

"We want a little more than a promise by an individual."

"The Republican Government is giving away something that doesn't belong to it. We demand the Government buy us our first — before independence."

In any case, Mr Richards said, the future was in the hands of the Transkei Government. What would happen, he asked, if it said only Transkei citizens could own land and the South African Government did not have the money to buy out properties?

Mr De Wet answered questions about payment of compensation which, he said, had always been a little more than the market value. Values to be used would be the ones prevailing before December, 1973, when rumours that Port St Johns would go black.

The Rev A. Naude asked if people would be compensated for the cost of moving their furniture and farm implements. It would cost R1 500 or more.

"In a government department you have to have a policy," Mr De Wet told him. "With a policy you will find some people benefit and others do not."

"If we were to change the policy and pay you out for furniture removal now it would be grossly unfair to the others who have had to bear the cost themselves." — DDR.

FORGOTTEN TOWN IS SCEPTICAL

Mercury
24/9/75

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Mercury Reporter

PORT ST. JOHNS — The Mayor of Port St. Johns, Mr. Mike Richards, has called on the Government to explain in a Parliamentary White Paper how it intends to entrench the security of the town's Whites.

Speaking before Mr. P. A. G. Grey's one-man commission which sat here yesterday, Mr. Richards said that once the Transkei was independent Port St. Johns would be forgotten.

He said: "We have had Ministerial assurances before that our future is secure.

"But what happens if two years after independence the South African Government says it has no money to pay for our properties.

"Or what happens if Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima says that Whites can only own land if they are citizens of the Transkei.

"We want a White Paper in Parliament. Because once we are in the Transkei we are forgotten."

Later, in an interview, Mr. Richards said he believed Port St. Johns' Whites were going to "fall between two stools."

"The Government says it will give us no assurances on our future if we become citizens of the Transkei.

"But I am sure that Chief Matanzima will say we have to become Transkei citizens if we wish to retain ownership of our land.

"What is going to happen then? As Transkei citizens we can't sell the land to the South African Government. But as South African citizens we can't own it.

"Everybody is avoiding the fact that South Africa is going to give us away, when they don't even own us," Mr. Richards said.

Earlier he had told Mr. Grey that Port St. Johns was "very sceptical" about promises and assurances.

"Our future is in Matanzima's hands. We can't even speculate. We are discussing a surmise," Mr. Richards said.

Speaking about tourism — the town's biggest source of income — Mr. Richards said it had fallen off tremendously with uncertainty about the future of Port St. Johns.

"We all like to feel we are very multi-racial, but most of our visitors are from the Transvaal and the Free State.

"A few Black families will ruin our holiday resort. Already our bookings are falling off.

"There was tremendous prosperity here and if we had been left alone we would have been on top of the world," Mr. Richards said.

Mr. Grey said his commission would probably submit a separate report on tourism.

He could give no indication of what the policy on tourism would be after independence.

"That is a matter for the Transkei Government," Mr. Grey said.

About 150 residents had gathered in the town hall to give evidence before the Commission.

Mr. Grey, a senior official from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, told the meeting they had three courses of action.

They could continue completely White as at present, they could zone the town into White and Black areas, or they could be zoned Black.

They decided to ask the Government to zone the town Black.

24/9/75

'Don't muddle us with the rest of Black SA'

RDM 25/9/75' 103

The Transkei has one year to go to independence.
JOHN PLATTER,

Associated Press International's representative in South Africa,

interviewed the Chief Minister, Kaiser Matanzima, for the UPI television network.

IN A YEAR'S time the Transkei will be an independent nation in Southern Africa. Do you think you are going to be able to convince the world then that you are really independent?

The outside world will be convinced. It is our constitution that will speak for us.

Are you going to apply for United Nations and Organisation of African Unity membership?

We will certainly apply for membership of the UN and we shall present our constitution which will reflect the true position on

our sovereignty.

If countries such as Malawi and Zambia, that were part of the Rhodesias, could become members of the UN when they broke up the Federation and started their independence, why can't we? The Transkei was a colony of Great Britain and it was not our liking that it became part of the Union of South Africa in 1910. We were never consulted about it but if we had had our choice we should have been independent in 1910.

What of OAU membership?

We shall apply.

How confident are you about being accepted at the OAU and the UN?

There is no reason why I should be pessimistic about our acceptance. It is a matter of the countries recognising the principle of universality.

Wouldn't it perhaps be wiser, from your point of view, not to risk the snub

of a rejection and simply proceed with extending bilateral relations with countries like Germany and Britain and so on?

No, we can't. We must catch the bull by the horns. Yes!

The extent to which you will be economically dependent on Pretoria would seem to indicate that you may be limited in your political freedom — or is that an incorrect assessment?

Well, there are so many sovereign countries in Southern Africa that are economically dependent on the Republic. Lesotho is dependent on South Africa and so is Swaziland and so is Botswana and so is Malawi. We shall not be the first.

Do you mind being dependent in this way? Do you feel that your own policies are compatible with Pretoria?

Not at all. Our policies will not align themselves with Pretoria.

How are you going to differ?

We are going to have a non-racial state in the Transkei. All people equal without any discrimination whatsoever.

But you have said you are going to allow White schools to continue to be solely White?

No, but independent schools — those schools which are independent of the government. We will have no right to interfere with them. But in so far as government schools are concerned, they will be open to all races.

Your detractors would say that by abandoning the solidarity among the eight homeland leaders in deciding not to apply for independence, you have broken ranks.

What solidarity are you talking about? We never had solidarity with the rest of the Black Africans. We started a self-governing state in 1963 — long before the others thought of

doing it. We've never aligned ourselves with them so far as our progressive political situation is concerned.

But there was a time, I think in 1973, when all eight homeland leaders decided they would not apply for independence. They would wait.

We never said that.

You didn't say that? We never said that. We said it would depend on the circumstances of each country.

There is another accusation made against you, from Black Africa, that because you are cooperating in a sense with Pretoria, that you are a puppet of Mr Vorster. What do you say to that?

Well, I smile at that accusation. It's been going on for years. Now, my political conviction is that nobody is going to tell me that he has got a monopoly of wisdom and to tell me to toe his line.

● You are not satisfied yet with the borders of the Transkei?

That is correct.

● Why have you then accepted independence ahead of an agreement for your total claims in land?

Why should I not? We want to be free and will continue to press for the land.

● How confident are you that you will get your wishes?

We leave that to posterity.

● If the Transkei becomes independent, as it is going to next October, and the policy of separate racial development therefore enters its final stages because different states are going their different ways, do you think the fate and the future of Blacks within White South Africa will be eased?

I wouldn't like the Transkei situation to be muddled up with the rest of Black South Africa. I would ask you to confine yourself to the Transkeian situation. We are in the process of decolonisation like any other country that wants to get off from imperial control.

● One of your colleagues, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, says that unless the SA Government accepts the alternative to separate development... a federation, that there is going to be a lot of violence, a lot of unrest and civil disobedience perhaps. Would you agree with that?

No, I would not like to comment on that at all. It's my colleague. I would not like to comment on this...

● You obviously disagree with him though.

No I would not like to comment at all.

● What is going to be the main economic support



CHIEF MINISTER MATANZIMA
... "catch the bull by the horns"

for your independence? At the moment, I think you have a budget of R90-million — about 85 per cent of that is supplied by the Republic.

When you consider the customs and excise duties and many indirect taxes that are paid to the Republic, you will find that the money which is being allocated to us by the Republican Government almost compensates for all indirect taxation which should have been paid direct to

the Transkeian Government.

● What are your personal relationships like with Mr Vorster? Are you absolutely confident that he is sincere in making your independence total and real?

I respect the Prime Minister of South Africa. He is a great, honest and dedicated man and I am certain that his honesty will never change. He will give the Transkei sovereignty.

25/9/75

Merit our yardstick

Daily Dispatch 25/9/75

— Jonas (103)

EAST LONDON — The appointment of school principals in the Transkei was based on merit and not on the colour of the applicants, the Transkei Minister of Education, Mr A. Jonas, said in an interview yesterday.

He was replying to a question whether he would follow the policy adopted by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Chief Cedric Phatudi, that white school principals should be replaced by blacks.

"We need teachers with qualifications irrespective of the colour of their skins. Merit is our yardstick. It will be foolish to say whites must go or be replaced by blacks. We want them in our society not as masters but as members of our society," Mr Jonas said.

Mr Jonas said as much as blacks should get posts as principals if they were qualified no whites would be replaced by blacks unless they decided to leave teaching in the Transkei.

"Most of the whites in technical and vocational schools had the know-how and are irreplaceable.

"There are whites in two schools in the Idutywa districts serving under black principals," he added. —DDR

JUDGING by their imposing educational and professional achievements, the Transkeian diplomats and information officers who this month, with their wives and families, were posted out to South African embassies and information offices in Washington, Bonn, London and Paris after a three-months' training course in Pretoria, should make a favourable impression in world diplomatic circles.

All five Foreign Affairs and six information officers, who will form the core of the near-independent Transkei's new departments of Foreign Affairs and of Information, are university graduates, and most of them have additional qualifications as well. They include three Methodist clergymen, two attorneys, a high school principal, three inspectors of schools, and a welfare officer.

One of the best qualified, Professor M. Njisane — who was associate Professor of Sociology at California State University when the touring Transkeian leader, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, invited him to return to his home country — could become the territory's future Ambassador in Pretoria.

The director of the South African Instituut of International Affairs, Mr John

Left:

A group of South Africans and Transkeians studying at the Department of Information's training school are seen during a visit to the Africa Institute. From left, Mr I. D. T. Sawula (Transkei); the institute's senior librarian, Mrs S. Cloete; Mr W. Krumm (SA); Mr A. L. Socikwa (Transkei); Mr W. du Toit (SA); Mr M. M. Njongwe (Transkei), and Miss M. van Dongen, researcher at the bureau

Barratt, himself a former diplomat, told *South African Digest* that he was very impressed by the Transkeian diplomats and information officers "as people, as well as by virtue of their obvious ability and effective performance." He was also impressed by their "thorough and objective training course" which, according to one of the Transkeians themselves, Mr Sydney Qaba, would stand the men in good stead in their future careers.

The courses were provided by the Transkei's sister departments in South Africa at the request of the Transkeian Government.

The Department of Foreign Affairs training section, headed by Mr Glen

Babb, offered the Transkeians a comprehensive course to prepare them for diplomatic service. They were briefed on such matters as diplomacy, the formulation of foreign policy, political science and international relations, finance, personnel management, protocol and etiquette. The men were also schooled in the writing of reports, public speaking, and television appearances.

The Transkeian information officers joined the group of South Africans in the training school of South Africa's Department of Information, under Dr Egges Mulder.

The primary aim of the course was to give them an insight into the basic function and objectives of a State Department of Information. It also aimed at expanding their knowledge of all aspects of society in the Transkei and in South Africa as a whole, and gave them an insight into the wide selection of information sources available in this country, ranging from official publications to the publications of such bodies as the Africa Institute, the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra), and the Institute of Race Relations, specialised libraries and the information offices of the various political parties. The officials also acquainted themselves with the most effective techniques of communicating their acquired knowledge through personal contact, the Press, and audio-visual media.

Both training groups attended lectures presented by experts in various fields. Their programme included visits to universities, factories, newspapers, radio and television studios, and other places of interest. In Pretoria their wives joined them for a short course in diplomacy and etiquette.

The men then returned to the Transkei for a short orientation visit before being posted abroad for stints ranging from eight months to a year.

One of the diplomats, ex-attorney Mr Tsepo Letlaka, saw the Transkeians' role as representatives of an independent-to-be country pledged to the policy of "non-racialism." "we shall seek diplomatic links with the entire world", he told pressmen, "and try to assist in the maintenance of world peace. We will obviously maintain links with South Africa, but it is not our job to try to enforce policies on other countries."

Haggie-Wispeco ventures for Transkei

Sun Times
(Bus Times)
28/9/75

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By DAVID PINCUS
HAGGIE RAND and Wispeco Holdings have combined to establish two factories at Butterworth in the Transkei.

The two factories, housed in one building leased from the Xhosa Development Corporation, due to be opened officially on October 3, are Transkei Wire Industries, which is a subsidiary of Wire Industries (jointly owned by Haggie Rand and Wispeco Holdings) and Wispeco Butterworth, a wholly owned subsidiary of Wispeco Holdings.

Production

Each of the factories has been equipped with plant and machinery worth about R200 000. Planned initial production of the two factories, combined, is R500 000 a year, growing to about R1-million a year by 1980.

Transkei Wire Industries,

will, as the name suggests, specialise in making wire products, such as nails, various types of fencing wire, copper-coated wire, armature binding wire, rivets and staples.

When operating at full capacity, the factory will produce 1 200t of wire products a year.

Product

Wispeco Butterworth will make the full range of products made by the parent company's subsidiary, Crittall Hope-Wispeco — steel windows and doors, pressed metal door frames, burglar bars and aluminium doors and windows, to name a few.

Wispeco Butterworth's sales and administration will be handled by Crittall Hope-Wispeco's offices in East London.

Initial capacity for this factory will be about 150t of products a year, growing eventually to 600t a year.

Matanzima call on Transkei economy

The Argus Political Correspondent

SOME people feared the idea of a new independent state within South Africa's borders, but the people of the Transkei were looking forward to the prospect of ruling their own country, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, said in Cape Town last night.

Chief Matanzima was speaking at the opening of a permanent Cape Town showroom for a mohair weaving factory in the Transkei, one of the undertakings controlled by the Xhosa Development Corporation.

He told those who had doubts about whether the Transkei could ever achieve economic independence, to take stock of what the territory had to offer.

POTENTIAL

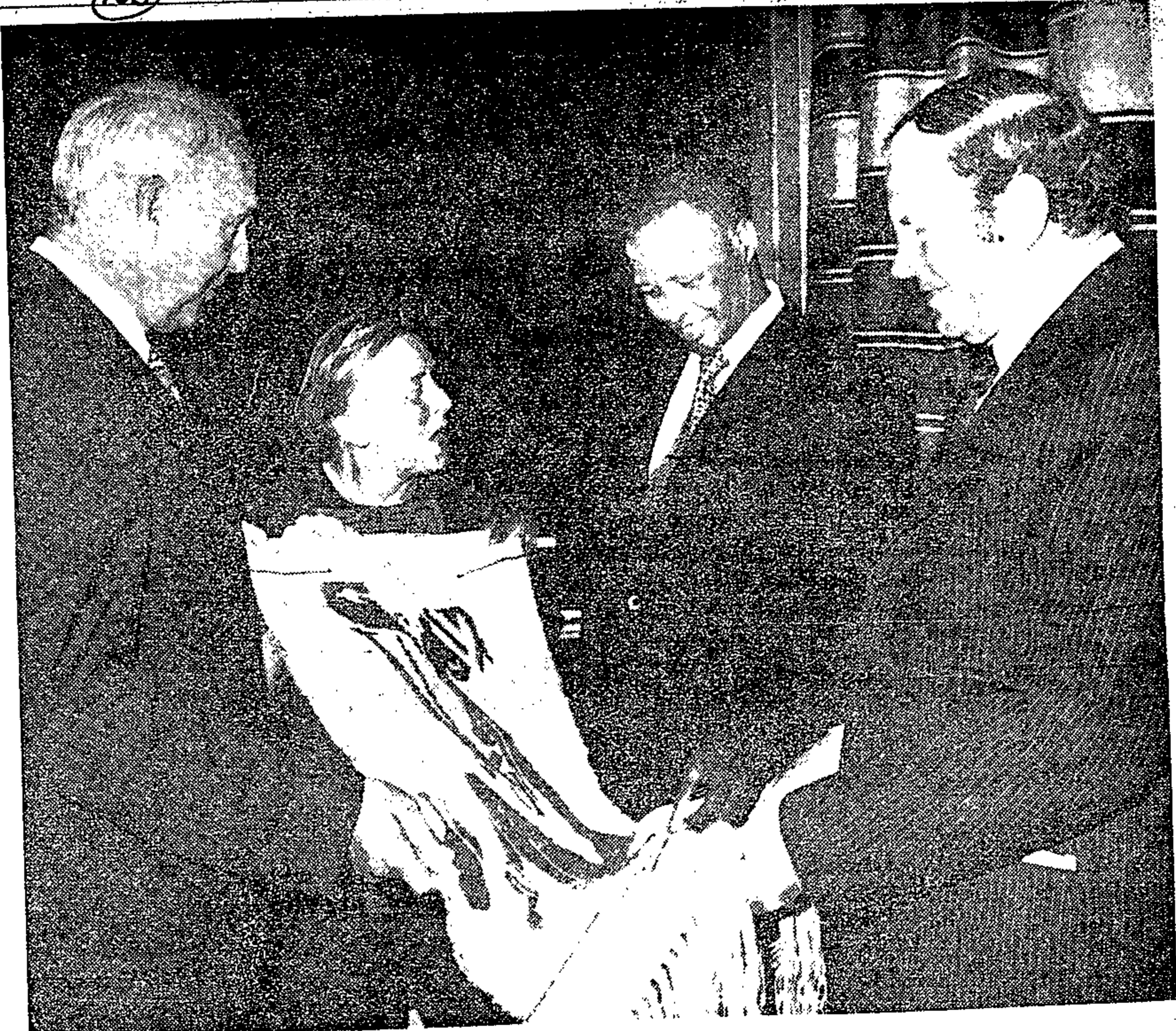
He was confident the Transkei had a potential which could be exploited to the point of self-sufficiency.

While the country did not have natural resources such as coal, it is a tremendous agricultural potential which could be developed for the good of the Transkei as well as the rest of South Africa.

The territory did not have big sophisticated cities but it was making progress in this direction.

With the goodwill of the Whites the sympathetic assistance of the South African Government and faith in the future, much could be achieved.

AT the opening of a showroom for Transkei mohair products in Cape Town last night were (from left) Mr F. Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mrs H. D. Lyons, manageress of the factory near Umtata, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, and Mr P. K. Hoogendyk, chairman of the board of directors of the XDC.



XDC in take-over of Stuttkor group

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② 199

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EAST LONDON — The Xhosa Development Corporation, Sappi Ltd., and the Hans Merensky Foundation have jointly acquired the controlling interest in the Stuttkor group of companies from Mr P. J. Swart, previous chairman of the group and controlling shareholder.

This has been announced by Mr F. S. J. Maritz, managing director of the XDC and new chairman of the Stuttkor group.

Stuttkor's main activity is in Butterworth, in the Transkei, where a R3.3 million factory has been established. It concentrates mainly in the processing of indigenous wood from the Transkei, and manufactures veneer and plywood. It employs 500 black workers.

Plans are in hand to expand the factory, which is equipped with the most modern equipment, imported from overseas, to create further employment opportunities.

Sappi, who already have an interest in the Transkei through Chet Industries — a match manufacturing company — together with the Hans Merensky Foundation, who have put up a sawmill in conjunction with the XDC at Singisi, have now, through the interest acquired in Stuttkor, expanded their activities in the wood industry of the Transkei.

Sappi and the Hans

Merensky Foundation, with the XDC, plan to develop further the wood industry in the Transkei.

Stuttkor's other activities include sawmills at Butterworth, Cofimvaba, Baziya and Stutterheim.

At Stutterheim there is also a factory making doors, mosaic floor covering and furniture from indigenous hard woods such as blackwood, stinkwood and yellowwood — which is now South Africa's national tree.

The new directors of Stuttkor are Messrs F. S. J. Maritz, Frans Meisenholl, and A. D. Liefeldt (representing the XDC); J. E. Henderson and R. T. Day (representing Sappi); J. B. C. Roets and N. J. Morris (representing the Hans Merensky Foundation); W. R. M. Kullin and R. H. Addison (representing Hulleys); P. A. Becker and K. Braun (representing certain minority shareholders).

— BUSINESS EDITOR

Daily Disp 25/9/79 103
② Edu-Sec
**Inquiry into
school unrest**

EAST LONDON — The Transkei Minister of Education, Mr A. Jonas, has appointed a four-man commission to probe into the cause of unrest at Blythswood Institution near Ngamakwe where boys went on the rampage and caused damage to the building at the weekend.

"We have received a report from the principal but we must get information from the boys. We have to weigh the facts and try to prevent future riots," Mr Jonas said yesterday. — DDR

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'Probe' over threats to Matanzima

stor 2/10/75 (103)

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkeian Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in an interview that his claims that the Ciskei Government had threatened him and his Ministers with violence were being investigated.

He first mentioned the threats when he opened a special short session of

the Transkei Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

The Minister was giving a brief account of his meetings with the people of Herschel and Glen Grey, areas which are to be excised from the Ciskei and added to the Transkei, when he mentioned the threats.

CONFIRMED

He said the meetings were well attended "despite continual efforts on the part of the Ciskeian Government to intimidate me and my Ministers by threats of violence."

Chief Matanzima said he could not elaborate on the threats as the matter was under investigation. He did, however, confirm that threats of violence had been made by the Ciskei Government.

This is expected to add fuel to the already rapidly deteriorating relations between Chief Matanzima's government and the Ciskei's hard-pressed ruling party.

The Chief Minister also announced in the Assembly that the Transkei's takeover of the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey — more than half the Ciskei's territory — would take place "within a matter of weeks."

The timing of the takeover is sure to compli-

cate the political situation in the Ciskei even further.

The Acting Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr N K Mkrola, is from the about-to-be excised districts and the takeover will mean another chief executive will have to be found for the Ciskei.

Earlier this year the then Chief Minister, Mr L L Sebe, was unseated by the Supreme Court because of election irregularity.

Although the Ciskei has previously approved the excision of half its territory it was done on the strength of promises that the Ciskei would be given large tracts of highly developed White-owned farmlands.

The takeover of these farms is far from being realised.

RDM 2/10/75

Matanzima

'threatened'

UMTATA. — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said in Umtata yesterday he and his Ministers had been threatened with violence while touring the Ciskei districts to be incorporated in the Transkei.

Addressing the Legislative Assembly, the Transkei Chief Minister said the threats had come from the Ciskei Government "or its representatives."

The Glen Grey and Herschel districts would be transferred from Ciskei to Transkei shortly, the Paramount Chief said.

White Papers proposing construction of Transkei water supply and hydro-electric schemes at a total cost of R19,2-million, starting next year, were tabled in the Assembly by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Z. M. Mabandla.

The schemes entail building a R11,1-million dam and two hydro-electric installations in the Umtata district and a R8,1-million water supply scheme in the Lhode district — Sapa

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② ~~Educ - 5cc~~

RDM 3/10/75

Transkei pupils cut power, then walk out

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — About 500 pupils from Blythwood Institution near Nqamakwe staged a walkout yesterday morning after cutting off the power supply to the school.

Boys at this co-educational Transkei school first went on the rampage three weeks ago after complaining their food smelt of oil.

At the time they cut off power, broke windows and forced entry into the girls' hostels.

Police were called after

teacher.

some pupils assaulted a teacher. The striking pupils now include girls.

It is not known why the pupils staged this latest strike.

A spokesman at the institution refused to comment. He said the four-man inquiry appointed by the Minister of Education, Mr A. Jonas, was now at the situation.

the institution handling the situation. Mr Jonas could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

UMTATA — Political ideologies had begun to cost the Transkei more than it could afford, the Leader of the Opposition in the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mr. K. M. N. Guzana, said yesterday.

Millions of rand were having to be spent on a cosmetic exercise—on dressing up “this bride of independence”—Mr. Guzana said.

He was speaking during the committee stage of a Bill to allocate another R14 200 000 to the Transkei, bringing the total budget this year to more than R102-million.

More than half of the additional money is to come from the South African Government.

The greatest amount of the part appropriation—R7 700 000—goes to the Department of Roads and Works, most of which will be spent on a prestige building programme in Umtata.

Five new Ministerial houses were to be built, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, announced, at an average cost of R317 000 each.

The new Government office block was to cost R13 700 000 and border posts would have to be put up at Kei Bridge and Umzimkulu.

More than R2-million goes for increasing pensions and agriculture gets R3 200 000 for extensions to the tea factory at Magwa, for development of the Ncora irrigation scheme near Cofimvaba and for starting the Umtata Dam project.

R318 000 was voted to pay for the Transkei diplomats now being trained in South African Embassies abroad, one of the luxuries of independence, as Mr. Guzana called it.

“The expense this Government is going to face in maintaining a foreign service is completely unjustified at this stage,” he said.

“The Transkei should first of all consolidate itself politically and economically before nosing outside its borders. Countries which receive handouts are not economically independent.”

The more than R1 600 000 to be spent on Ministerial houses and the R13-million for Government offices should be spent more productively on providing work for the people, he argued.

Botha opens R1m plant at Butterworth

EAST LONDON — A new, R1 million industrial complex was officially opened at Butterworth yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, who, in his opening address, said he was amazed at the development which had taken place since he was last in Butterworth a few years ago.

"Any person who saw this valley, which is now called Zitulele, ten years ago, will remember that at that time it comprised a golf course, rugby field and a landing strip for light aircraft.

"Few people would have thought at that time that the scene would change to one of modern industrialisation, with factories making a large variety of products — factories where, already, thousands of Xhosas are provided with a daily subsistence."

Mr Botha was officially opening the new Wispeco Transkei Wire Industries factory, a joint venture for the manufacture of nails, fencing and steel windows, and many other wire and steel products.

The factory was built by the Xhosa Development Corporation, and the total capital investment, including that put in by the XDC, is R1 million.

Referring to the work of the XDC, Mr Botha said the total investment in factories at Butterworth was R37 million, of which the XDC had contributed R24 million, and the white agencies R13 million. "These factories, when fully completed, will provide work for 6065 Xhosas," he said. Mr Botha also referred to the dangers of development, and said the development process could go so fast that those who were supposed to receive the benefits were unable to absorb them, and it took place too quickly for them to make it part of their daily lives.

Change had included blacks operating their own businesses in the Transkei, to which end the XDC had granted 711 loans representing a total of R6,7 million.

Progress had also been noticeable in the

By REG WILLIAMS

Daily Dispatch Business Editor

Transkei's agriculture, he said, with adjustments to its traditional methods.

Progress had been made in education, with a large number of Xhosas studying at universities and colleges, who would be able to fulfil their tasks efficiently in the field of education, offices, lecture rooms, government, industry and wherever people with academic qualifications could offer their services.

Congratulating Wispeco and Haggie Rand, Mr Botha said they were some of many undertakings which had shown their confidence in the policy of homeland development, and specifically their confidence in the future of an independent Transkei.

"There are still people who say they do not believe the agency system could be successful, and while they are preaching their disbelief, others are proceeding with the erection of factories and are already starting to reap the fruits.

"As a result of the general economic situation, it may possibly be that there is, at the moment, a slight delay in the implementation of the industrial establishment programme in the homelands.

"But there are already industrialists expressing their regret they did not proceed with the planning and establishment of an industry in a homeland while there was the opportunity.

"Industrialists must also bear in mind that industrial land is not available to an unlimited extent, although the XDC has continued with the planning of an additional industrial area in Butterworth, where industries are already being established.

"In the meantime, attention is also being given to the planning of Umtata. Prospective industrialists in Butterworth will therefore have to decide quickly whether they intend to make use of the chance to establish factories here under favourable concessions in a growth point situated

conveniently in respect of the Transkei market and also of East London and its harbour.

Mr Botha said that apart from agency factories in Umtata, Engcobo, Singisi and Mount Ayliff, the Corporation had already signed 19 agreements with 17 white agents. "It takes little imagination to realise that the development started here will have an effect outside this industrial area — increasing rail, transport, post and telecommunication, commerce, services and others."

Mr Botha said that the development and changes at Butterworth would hopefully soon take place in other areas in the Transkei.

Mr Botha said the blacks in the Transkei and other homelands in the Republic had shown little progress in industrial development and only four loans to Xhosas were made for "small industries." These loans represented only 0,57 per cent of the total loans made to commerce.

"There are several reasons for this. Production processes are usually highly technical and one can say that the Xhosa to date have had little opportunity for technical and management training. They also do not have marketing experience.

"One of the stipulations of an agreement with a white agent in a homeland is that he trains Bantu persons in his undertaking and that he specifically trains a black man to manage that undertaking. White entrepreneurs in the Transkei have agreed to do so. This is something to be proud of and the leaders of the Transkei and other homelands should take note of this and encourage a pride in working among their

people.

Welcoming the guests, the vice-chairman and chief executive of Haggie Rand, Mr Ian Haggie, said he remembered when Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima visited one of his factories on the Reef about six years ago, and expressed a wish that his firm would put one in the Transkei. "Well, here we are."

Mr Haggie said it was to be hoped the Southern Africa community could be developed — "the getting together of the several states south of the equator.

"Such a concept will not only help South Africa develop on an industrial basis, but help to bridge the differences that have grown between us over the years."

In the absence of Paramount Chief Matanzima, the Minister of Justice for the Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, thanked Haggie Rand and Wispeco. He said that by opening the factory in Butterworth, the two companies had signified their faith in the political and economic stability of the Transkei.

"For many years the people of the Transkei have had to rely for their wire nails, barbed wire and similar requirements, on imports from afar, with a resulting high price — a price often too high for their pocket.

"Now they no longer need rely on imports and, hopefully, the prices will be lower. But lower prices is not the only benefit. There are now more job opportunities, which will help raise their living standards, reduce the unemployment and deal another blow to the crime rate. And I am particularly happy to learn that the factory has undertaken to train its employees in technical skills as well as in administrative work."



Chief George Matanzima, Transkei's Minister of Justice, and Mr I. S. Haggie, deputy chairman and chief executive of Haggie Rand Ltd, at the opening of the Wispeco factory at Butterworth yesterday.



A general view inside the Wispeco factory which was opened yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha.

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Transkei's Information *Cape Times* attache 7/10/75

UMTATA. — Another information attaché had been appointed to the Transkeian trainee Foreign Service Corps, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief K D Matanzima, said here yesterday.

He is Mr Ashton Dunjwa, former urban representative of the Ciskeian Government in Cape Town and present president of the South African African Cricket Board. — Sapa

Industries galore!

AT LEAST 20 European companies are considering opening factories in the Transkei after the recent overseas visits of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the Managing Director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mr Franco Maritz.

Though probably only half of these will eventually build plants in the Transkei, the homeland — scheduled for independence in a year — expects an injection of R40-million in industrial investment in the next two years.

Two major Italian textiles companies — Baruffa Zegna, biggest synthetic-yarn spinning group in Europe and Guild Bertrand, producer of natural yarn — are already building factories at Butterworth under the aegis of the XDC.

Fuchsware, South African domestic giant, plans a metal-pressing and enamelling plant which will involve an initial outlay of R20-million, but will probably eventually develop into a R10-million undertaking, according to Mr Maritz.

With 20 White agencies, the Transkei is clear leader of homeland industrial development — most of which is concentrated in the Butterworth area.

Development in Butterworth has been so great that we are already planning a second 400-hectare industrial area and a new growth point at Idutywa, about 40 km from Butterworth, is on the cards," Mr Maritz says.

The Italian textile firms alone will be investing something in the vicinity of R4-million for the first phase of their development, but this will reach the R15-million mark in later stages when they expect to employ something like 4 000 people and will start exporting textiles — reversing the current trend of our imports of R3-million annually from Italy.

Lesser developments are taking place in Umtata, the Transkei capital, where some 2 000 people are employed in textiles.

About 50 per cent of all the labour employed as a result of industrial development in the Transkei is involved in textiles.

Although the emphasis has been mainly on the development of the Transkei, Mr Maritz stresses that the XDC is making good progress in the Ciskei too.

PETER SCHIRMER

"For the past two years we have been taking a close look at the situation in the Ciskei and Dimbaza has been declared a growth point. We have made provision for 40 industries at Dimbaza and 7 of these are already in production — we've just called for tenders for 450 houses there and the Corporation itself is going to play a very active role in Ciskeian development."

So far the Corporation's

operations in the Ciskei have concentrated on agricultural development. Mr Maritz claims with some pride that "we've achieved full production. Output has been pushed up from an annual income of R72 a morgen to a staggering R3 000 a morgen in some cases, and an average of R2 000 a morgen annually.

"We're now looking at cattle-breeding schemes and hope to expand our agricultural activities in the Tran-

skei," he adds.

Certainly some form of agricultural improvement is called for in the Transkei where erosion is still rife and livestock browses with an apparent lack of scientific control.

"We realize that there's a lot to do, but we also know that if agriculture does not keep pace with the industrial development neither the Transkei nor the Ciskei will be economically self-supporting."

TEMBU KING MARRIES HIS No 1 WIFE

Mercury 11/10/75

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UMTATA—The King of the Tembu nation was formally married by tribal custom yesterday in a ceremony not seen here for 70 years.

Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo Mtirarra (47), head of the Sinister branch of the Tembu royal family and therefore King of the Tembus, also deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Party in the Transkei Legislative Assembly, married his wife of 15 years, the former Miss Beatrice Njokweni (36), daughter of Chief Njokweni of Peddie who is chairman of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

Although the couple have been married 15 years and have a 10-year-old son, the marriage had not been recognised by the tribe. The ceremony served to name Miss Njokweni as the great wife—the chief has three others — and their son as heir apparent.

The previous royal wedding in Tembuland took place 70 years ago when Paramount Chief Sabata's great-grand father, Ngangelizwe, married.

Thousands of guests came to the wedding 50km from Umtata at the king's home Bum-bane. They were from

Cape Town, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London and Tembuland, and included the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, a son of the right-hand house of the Tembu royal family, Paramount Chief Totor Ndamase of western Pondoland, Chief Godfrey Mabandla of Tsolo, Dr. Peter Becker, the author, and Mr. A. Louw, chairman of gold mining company.

INTRODUCED

In this ceremony, called indudo, the great wife was introduced to the tribal elders.

Presenting the great wife, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said the ceremony was witness that the Tembu nation had not lost belief in tribal customs and traditions.

"I am reluctant to praise the ministers of religion present for advocating that men only take one wife. I have a fervent hope that when independence comes, this belief of theirs will be corrected," Chief Matanzima said.

All tribes were recognised and distinguished

by their customs and traditions. The distinguishing tradition of the Tembus was that they played the important role of promoting peace and stability, economically and politically, in the Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said that the extinction of royal houses and the chieftancy system in Africa had resulted in chaos and confusion and the peoples of the continent.

ROYALTY

"This will not happen in the Transkei. Royalty is the basis of our political life. There will never be quarrels between the tribes of the Transkei because royalty is so interrelated."

The ceremony was climaxed when the great wife entered the cattle kraal and plunged a spear into the dung floor, and simultaneously shouting the words "This is my kraal" she staked a claim to her son's right as heir apparent.

By tribal custom this was the only time in her life when she, as a woman, would be allowed to enter the cattle kraal. The belief is that a woman's presence among the cattle will cause a bad spell or curse to fall on her husband's stock.

The marriage was then consecrated by all the ministers of religion present.

Ten large oxen were slaughtered by severing their spinal cords and prepared for the feasting which will go on over the weekend.

The formalities over, boys and girls sang and danced before the royal couple and their guests as the wedding feast began. — (Sapa.)

Uhuru . . . so what?

COWS, sheep and goats still prove hazards to the unwary motorist. Great red eroded dongas still slash the green, rolling countryside dotted with mud-and-thatch hillside villages. Files of Xhosa women still stride across the skyline with bundles of wood and paraffin tins filled with water on their heads like timeless pictures from a travel calendar.

With full independence set for next October, it is only in Umtata and Butterworth that any great Transkeian change in the past decade is immediately apparent.

In the capital-to-be, swish new buildings have replaced the old country town tapestry of offices, homes and shops, but these gleam against a backdrop of still-ramshackle shops and location shanties that would be damned as slums in any White municipality.

In Butterworth, industrial showpiece of the new State, save for the sprouting factories and their attendant housing projects, a massive questionmark hangs over the future of the original White population—many of whom have already settled elsewhere.

In the less accessible areas there's probably even less apparent change from the Transkei which existed some two decades ago . . . when the entire homelands concept was not much more than a gleam in the eye of Professor Tomlinson.

Yet South Africa has ploughed billions of rands into the development of the various Black homelands, with the Transkei certainly the major beneficiary of such largesse. So changes there have been . . . some for the worse, most for the better.

When actual independence comes will the changes for the worse—largely the fault

PETER SCHIRMER

of the Xhosa themselves—improve? Will the changes for the better—mainly the responsibility of the Whites and all those billions of rands—continue?

Yes, say Transkeian Government officials and most South Africans responsible for development—though a few express private doubts. No, say many of the original Whites and a surprisingly large number of Blacks, including the Transkei Opposition Leader, Mr Knowledge Guzana.

The truth lies probably somewhere between the two, lending some strength to arguments that the Transkei is not yet ready for "full" independence. But with any real future for the homeland essentially linked to its industrial success, just how "full" will that independence be?

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's announcement that independence day has been fixed for next October 26 is greeted by many Blacks with the phlegmatic calm of a donkey which has had a carrot held out to it for so long that it plods on, even when the carrot is within reach.

"It (the date) may be altered at the discretion of the Cabinet, but I think that the speculation that has been going on in this country will be satisfied," says the Paramount Chief. Such speculation as exists is essentially among Whites and the announcement of the date takes them little way towards a calming of their apprehensions or a lessening of their uncertainty.

Says Mr Guzana: "As for October 26, 1976, I shall be at a Methodist conference, praying for these erring children."

White apprehension seem to have been excited rather

than stilled by Paramount Chief Matanzima's explanation that "there has been some hard bargaining, but no insuperable obstacles have been nor will be encountered" between himself and Mr Vorster on the independence issue.

"We're still uncertain just which way things will bounce come 'uhuru'. In spite of various reassurances from South Africa, the Transkei Government situation could change very quickly — that's why so many are getting out," a White Umtata businessman tells me.

"We've never had it so good business-wise as we're having it right now. But once the South African Government pulls out completely, there's room for doubt that this will continue."

For the White industrialist involved in joint ventures, however, there are adequate safeguards.

"Governing a country is one thing, running an industry is another and we will decide if and when the Blacks are ready to take over their own industrial future," Mr Franco Maritz, Managing Director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, says.

"The White agency agreement provides for White control for specific terms ranging from five to 50 years," he adds.

Even then, Mr Maritz argues, the XDC will not necessarily hand over control of all industries. However, before some agency agreements end, Blacks could have financial control of these industries through shareholdings.

"If everyone concerned were agreeable, the less sophisticated industries could be handed over in toto, but in some cases Blacks could never ever be given a majority shareholding," he says.

Many of the established agency industries are already offering shares to Blacks and in some—again training is an essential part of the agreement—Xhosa already hold key or semi-key positions.

At Franco Wigs in Butterworth the entire staff, with the exception of the General Manager, is already Black.

In offices and shops throughout the Transkei and in the Public Service there's a steady process of "Africanization" with Blacks taking over once-White jobs.

But there's little Black industrialization in the sense that industries are owned and run by Blacks. While the XDC has granted 711 loans totalling R6,7-million to Blacks to run their own commercial businesses, only 0,57 per cent of all the loans made to commerce have gone to the creation of four small Xhosa-owned industries.

Opening the R1-million Haggie Rand-XDC-Wispeco Transkei Wire Industries factory last week, the Minister of Bantu Administration & Development, Mr M. C. Botha, firmly nailed the reason for this.

"Production processes are usually highly technical and one can say that the Xhosa to date have had little opportunity for technical and management training. They also do not have marketing experience," he said.

While there are no true Black industrialists as yet, a distinct wealthy (by previous standards, anyway) middle class is emerging, largely as a result of industrialization.

To be continued.

R.D.M. 20/10/75
Transkei

food: 90pc imported

THE Transkei, now only a year from independence, has to import 90 per cent of its food, Mr Louis Steyl of the Xhosa Development Corporation said last night.

Mr Steyl, executive chief of the corporation's agricultural division, was talking at a Press conference which marked the 10th anniversary of the corporation.

Studies of the three key Transkei towns of Umtata, Butterworth and Idutywa show that they import all their mutton and eggs, 90 per cent of their maize and vegetables and 50 per cent of their beef, he said.

Mr Steyl talked of the difficulties of persuading subsistence farmers to change from traditional to modern farming methods — and in particular to produce more than their immediate needs.

Until recently, most of the money invested by the corporation on development went into industry rather than agriculture.

built in the Transkei, probably at Butterworth. Under the terms of an agency agreement with the Xhosa Development Corporation, Taurus Chemical Manufacturing Company (Pty) of Randburg is to spend about R1,5m on the extraction of technical alginic acid from kelp (giant seaweed) bought from concessionaires on the west coast.

It's also planned to produce alginic salts and other derivatives, and later to re-process residues for the extraction of trace elements. The acid and its salts are used in such consumer items as toothpaste, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, adhesives and as additives in instant coffee and flavoured jelly powder. In industry they are used for water-proofing concrete, oil-well drilling muds, storage of petroleum in solid form and for the flux coating of welding rods.

Currently it's costing about R1m a

Financial Mail 31/10/75

Industry for Transkei

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SA's first processing plant for the conversion of seaweed into alginic acid is to be

Matanzima's claim is 'incredible' RDM 103 23/10/75

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE claim by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima that the Transkei was within sight of economic viability was yesterday rejected as incredible by Mr Johann Maree, of the University of Cape Town.

Paramount Chief Matanzima wrote in the 10th annual report of the Xhosa Development Corporation: "My vision of economic

viability for my country can no longer be regarded as a pipe dream."

But Mr Maree, an economist specialising in labour and development, said yesterday: "I simply cannot see the Transkei reaching a position of economic viability within the foreseeable future and I am pessimistic about it ever reaching economic viability."

He defined economic viability as the ability of a country to generate sufficient capital to provide continuing full employment for its growing population.

Mr Maree referred to a policy speech by Paramount Chief Matanzima in 1973, in which the Transkei Chief Minister admitted that in the five-year period 1972-73 to 1976-77

anticipated employment opportunities would not match the inflow of adult males to the labour market.

The Xhosa Development Corporation report showed that it had created only some 16 000 jobs in 10 years — less than the number of Xhosa males entering the labour market in a single year.

TRANSKEI

Blacks look better off

PETER SCHIRMER

SINCE my last visit to the Transkei, three years ago, the Blacks certainly seem more affluent. There are fewer roadside beggars, more luxury items available in Black shops, more cars and bakkies among the cleaner-looking rural villages and a general new air of affluence.

This increased purchasing power is underlined by the fact that Xhosa Development Corporation wholesalers' turnover has risen from a scant R1.5-million in 1969 to R15-million this year.

Apart from the 7 000 so far employed in new industries throughout the Transkei, at least another 7 000 new jobs in service industries have sprung from industrialization, according to Mr Franco Maritz, General Manager of the Corporation.

In spite of this, the labour supply still outstrips demand and will for many years to come.

His claim that the Transkei has the most stable labour force in South Africa (the highest job-change rate experienced so far is 10 per cent a year and the lowest 1.5 per cent) will have strong appeal to industrialists planning to set up operations there, which promises well for future employment opportunities.

If industrialization keeps up after independence, there seems no reason why Black living standards should not continue to rise.

But what of the Whites not directly involved in industry? At one end of the scale are the inhabitants of Butterworth, many of whom have left the Transkei or are actively planning to leave; at the other the residents of the White enclave of Port St Johns.

In spite of the brouhaha which surrounded first the threat and finally the announcement that the enclave

the result of substantial injections of White know-how and capital.

On the debit side, there are discouraging signs which could bode ill for the Transkei's future progress.

There are still serious signs of erosion from almost every rural vantage point. It may be held in check by the efforts of White advisers, but they have not been able to reclaim what, en masse, would prove a very large area.

"It will take a long time to combat soil erosion," Mr Maritz admits. "We have built four large dams and these are helping. But we just don't have enough hands to tame the wild horse overnight."

The taming process is two-pronged, he reckons. A central planning committee for farmers, comprising Blacks and Whites, is trying to get across the message that planting should not be a haphazard affair, that grazing should be controlled not left unchecked.

Secondly, a substantial agricultural training programme has been instituted. But though on the XDC-controlled farms improvement in output has been nothing short of spectacular, Mr Maritz says, from every 1 000 "pupils" he expects to get a mere 50 — or 5 per cent — "real farmers".

Tradition and tribal jealousies are strong part of the Xhosa make-up and when the White advisers are withdrawn, agriculture could slide quickly back to the "mealies and goat" culture still present in parts.

The position is even bleaker in some of the government departments which have already been taken over fully by the Transkei.

In the past three years, since roads were handed over to the Transkei Government by the Cape's Provincial

would become part of the Transkei, most of the residents are determined to "stick it out."

Some of these are, of course, South African pensioners whose income and economic status seem assured no matter what happens after independence.

But there are many who see a future as rosy as the present, arguing that the gracious charm and scenery of the town and the Wild Coast fishing will keep it a tourist attraction.

No Port St Johns businesses have asked the XDC to buy them out, I understand.

"In fact, apart from some in Butterworth and Umtata, it is mainly small trading stores and hotels off the main beaten track that have approached the Corporation," Mr Maritz says.

However, if tourism is to work, hotels en route to places like Port St Johns must be available to cater for the White visitor.

These are dwindling under Black takeover, as more once-White hotels are bought through the XDC for Black use.

Here a form of apartheid in reverse operates: Black patrons are served, but in terms of existing legislation Whites are barred.

"It has reached the stage where my Black driver can lunch in a hotel while I have to be content with a tin of sardines or sandwiches, sitting in my car," says a commercial traveller. "If I want a can of beer from the off-sales, I have to ask my driver to buy it for me," he adds wryly.

Such laws could, and possibly will, be changed come independence — but our sex-across-the-colour-line will not, no doubt much to the chagrin of the bewigged and mini-skirted young women "hitch-hikers" on the road between Umtata and the resorts.

So much for the economic progress — almost entirely

Roads Department, their state has deteriorated shockingly.

From the point where the motorist crosses the Great Kei River, to be greeted by the trilingual sign which reads in part "you are now in the Transkei", the main tarred road to Umtata and through the homeland to Natal is pitted with potholes. Nowhere did I see a road repair crew.

"Since the Transkeian Roads & Works Department took them over, the roads have deteriorated to the stage where they can best be described as ghastly," says Mr D. H. Mynhardt, Butterworth's Town Clerk. "Some of the lesser roads are now fit only for ox-wagons and donkey carts and, in places, they would have a hard time getting through."

In the sphere of education, another Black-controlled department, though more schools have been built, there is still a desperate scarcity of school places and, even more seriously, of teachers. Many of the teachers have little better than junior certificate training themselves.

Appointments are frequently given to ill-suited teachers, either because of family pull or through bribes — the latter regarded as part of the traditional way of life.

"It's not dishonest as far as the Xhosa is concerned. In the past one gave a present to the chief — called 'opening his mouth', when seeking a judgment or favour. This system has just been adapted to modern usage," a senior member of South Africa's Bantu Education Department explains.

It is a system that pervades the lower echelons of much of the Transkeian Public Service and something that future White businessmen will probably just have to learn to live with.

Thus, while industrial prospects remain bright there will still be dark clouds of question marks when the Transkei passes into what can only be an uneasy independence.

24/8/75

Matanzima to ignore UN condemnation

D.D.
31/10/75

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EAST LONDON — The Transkeian Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said today he was disappointed in the United Nations decision to reject membership of independent homelands, but this would not stop him from applying.

In a statement released from his office in Umtata today, Chief Matanzima said that when the Transkei applied it would be to their eternal shame if brothers banded together to keep them out.

"Until wiser councils prevail and return the UN to its vocation of universality it shall be with those significant countries that the Transkei will conduct its legitimate international business outside the hall of anarchy which the world body has become.

"It amazes me and my people that this organisation, which professes to have the interests of the underdog and oppressed nations at heart, should blatantly discriminate against such a Black nation in Southern Africa — my people of the Transkei."

"In this latest folly, the United Nations Political Committee is therefore once again manifesting the double standards which have become its hallmark and is tarring the Transkei with the same brush as it tars the Republic."

34. ABSENT

In New York the General Assembly's special political committee approved by 100 votes to none a resolution condemning South Africa's establishment of tribal homelands. Sapa-Reuters reports.

There were eight abstentions.

The decision, certain to be approved by the plenary body, will effectively bar the entry of any of these territories to UN membership after independence.

Sixty-seven countries sponsored the resolution. Those which abstained were Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, the United States and West Germany.

Thirty-four delegations, including South Africa and several of the sponsors, were absent.

The resolution declared that homelands were designed to consolidate the "inhuman policies" of apartheid, perpetuate White minority domination, and dispossess South African Blacks from their country.

It called on all governments and organisations not to deal with any institutions or authorities of the homelands, or to accord any recognition to them.

R2m deal for the Transkei

Cape Times 11/11/75

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON.—A Transkei entrepreneur has signed a R2 million agreement with an Argentinian company for the manufacture of motor-cycles in the Transkei.

Mr R E Blom is negotiating with the Xhosa Development Corporation for a factory either in Butterworth or Idutywa where the Italian motor-cycles will be made.

"My agreement with Zanella Industries in the Argentine includes technical knowhow, plant, staff and training facilities," Mr Blom said.

The factory would employ 400 Blacks within a year, Mr Blom said. The factory would start with a number of Whites from Argentina and South Africa, but these would decrease as the training programme for the Transkeians progressed.

The agreement provides for a school to be opened next to the factory where factory personnel and outsiders will be trained.

Mr Blom said the Central Bank of Argentine would finance the project over five years.

South Africa imported R6,7m worth of motor-cycles a year and Mr Blom said his proposed factory should fulfil the demand for certain sizes of motor-cycles within three years of production.

"With petrol prices increasing, motor cycles have the potential of becoming a solution to the traffic problems and they would also provide a cheap means of transport for the people of the Transkei."

Mr Blom said the factory would start by importing the complete cycles, then in part-form for assembly.

"After a year we hope to have 50 percent local content, building up to 100 percent local content after a further two years, or as the training of staff permits."

Mr Blom, who has several businesses in the Transkei and East London, said a start on the factory would be made as soon as the official ends had been tied up.

Black leaders

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react to UN move

Mercury 1/11/75

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei yesterday accused the United Nations of "tarring the Transkei" with the same brush as it had tarred South Africa.

He was reacting to a United Nations resolution condemning the establishment of separate homelands and separating on member States not to recognise them.

Passed by the General Assembly Special Political Committee, the resolution described the homelands policy as a technique of consolidating apartheid and perpetuating minority rule.

No country voted against the resolution, although eight West European countries abstained.

The Transkei is due to become independent next October and intends to apply for membership of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

ACCIDENT

Paramount Chief Matanzima said yesterday that it was purely an accident of history, "over which we had no control," that the British transferred their sovereignty to the Union of South Africa.

But for that, the Transkei would be preparing to receive its independence from the British.

"In that event, if one is to be guided by the examples Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland . . . I presume we would have been welcomed into the United Nations as they were."

Paramount Chief Matanzima "understood only too well" that the real target of the resolution was South Africa and the real objective was majority rule in South Africa.

From Mafeking, Sapa reports the Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, as saying the UN decision was not surprising.

He would have thought that the UN would have consulted the homeland leaders be-

fore arriving at such a decision.

NOT FINAL

In Johannesburg, Mr. John Barratt, Director of the Institute of International Affairs, played down the significance of the UN resolution with the comment: "It is not a final decision."

But Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, cautioned that it should be seen in the content of previous similar resolutions — and that it would not make it easier for the Transkei to succeed in its application for UN membership.

It was learned that Professor Mlaheni Njisane, the man tipped to become the Transkei's first Ambassador to South Africa, left for Washington early yesterday.

He is a former professor of sociology at California State University and one of the talented Xhosa exiles recruited by Paramount Chief Matanzima for the Transkei diplomatic corps.

11/1/75

R2m Transkei 1/11/75 O.P. motorbike deal

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EAST LONDON — A Transkei entrepreneur has signed a R2 million agreement with an Argentinian company for the manufacture of motor cycles in the Transkei.

Mr. R. E. Blom is negotiating with the Xhosa Development Corporation for a factory either in Butterworth or Idutywa where the Italian motor cycles will be made.

"My agreement with Zanella Industries in the Argentine includes technical know-how, plant, staff and training facilities," Mr Blom said.

The factory would employ 400 Xhosas within a year, Mr Blom said. The factory would start with a number of whites from Argentina and South Africa, but these would decrease as the training programme for Transkeians progressed.

"An interesting part of the agreement is that it provides for a school to be opened next to the factory where factory personnel and outsiders will be trained."

Mr Blom said the Cent-

ral Bank of Argentina would finance the project over five years.

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Mr Blom said the factory would start by importing the complete cycles, then in CKD form for assembly.

"After a year we hope to have 50 per cent local content, building up to 100 per cent local content after a further two years, or as the training of staff permits."

Mr Blom, who has several businesses in the Transkei and East London, said a start on the factory would be made as soon as the official ends had been tied up. —DDR



Mantanzima . . . "borders are imperial relics". MOPELI . . . "unfortunate choice offered."

R.D.M. 4/11/75-

Weak seams in the independence parcel

PATRICK LAURENCE

SEPARATE development propagandists were undoubtedly cock-a-hoop at the reply of Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima to a United Nations resolution to withhold recognition from an independent Transkei.

Chief Matanzima argued that but for an accident of history the Transkei would still have been a colony of Britain — and in that case the Transkei would have been preparing to receive independence from Britain, not South Africa.

"If one is to be guided by the examples of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Malawi, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, I presume we would have been welcomed into the United Nations as they were," he said.

Chief Mantanzima made two further points which could easily boomerang if taken to their logical conclusion.

Defending the decision to alter the borders of South Africa by creating an independent Transkei, he attacked the United Nations for regarding those borders as inviolate.

"It passes my comprehension why the United Nations clings to those imperial relics so passionately and rejects the Transkei which is doing nothing more than regain sovereignty over its traditional territory."

But — and this is the nub of the matter — if the United Nations adopted an approving stance towards the Transkei, why should it stop there?

Why should it not adopt an equally sympathetic attitude towards Sotho-speaking separatists in the Transkei?

Sotho-speaking tribesmen along the Transkei-Lesotho frontier are not happy at the prospect of incorporation into an independent, Xhosa-dominated Transkei.

Their dissatisfaction has given birth to a separatist movement with the immediate aim of joining up with the Sotho homeland of Qwaqwa and the long-term aim of linking up with Lesotho itself.

The Transkei Government has played down the strength of the separatist movement, insisting that it is a minority within the Sotho-speaking community of the Transkei.

It points out further that its aim is to create a supra-tribal State in which Sotho-speakers will have a legitimate place — and refers to the presence in the Transkei Cabinet of Sotho-speaking Chief Jeremiah Moshesh.

But the Transkei has never satisfactorily explained why Chief Moshesh had to be given emergency powers in his home area if the separatist movement is minimal.

They include the power to demolish the huts of tribesmen and the right to order a tribesman to move from one place to another without notice.

Sotho-speakers of South African birth have added their voice of protest to the Transkei situation — as the following memorandum from the South Sotho National Unit in Matatiele to the Secretary for Bantu Administration shows.

The preamble talks of South African Government's policy of according each of the different African peoples — or "Bantu nations" — the right to self-determination and independence.

"The Government has honoured its word by implementation of the policy as far as the Venda and Nguni national units are concerned, but NOT as far as we, the South Sotho in the Maluti-Qumbu-Herschel-Qumbu-Qutu, are concerned . . .

"Whatever the reasons, we believe a

serious error has been committed. We therefore call upon our government to rectify the error immediately and extend governmental privilege to the South Sotho (in the Transkei)."

More recently Basotho Qwaqwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli took the matter up with the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha:

- The Matatiele and Mount Fletcher districts in the Transkei contain a considerable number of South Sotho, whose position and future is uncertain with regard to the granting of independence to the Transkei next year.
- In Herschel an unfortunate choice is offered to the inhabitants of deciding whether they want to join the Transkei or the Ciskei. The South Sotho there should be given the option of deciding whether they wish to be included in Qwaqwa.

The implications of recognising separatist demands are obvious for the Transkei. They infer the possible right of South Sothos to pull out and join Qwaqwa, which in turn has talked of eventually linking up with Lesotho to fulfil the dream of King Moshoeshoe I of a Greater Lesotho.

That would clearly involve a revision of colonial border between the Transkei and Lesotho. By the same token, what of the Caledon River boundary between Lesotho and the Orange Free State?

Is that, too, a legacy of the colonial past? If so, what of Lesotho's claims to the territory conquered by the old Free State Republic in the "colonial wars" of the last century?

Separate development protagonists might well ponder those questions before endorsing Paramount Chief Matanzima's stand too enthusiastically.



STAR 6/11/75
**Insurance Co's
(103)
Transkei move**

Mr Peter Kidson who has been appointed manager of Willis Faber Dumas and Rowand (Transkei) (Pty). This is a new branch of the Johannesburg - based insurance brokers who will be providing insurance broking services to the Transkei. The new company is expecting an annual premium turnover of more than R1-million, including life, by the end of 1976.

S.A. Digest 7/11/75

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TRANSKEI'S BUDGET GROWTH

After 12 years of self-government, the Black homeland of the Transkei, on South Africa's fertile south-east coast, is on the point of attaining full statehood (Independence Day is Tuesday, October 26, 1976). As the country moves swiftly towards independence, all departments of the Transkei are preparing for the great occasion.

The Budget Votes for each of the seven departments of the Transkeian Government for the period 1974/75 showed substantial increases over the allocations for the years 1973/74, as the accompanying table demonstrates:—

Department	1974/75 vote Rands	Increase on 1973/74 vote Rands
1. Chief Minister & Finance	1 327 000	151 000
2. Justice	2 058 000	511 000
3. Education	20 036 000	6 900 000
4. Internal Affairs	13 369 000	420 000
5. Agriculture & Forestry	14 025 000	1 181 000
6. Roads & Works	11 904 000	1 952 000
7. Health	10 377 000	1 723 000
TOTAL:	73 420 000	16 624 000

SA Corporate Money Conference where Chief Kaiser Matanzima warned there are some 10 000 men workseekers coming to the Transkei job market each year.

In the 1974-75 financial year only 12 agency agreements were signed involving about R15m and creating 2 681 new jobs. But of the R15m, R9m came from the XDC and a mere R6m from private sector investment.

Since 1971 a paltry R45m has been invested on an agency basis, creating 8 066 industrial jobs — at a cost of R5 600 each.

Says Matanzima: "Its impact is barely denting the problem."

He's quite right. To create 10 000 jobs a year annual investment must be raised to R56m — at least. To this bill, Matanzima adds R25m a year for housing. Clearly, present expenditure of R15m (plus R1m for housing) is far from adequate.

Will the Transkei get this scale of



Matanzima . . . providing employment?

finance? Matanzima wasn't prepared to hazard a guess but — for those investors who might be waiting in the wings — he did spell out the position after independence:

- The Transkei will remain in the rand bloc and enter a customs union with SA;
- If an independent Transkei gains the international status it hopes for, its market, especially in Africa, will be enlarged;
- Taxation policies will at least be as favourable as in SA;
- Agency agreements will be honoured or even extended to favour the investor;

- The internal market is growing at 12% a year — in 1971 consumer spending reached R125m;

- Because of its multi-racial policy an investor in the Transkei will be able to apply for Transkeian citizenship upon expiry of the agency agreement.

Will this do the trick and encourage investment of the magnitude Matanzima envisages?

TRANSKEI

Please invest

F.M. 7/11/75

103

Unless the private sector increases investment in the Transkei — and attractive incentives are being offered to encourage this — the job gap is going to widen. This was made clear this week at the first

Transkei looks to the world

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8/11/75

THE TRANSKEI'S fledgling diplomatic corps of 10 men is hard at work in five of the world's most important cities at learning the business of making friends and creating a good impression.

TWO of them have been assigned to the information staff of the Consulate General in New York and a third is with the South African Embassy in Washington. Others are in Bonn, London and Paris.

White officials here say they are making a 'great impression on the Americans,' but at the same time the information director in New York, Mr Barney du Plessis, makes the point that: 'We don't regard them as showpieces. They are colleagues doing in-service training.'

The men on his staff are former school inspector Mr Timothy Matshoba (58) and one-time welfare officer Mr Innocent Sawula (37).

When the Transkei becomes independent on October 26 next year they are likely to be assigned to the United States as representatives of the new country.

Concrete maze

For the past few weeks they have been finding their feet, getting their children into schools, and learning to navigate their way through the glass and concrete maze that is Manhattan.

The information department has enabled them to make some contact with Americans and diplomats of African states, but the two Xhosas are already finding they have to cope with a vast ignorance about Southern Africa.

Mr Matshoba says: 'They have no idea where the Transkei is. "Oh yes," they say, "I've been to a place near your country called Liberia." Most people here have difficulty placing South Africa, never mind the Transkei.'

Homesick

They are also feeling quite homesick. According to Mr Matshoba: 'I miss the horizon, the sunrise and the sunset.'

...and SA helps train her future envoys

Here you have skyscrapers and you hardly see the sky.

The trainee diplomats were sent on a crash three-month course in Pretoria in May where they were briefed in matters such as diplomacy, economics, the formulation of foreign policy, political science and international relations, finance, personnel management, protocol, diplomatic immunity, international law and etiquette.

They were schooled in the writing of reports, public speaking and television appearances.

Five of them have been attached to South African Information Departments abroad and the remainder to the diplomatic missions.

Insight

In New York Mr Matshoba and Mr Sawula have been given an insight on the administration of an information office, and they embark shortly on other phases of training in which they will learn how to make contacts on tours of the United States, compile publicity material and organise guest exchange programmes.

Mr Matshoba and his wife Hitherlina have seven children ranging in age from eight to 24. Two of them are with the couple in New York.

Mr Sawula and wife Vespina have four children — aged two to

seven — and all are with their parents.

They have settled into private schools and Mrs Matshoba has found that her children are making friends with White children who have invited them to spend days at their homes.

Ghettos

One of Mr Sawula's first impressions is that 'the Blacks here are doing the lower jobs. I suppose somebody has to do it, and I feel mainly Blacks do these jobs because they don't have the right education.'

Nor was Mr Matshoba much impressed by the ghetto districts of Harlem. He was taken for a drive through this crime-infested area which is inhabited mainly by Blacks on the fringes of Central Park and notes wryly: 'It didn't appear as if the people in that community were of the elite type. And it didn't appear that the housing was very good.'

Mr Sawula also finds there is a 'consciousness of difference here. The Germans have their day and other people have their day and hold a parade.'

Pity them

About the Black Consciousness movement: 'I see these Black Americans with their Afro hairstyles — some of them even look like a typical Xhosa — and I pity



TIMOTHY MATSHOBA and Innocent Sawula, two of the Transkei's trainee diplomats, stroll through Times Square, heart of Manhattan.

them. Though I would like integration, I like people to keep something for themselves, such as language or customs. The Germans have their, so do the Chinese, but not the Blacks.'

Though nothing has been settled, and they make this point firmly, the two trainee diplomats feel that South Africa will be the first country with which the Transkei opens diplomatic relations and that the other countries where Xhosas are now training — the United Kingdom, France, and West Germany — will be next on the list.

Mr Matshoba says: 'We are prepared to co-operate with South Africa.'

The policy is one of co-bouring states.'

The Transkei is to apply for membership of the United Nations and Mr Sawula says: 'If they judge us by the standards of South Africa, if they regard us as some kind of by-product, then they might not accept us. But there is no reason why they should not accept us.'

They forecast that an independent Transkei will have an embassy in Washington, a consulate general in New York and an ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr Sawula predicts that 'the Transkei will not necessarily join Lesotho in attacking South Africa. In fact the two countries will probably

get together to discuss the Republic.'

Mr Matshoba hopes that an independent Transkei legislature will declare independence day as the country's national day and that diplomats abroad, such as those in New York, might be able to celebrate with a traditional ox braai.

'It's a pity we couldn't drive one over from Um-tata,' he says with a chuckle, 'but then we'd probably run into the same trouble as President Amin with the goats and bananas that he tried to bring in.'

In the meantime the men say they don't like American food and both families are missing their mngqusho, or samp.

D.D. 20/11/75

Kaiser wants to talk at the United Nations

JOHANNESBURG — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima told a meeting in Soweto yesterday he wanted to address the United Nations on the Transkei.

"I want to go and address the world organisation and educate it about the history of the

Transkei, of which it is very ignorant," the Transkei Chief Minister told a cheering crowd of about 400.

His statement came during an attack on the United Nations political committee for resolving to withhold recognition from the Transkei and its sister homelands.

He also attacked the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, the English-language press and an unspecified "clique of tribalists."

Unlike its sister homelands, the Transkei did not agree to the Act, Chief Kaiser said.

"In terms of the Homelands Citizenship Act, town people who apply for citizenship certificates are endorsing themselves out. But Transkei citizens have no citizenship certificate and therefore cannot be endorsed out."

When the Transkei became independent next year it would negotiate from a position of strength on behalf of urban Xhosas who chose to become Transkei citizens, he added.

His criticism of the English-language press was prompted by its opposition to the Transkei's decision to seek independence under separate development.

"I would like to know what interest these white-controlled papers have in the political affairs of black peoples," he said.

"I will tell you what their interest is. A certain section of the white community would like to see black people used as tools for their own ends.

"These jingoists should look after their own affairs. They are all colonialists."

However, a strong anti-homeland independence note was struck yesterday by Lebowa's Chief Minister.

Dr Cedric Phatudi told a gathering of more than 1 000 people that asking for independence for the homelands was committing national suicide.

He said the independence question should be looked at with "suspicion" because it was one way of agreeing to be squeezed into 13 per cent of the land — already overcrowded — to accommodate the majority of the population.

"To Africanise everything is as wrong as to Europeanise everything. What we really need is to look for leadership above petty politics. We should become more character-conscious than colour-conscious," he said.

"What we would like the Government to do is scrap job reservation and influx control and improve the salary scales of blacks before they talk of independence.

"If we opt for independence we will have closed the Pretoria door for the negotiation of more land," he said. — DDC

Spending spree on eve of independence

P.O. 12/11/75 103

The Transkei Government is on the verge of a significant breakthrough in its finances. By independence next year it may well be able to balance its revenue account without any help from the South African Government.

This breakthrough comes at a time when, in contrast to the rest of the Republic, the South African Government is involved in a massive spending spree in the Transkei.

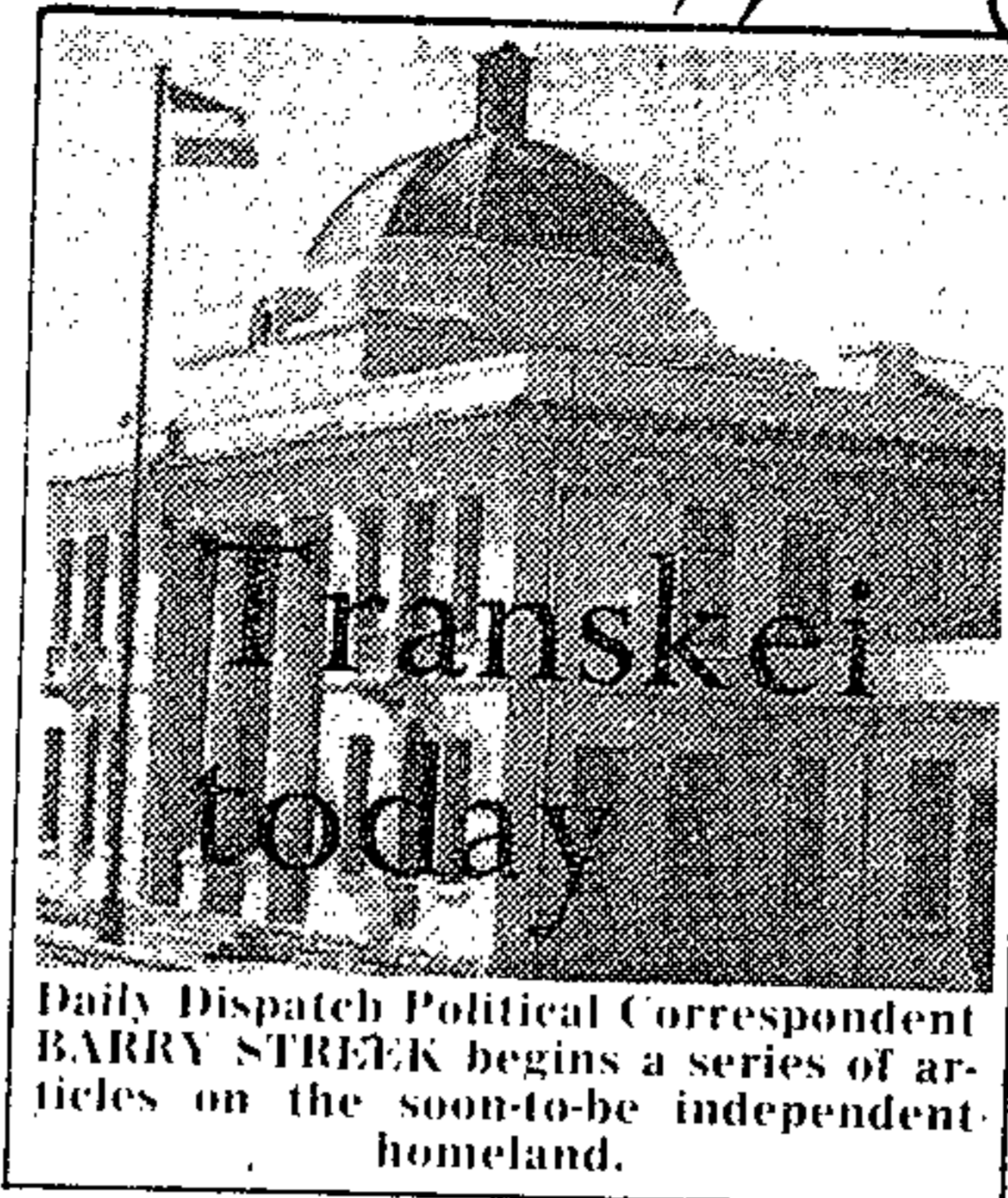
While the cries in the fight against inflation have hit every sector of society — including white farmers whose land is being taken over for incorporation into the homelands — the Transkei is the scene of prestige spending.

The breakthrough in revenue account financing — regular, recurrent spending — comes as a result of a new move by the South African Government earlier this year.

Announced by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M.C. Botha, in Parliament this year, it was that each homeland should be entitled to their share of sales, income and other taxes, as well as customs dues, generated by them. All money earned in the homelands should go to their coffers and not to those of the Republican Government.

As a result of this innovation, it has been worked out that for the 1975-6 financial year, the revenue account will almost have been covered from internal sources.

And, I was told in Umtata, the Transkei's



Daily Dispatch Political Correspondent BARRY STREK begins a series of articles on the soon-to-be independent homeland.

share of these taxes is probably nearer R50 million than the R35 million set down for this purpose.

As a result of this R35 million income, about R7.6 million will be required by the Transkei Government from the South African Parliament to balance its revenue account during this financial year. If it is R50 million — which it will almost certainly be next year — then the revenue account will be in surplus.

So the Transkei should, after independence, only have to rely on "foreign" aid for capital and developmental works.

It will then be able to finance the routine administration of the country from its own sources and from being a member of the customs agreement involving Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and South Africa.

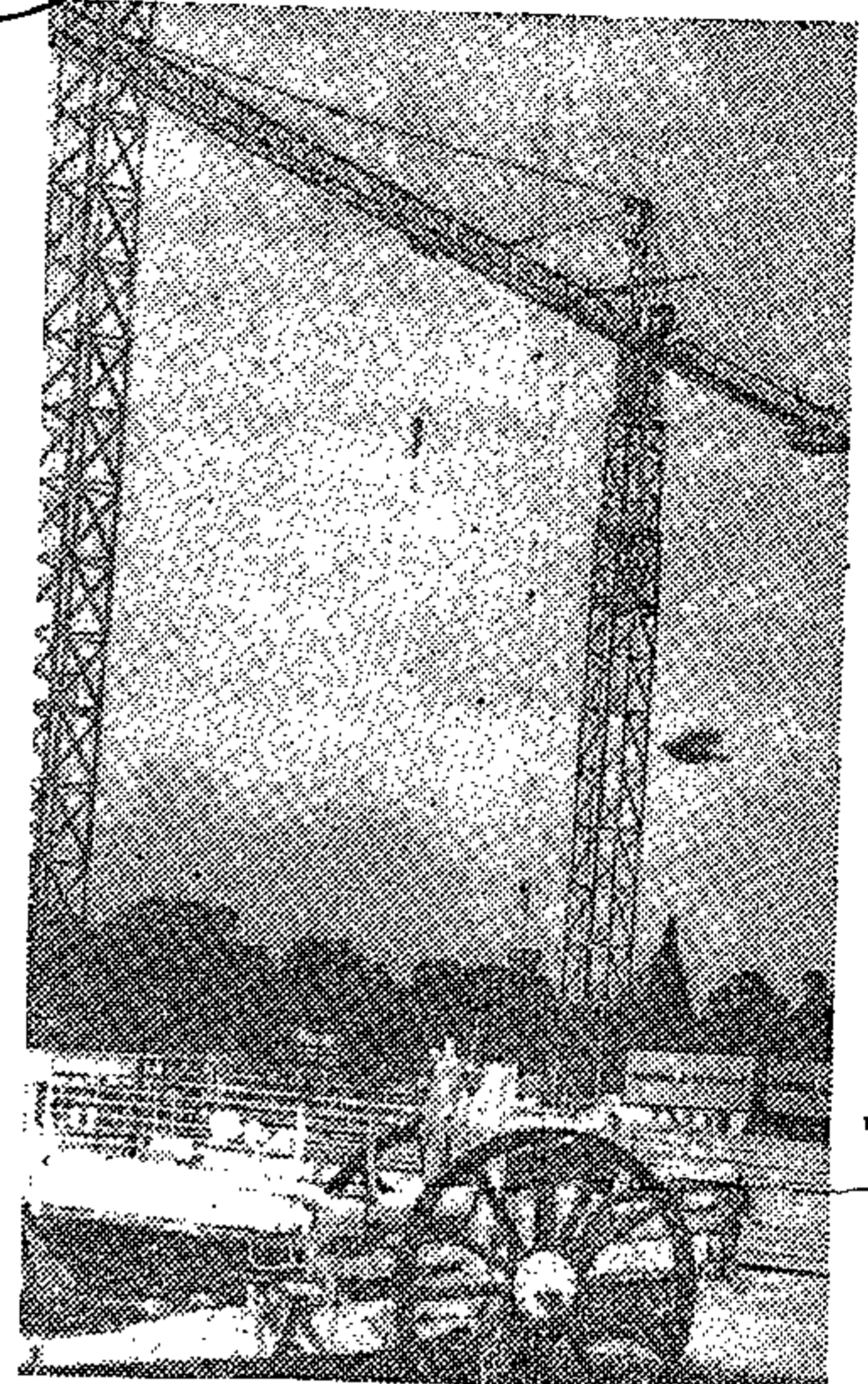
Even this still means that the independent Transkei will be heavily dependent on South Africa or other "foreign" powers for capital works, particularly developmental projects.

Nevertheless, the balancing of revenue account finances is a breakthrough for what, in many respects, will be a satellite of South Africa at independence.

In the field of capital expenditure, the pre-independence spending is much more dramatic.

Mytally of recently completed, under construction, and planned projects includes:

Umtata Post Office (virtually completed)	R450 000
Umtata Hospital (1 100 beds)	R7 million
Border posts at Kei and Umzimkulu rivers	R896 000
Twin-tower office block in Umtata	R13 670 000
Hydro-electric schemes (Umtata and Libode schemes of which Umtata alone will cost R11,1 mill)	R19,2 million
Sports stadium	R3 million
Five cabinet houses at R316 800 each	R1 584 000
Presidential palace ...	R1 3 million plus
Army headquarters	R5 million
School hostels, Buntingville	R1 million
Mount Frere Teachers Training College	R1 million
Umzimkulu Mental Hospital	R3 million
Matatiele Township (144 houses)	R700 000
Irrigation scheme at Ncora	R2 million
Two tea factories	R500 000
Black housing, Butterworth (4 000 houses)	R17 million
Annual roads construction	R1 million a year
Tarred roads in 16 small towns	R1 million
Sewerage schemes in Cala, Mount Frere,	



Work has started on the R13,7 million twin-tower office block which will house Transkei Government departments in Umtata. The gun, situated in front of the town hall, is from less peaceful times.

Technical college, Umtata	R1,25 million
Airport — clearing of houses	R500 000
Airport — construction at Neise	R3 500 000
Community Hall at Norwood	R300 000
Umtata Municipal hall complex	R168 000

Allowing for two years' construction on the annual programmes, this construction programme amounts to a staggering R134 018 000 capital expenditure over a two-to-three year period.

And this is not all: a university will be built at an estimated cost of R70 million.

On the cards, too, is a 20-year programme to develop a hydro-electric scheme in the Northern Transkei on the same scale as the massive Cabora Bassa scheme in Mozambique. At this stage, the planners expect the scheme to cost in the region of R300 million.

Then, there are other items on which I have not obtained estimates: the tarring of the Queenstown/Port St Johns road, the construction of a new bridge across the Kei River, extensions to Ngangelizwe and Coloured townships in Umtata, 24 Government flats, a Holiday Inn in Umtata, and an automatic telephone exchange in Umtata.

There is a chronic shortage of office accommodation in Umtata which will require urgent attention. The railway station was recently renovated. It cost R318 000 to train Transkeian diplomats. One speculation of the costs of the independence celebrations is a cool R1 million.

And there is bound to be serious shortages of housing in Umtata — evidence of which is shown by some squatting on the outskirts of the Transkeian capital.

This construction programme accelerated by the demands of independence next year, is vast. That it is taking place at the very time when the rest of South Africa is cutting back on everything is almost unbelievable.

Lusikisiki and Bizana R2 million
XDC industrial estate, Umtata R1 million
a year
XDC industrial estate, Butterworth R1
million a year
Factories on industrial estates, XDC etc
R10 million a year
White houses in Umtata, XDC R22 million

This massive spending by the South African Government shows its determination to ensure that the first independent homeland is a success.

Although it is of undoubted benefit to the Transkei, one can only wonder whether this is justified in terms of the remainder of the country



A large new township that has sprung up in Butterworth to house workers employed in industries there.

Poverty — the real independence problem.

D.O. 13/11/75

While the South African and Transkeian governments have begun a massive construction programme in the homeland, a recent study has given a sharp reminder about the overall poverty of the average Transkeian.

It shows that in two districts of the territory — Bizana and Kentani — 81 per cent of the households had incomes below the Poverty Datum Line in 1968.

In plain terms, that means suffering.

With some reservations about the reliability of the results it is certain that widespread poverty exists in these rural areas. These reports are supported by reports and studies of undernourishment, malnutrition and infant mortality rates in and around these areas, the study says.

It is written by a University of Cape Town lecturer and former Rhodes University student, Mr Johann Maree, on the basis of survey results obtained by Professor P. J. de Vos, formerly of the University of Fort Hare. The study, 'Underemployment, Poverty and Migrant Labour in the Transkei and Ciskei' (published by the South African Institute of Race Relations).

This is the reality of poverty — the reality that many Transkeian workers are migrant workers spending most of their productive life away from home. Others are under-employed — that is, they are not employed to their full productive capacity.

It means that many Transkeian families just do not have enough money to support their families adequately.

The impressive figures of investment in the Transkei by the Khosa Development Corporation or the vast construction

programmes, tend to overlook the lot of the average man. But this study has eliminated that kind of euphoria.

In 1968 the Poverty Datum Line (PDL) — the local cost of the "minimum nutritional requirement of the average-sized household" was R53.73. The researchers calculated that the average family in the Transkei consisted of seven people.

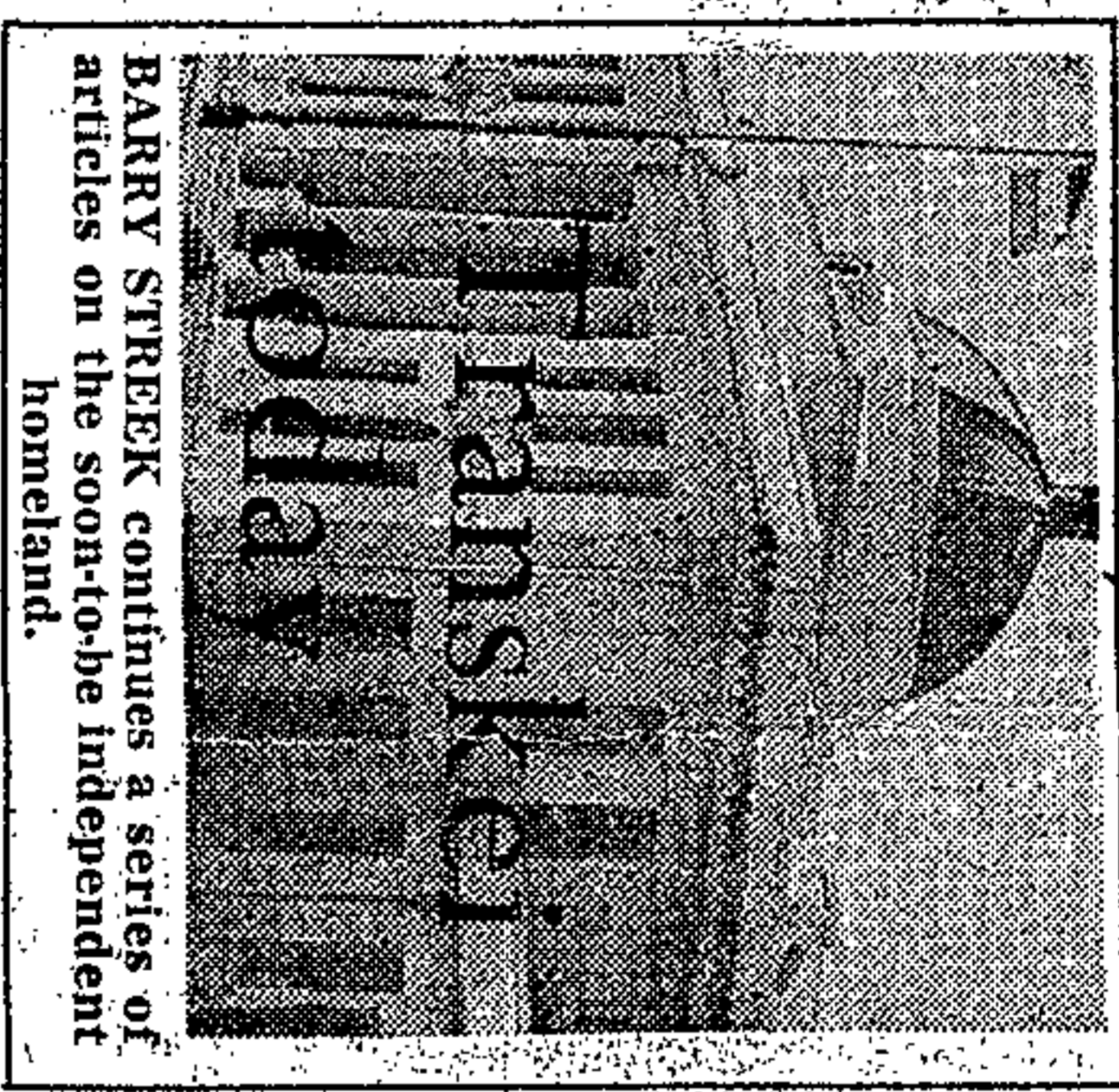
The researchers also used the Minimum Effective Level (MEL) figure — the income necessary for a family to purchase also some non-essential items like crockery, tobacco, liquor and similar items. In 1968 the MEL for the Transkei was R63.94, which "is probably too low an estimate."

With these levels, they show that 87.8 per cent of the households in Bizana had incomes less than PDL — in other words, they were living in poverty. In Kentani, the figures was only slightly better — 82 per cent of the households had incomes less than the PDL.

On an overall basis, the families in these two areas only earned 40 per cent of the total incomes necessary for all households to be above the poverty level and only 34 per cent of the incomes necessary for them to live above MEL.

This means, quite simply, that in these two areas the vast majority of the people are not able to cope with the financial needs of the modern-day Transkei. The authors argue that although the sample represented one-ninth of the people living in the Transkei, the pattern was typical for the whole area.

The study also reveals that 22.5 per cent of the workers from these two districts were underemployed and that "at least a



BARRY STREEK continues a series of articles on the soon-to-be independent homeland.

third of the economically active males... are working as migrant labourers at any particular time."

And 23 per cent of the households are headed by widows.

While the educational system in the Transkei is improving all the time, particularly since the years of self-government, the historical defects of educational negligence are highlighted: 49 per cent of the men and 61 per cent of the women received no formal education. And 41 per cent of the men and women receive less than nine years' education.

This cycle of poverty, underemployment and lack of opportunity is highlighted by the calculation from official figures that the average size of an "economic arable plot" from which a household can be expected to make a living is considered to be 10.5 acres in the

Umtata district.

But a massive 95 per cent of the households in Bizana and Kentani have less than 11 acres of land — and the average size plot for the average family is only five acres.

"The inadequate size of the land holding prevents them from producing a surplus that could provide them with capital to buy machinery, fertilisers and so on. There is also no opportunity to reap the benefits of economies of scale. This shortage of land and other factors of production therefore make the households less productive than they could otherwise be," the authors write.

In Umtata I heard numerous complaints from many people — all well-meaning — about how the major productive asset of the territory, agriculture, was being wasted by the Transkeian peasants.

In the situation painted by the authors of this booklet it is hardly surprising. How can one expect the average person to produce surplus agricultural goods when he cannot even grow enough for his own family?

This small study of some 28 pages has in a nutshell emphasised the real problems facing the independent Transkei. If this cycle of poverty is to be broken a development strategy has to be formulated to give the average Transkeians the motivation, incentive and opportunity to change their situation for the benefit of all.

To some degree, the situation has begun to change, increases in the wages of migrant workers, particularly mineworkers, has begun to help.

Recent figures given by government officials in Umtata show that in 1968, the year of the survey, the total sum of repatriated wages was R23 million. In 1971

this had risen to R31 million. In less than two years, in 1973, this had more than doubled to R65 million. And in 1974, it is estimated that the sum total of repatriated wages will rise to R118 million.

This is no justification for the migratory labour system, but it does indicate that even allowing for the decreasing value of the rand, repatriated earnings have risen. Since that time, too, some factories have been established in Umtata and Butterworth. While they do not have the reputation of paying high wages, it is certain that earnings inside the Transkei will have increased as a result.

The increased scope of governmental administration inside the Transkei has also probably helped to improve the situation.

The authors of this study have not given sufficient attention to this aspect of recent developments.

They say that there was massive underemployment in the Transkei in 1968 and that "present indications are that the situation has not improved. If anything, it appears to have deteriorated."

Others may dispute this conclusion. But even if it has improved slightly, the fact still remains that poverty characterises the lot of the average Transkeian.

This is highlighted by the wages recommended by the XDC for industries in the Transkei: "The starting wage payable to employees is 21 cents per hour."

This means the recommended starting wage for a five-and-a-half day week is R9.24 or about R40 a month. In other words, the recommended starting wage is below the PDL figure of R53.73 in 1968. There is a long way to go.

D.P. 13/11/75

Transkei against merger move

UMTATA — The Transkeian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Z. M. Mabandla, said yesterday the Transkei would register its strongest objection to the secession of East Griqualand to Natal.

Mr. Mabandla was commenting on reports of a new move for the transfer of East Griqualand from the Cape to Natal.

"Whatever happens, we wish to register our strongest objection. This may lead to an unenviable situation of strife and struggle for ownership," Mr. Mabandla said.

He said it was well known that the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had on many occasions laid claim to the districts of Matatielle and Mount Currie. "We expect the government of the Republic to hand over these two districts to the Transkei," he said.

Mr. Mabandla claimed that East Griqualand originally included the districts of Mount Currie, Matatielle, Umzimkulu, Mount Frere, Mount Ayliff, Qumbu and Tsolo and formed part of the Transkei. Mount Currie and Matatielle had white-owned farms and were not incorporated into the Transkei.

Up to now there had been no complaint about the long distance to Cape Town. "But ever since the announcement of the independence of the Transkei the people of Mount Currie and Matatielle have clamoured for their districts to be annexed to Natal."

He said they should remember that the thousands of blacks living in the two districts regarded them as their homes and wanted no affiliation with Natal.

Meanwhile, the Witwatersrand South Sotho Committee has picked up the gauntlet thrown down by Chief Matanzima on the Maluti Basotho in the Transkei.

In a weekend speech in Soweto Chief Matanzima described the committee as a "clique of tribalists" urging the Maluti Basotho to pull out of the Transkei for their own power political ends.

Mr. Leonard Masala, a leading member of the committee has challenged Chief Matanzima to hold a referendum in the Maluti districts of Matatielle and Mount Fletcher to see if the people there wanted to remain in the Transkei.

"We assure him that at the end of the referendum he will not be Chief Minister of the Maluti region," Mr. Mosala said.

Joined by Rev. B. S. Rajuile, and Mr. Solomon Lehana, Mr. Mosala also called on the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, to give his views on the right of the Maluti Basotho to self-determination under separate development policy.

The three men denied an assertion by Chief Matanzima that they were unrepresentative of the Maluti Basotho and claimed the support of all the major Basotho chiefs in the area.

— DDR-DDC.

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Time of release: 1.00 p.m.
on 14 November 1975.

STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE M.C. BOTHA, M.P., MINISTER OF
BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF BANTU EDUCATION.

To enlighten owners of land in Port St. Johns Township, regarding the proclamation of Port St. Johns as an area reserved for occupation, or the acquisition of land by Bantu persons who are citizens of the Transkei and apropos the Proclamation in today's Government Gazette, I wish to draw their attention to the fact that the White Paper which at present applies to White persons in the rest of the Transkei, will with immediate effect now also apply to the Port St. Johns district and will remain applicable even after the Transkei becomes independent.

A comprehensive statement of procedure regarding the purchase of land in the area, will shortly be sent to individual land owners. It will also be made available to the Press and the Radio. The statement will clearly set out what procedures should be followed by owners of land who wish to offer their properties for sale to the South African Bantu Trust. The statement will also cover matters such as the valuation of properties, claims for goodwill in cases where business undertakings are offered for sale, the purchase of properties by the South African Bantu Trust and analogous matters.

Owners of land who intend offering their properties for sale to the South African Bantu Trust are requested to delay their offers until after receiving the statement of procedure as it

will appreciably alleviate the burden of the Adjustments Committee of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and facilitate matters in general if property owners could act in accordance with the statement of procedure.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTRY OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF BANTU EDUCATION.

PRETORIA.

14 NOVEMBER 1975.

One major hurdle after independence

O.O. 14/11/75

103

When the Transkei becomes independent next year, its government will face a number of political hurdles. One will be recognition, both in South Africa and elsewhere.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who has piloted the path to independence, has made it clear his government will seek United Nations, Organisation of African Unity and other international recognition.

It is no secret that both the South African and Transkeian governments would like as much international attendance as possible at the independence celebrations next year.

But all this is unlikely.

The problem is that the Transkei is the perfect illustration of the South African Government's policy separate development — and it is despised throughout the world.

The independence of the Transkei is regarded as the first practical example of separate development and as the solution the white man has devised in his own interests to "solve" the problems of minority rule.

The National Party has clung to myth that blacks can have full political and social rights in the homelands, but in the rest of South Africa they are temporary workers with no rights.

This mythology argues that the boundaries of the homelands are both historical and traditional. It ignores the so-called Kaffir Wars in the Eastern Cape and the other frontier clashes last century in other parts of South Africa.

It also ignores the blatantly discriminatory laws adopted earlier this century to minimise the threat to white economic rights by black people. It merely assumes that the fulfilment of the 1936 Land and Trust Act, which gives black people 13 per cent of the land, can form the basis of racial separation.

Indeed, the separate development mythology just forgets how the white man established control over the land and the economy of South Africa. It also forgets or ignores the simple fact the majority of blacks are not resident in the homelands, but are permanently living in the so-called white areas.

The relatively easy manner in which the baasskap ideology of Prime Minister Strijdom became the separate development ideology of today shows why the rest of the world and most of the people of South Africa regard the Government's policies of today as a polite form of white rule in most of the country.

It is in this context which the independence of the Transkei is regarded. And no matter how hard it tries, the Transkeian Government will be looked at within this framework.

The Transkei is in this way seen as an intrinsic part of the hated policy of separate development.

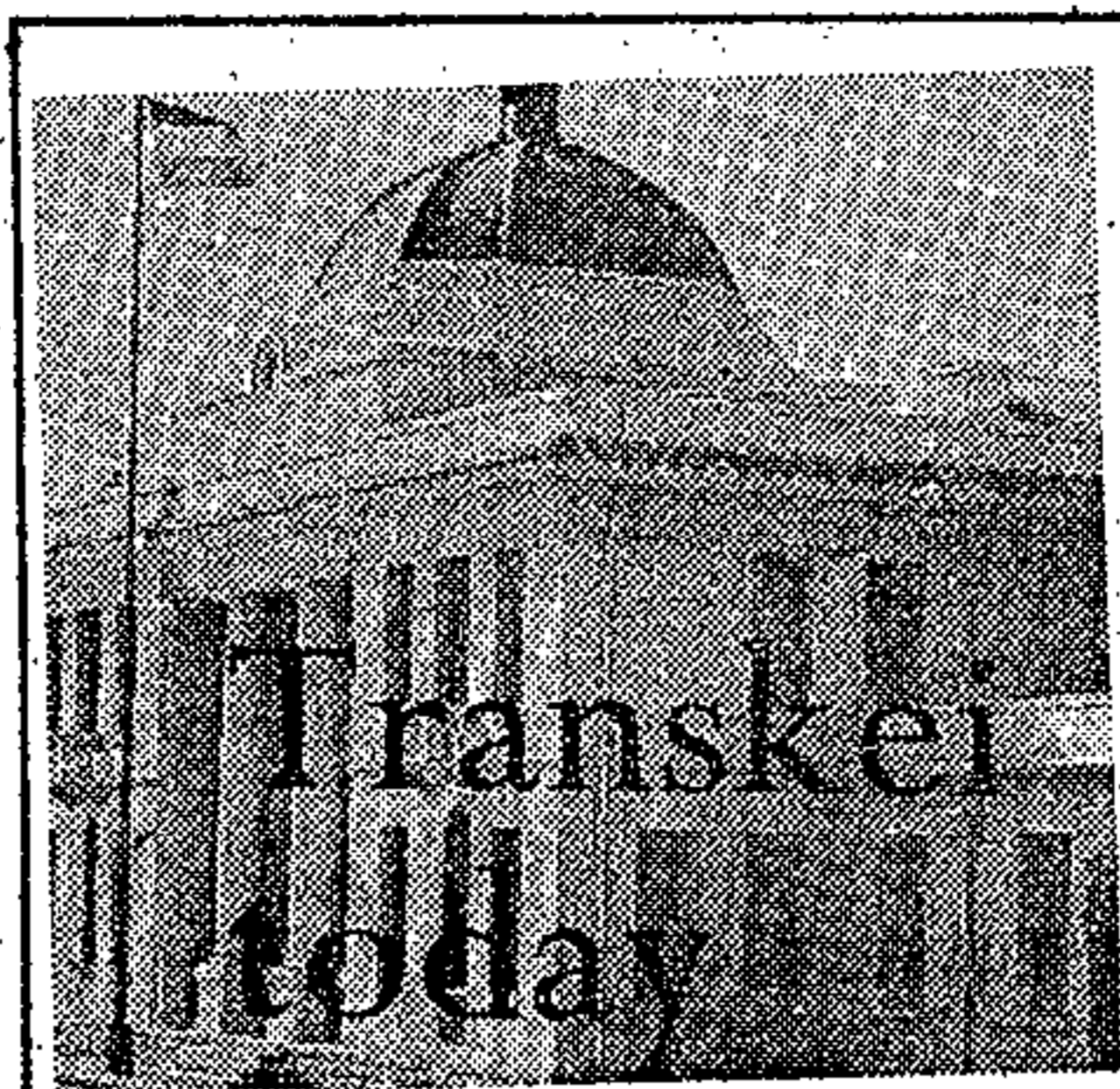
It is also seen as an integral part of the old colonial tactic of divide and rule. Many of the colonial powers tried — usually unsuccessfully — to divide their subjects as much as possible to counteract the possibility of united reaction.

For many, the homelands policy is no different. Indeed, it would be difficult to justify the division of the so-called Xhosa nation into the Ciskei and Transkei in any other terms.

Given the fact that the Transkeian leaders have opted for independence with the apparent backing of their people, and that the Transkei will become independent, a cold, analytical look at this background will be necessary if the Transkeian Government wants to gain that recognition.

It means, in essence, that the Transkeian Government will have to try to dissociate itself in every way possible from the political aims of the Republican Government.

Even this may not gain it international



BARRY STREEK'S third in a series of articles.

recognition to any significant degree, but it will help.

For example, the political rights of black people in the rest of South Africa should for the Transkeian Government have nothing, logically or politically, to do with the rights of people living in the Transkei.

In this way, the Transkeian Government should make it clear, as the presidents of the countries who associated with Mr Vorster in trying to bring peace in Rhodesia have done, that the South African Government must come to terms with the internal situation in the rest of the Republic.

The Transkeian Government has already made moves to distinguish itself from the South African Government. Paramount Chief Matanzima has, for example, made it clear that the Transkei will be completely non-racial. All the race-sodden laws of South Africa will not be adopted in the independent Transkei.

The steps to dissociate the Transkei from the South African Government's policies will help to counteract international suspicions, but I am dubious if this will really change the world-wide suspicions of the Republican Government's real intentions.

Another move by the Transkeian Government would help its campaign: this would be to ensure that the ensuing elections — at this stage to be held in June next year before independence — will give from all appearances, a free choice to Transkeian voters.

The dominance of Government-paid chiefs in the present Legislative Assembly gives the appearance of being anti-democratic. The chiefs, whatever their strength and value to the Transkei, are not elected by voters every five years. This in itself creates suspicions.

The problem is one which the Transkei will have to decide for itself, but it is a point that will have to be kept in mind.

Then the controls of Proclamation R400 which give the Government almost emergency powers should be dropped. Such measures only reinforce suspicions of government control. Meetings should be freely allowed and the restrictions against some people raised. The pre-independence election should be conducted in as free a manner as possible.

International observers and the press should be invited for an unrestricted view of the elections.

If, after these sorts of moves have been made, the Transkeian people still give a mandate to their leaders for independence, an important hurdle to recognition will have been removed.

Dissociation from apartheid and free elections could well pave an easier way to the elusive recognition. Failure to take these steps will only hamper that battle.

And even then, it will not be easy, particularly while most of the world believes that some of the true leaders of the black people are imprisoned on Robben Island. But it would make it easier.

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15/11/25

Port St Johns officially Black

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

1. THE White-controlled town of Port St Johns was finally and irrevocably signed over to Blacks yesterday.

2. Proclamation R 257, published in the Government Gazette, added Port St. Johns to the Black-zoned areas of the Transkei and restricted ownership of land in the town to African citizens of the Transkei.

3. Publication of the proclamation officially ended the long struggle by the town's 400 Whites to avoid incorporation of Port St. Johns into the Transkei.

For more than 20 years Port St Johns Whites anticipated incorporation into the Transkei and did their best to avert it by seeking assurance from the Department of Bantu Administration that it would remain under White control.

For most of the 20 years they received repeated assurances to that effect from Dr Verwoerd when he was Minister of Bantu Affairs in 1955 and from his successors, Mr Daan de Wet Nel and Mr M. C. Botha, the present Minister, in 1970.

But two years ago, in November 1973, came the announcement of a department recommendation that it be incorporated.

Mr Botha announced yesterday that Port St Johns Whites would now fall under the same conditions as those outlined for other Transkei Whites in a Government White Paper.

These included Government guarantees to purchase White-owned properties and to pay compensation to businessmen if they could prove that they had suffered losses as a consequence of the Transkei becoming independent.

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Daily Dispatch
15/11/75
103
Stuttkor
provisional liquidation

EAST LONDON — The Stuttkor timber group has been placed under provisional liquidation, it was announced yesterday.

The announcement was made in a joint statement by the major shareholders in the group, the Hans Merensky Foundation, Sappi Ltd and the Xhosa Development Corporation.

Stuttkor comprises a factory in Stutterheim, a factory and sawmill in Butterworth and a sawmilling operation in Knysna. There are also connections with various other sawmills in the Transkei.

Many of the people working for the group were laid off last month and those in the Transkei were found alternate work in other XDC industries.

The head of the XDC, Mr Franko Maritz, said yesterday the XDC would try to keep the sawmilling operations alive, if this could be arranged with the liquidators, the Metropolitan Board of Executors.

In their joint statement, the major shareholders of the group said they had made every effort to improve the situation of the Stuttkor Group which had been running at a loss.

"In spite of these efforts, it has now become apparent that the required improvement cannot be made and it would be improper for the Stuttkor Group to continue trading beyond this point."

The three organisations acquired a majority interest in Stuttkor two months ago. — DDR

Unlimited Transkei ⁽¹⁰³⁾ medical bursaries *Daily Dispatch 15/11/55*

UMTATA — The Transkei Government is offering an unlimited number of bursaries for students who want to study medicine in South Africa.

The Minister of Health, Chief J. D. Moshesh, yesterday called for applications from suitably qualified candidates — students who had finished the pre-medical year or who had B.Sc. degrees.

His department, Chief Moshesh said, not only administered seven valuable bursaries donated by large South African companies,

but was also willing to put any number of suitable students through university to study medicine or dentistry.

They would be employed as student medical officers and paid a salary which would more than cover their university expenses.

During vacations they would work in a hospital in the Transkei.

Chief Moshesh said there were 12 Transkeians studying medicine this year, six of them as well as three dentistry students at the University of the Witwatersrand. — DDR.

Programme for economic development

Daily Dispatch 17/11/75 103

The independence of the Transkei on October 26 next year will have to be accepted as a fact of South African life. Whether one rejects the political reasons for the independence, whether one regards the Transkei as satellite dependent on Pretoria, whether one objects to any part of the country being handed over to black people or whether one believes the independence is merely a white tactic to divide black people one still has to accept that "independence" as a fact.

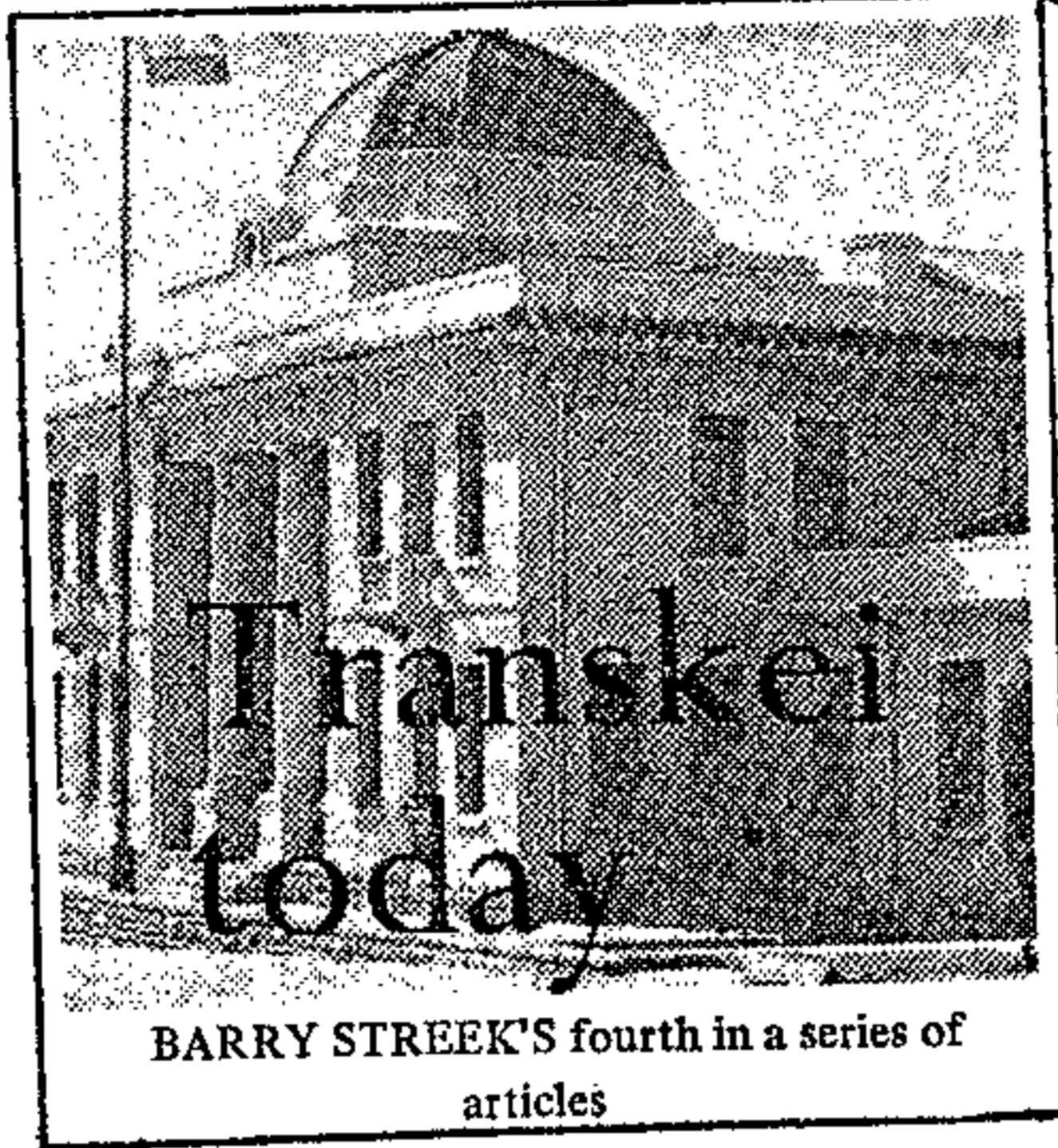
In the Transkei a strategy of development will have to be formulated.

This strategy should incorporate the goals to which the new state will work — the aims around which Transkeians can work and identify. It will have to recognise problem areas and to avoid pitfalls.

Obviously the overall long-term goal should be to provide improved living standards for all Transkeians and to eliminate poverty.

This does not simply mean economic development at any cost. The Transkei could become the richest country in Africa but if at the same time the vast majority of the people remained poverty-stricken while a few became multi-millionaires it would be disastrous.

The strategy for development should be aimed at all Transkeians so that most people from the Prime Minister to the peasant in Bizana, from the teacher in Umtata to



the industrial worker in Butterworth can identify with the strategy. This involves a consciousness around which Transkeians can build the new state to give everyone a better opportunity in life.

The strategy will be based on economic development in which four major areas have been isolated — industrial expansion, agriculture, tourism and a massive hydro-electric scheme. On these four pillars it is hoped to build the Transkeian economy while industry, tourism and hydro-electric schemes will generate income and provide employment in the Transkei.

Agriculture and agriculture-based activities will be the key pillar in the territory's aims to eliminate poverty. It is in agriculture that the strategy for development will have to concentrate and if the experiences of other underdeveloped countries are anything to go by it will prove to be difficult. But there is no other alternative.

And this will require something of a revolution in the Transkei's agriculture. The key emphasis of the strategy has to be on rural development otherwise the Transkeian economy will not be able to satisfy the goals of development. Also people might flock to Umtata and Butterworth in search of work and the dream of wealth. Then there will be too many people without work, slums will develop and the scene of ugly urban unrest.

For the strategy to have a chance of success the Transkeian leadership should

take urgent measures to investigate rural development throughout the Third World — Taiwan, Tanzania, Korea, Zambia and so on — and then on the basis of the experience of others and the realities of the Transkei to launch a rural development programme around which the whole country can identify.

Unless substantial agricultural development takes place neither the social nor the economic consequences of migratory labour will be avoided.

The strategy must also be aimed at preventing large dichotomies between the rich and the poor. Countries like Kenya face considerable problems of unrest because the elite has become rich and the rest of the people have remained poor. This dichotomy is a potential source of conflict which the Transkei should try to avoid.

All these problem areas can be made easier too if decision-making in the new state involves as many people as possible.

One scheme will merit closer attention in terms of these goals in the self-help scheme initiated by the Rev Hamilton Qambela. The Republican Government once thought he was an enemy of the state and he was banned while president of SASO. Luckily through the intervention of his chief and others the banning order was lifted and he has been able to start a self-help scheme which could form the basis for a country-wide strategy for development.

The Transkei Government has already begun an embryonic strategy. It has isolated economic target areas, it has outlined the sort of society it would like to see, it has declared that the independent state will be completely non-racial.

If it takes this process further by emphasising the necessity of rural development and the extension of agriculture and by involving the mass of the people the much-scorned labour reservoir could achieve the goal of eliminating poverty and giving everyone real opportunity in life.

Not only that, but the Transkei, although independent, could by its example show the rest of South Africa what black and white can do together and what can be done in the other impoverished rural areas of the country.

The challenge for a strategy is clear. It will not be easy but if it is accepted that the Transkei will become independent, the territory's government should be given every support to make this strategy succeed.

Transkei to get ^{RDM} 18/11/75 103 Glen Grey, Herschel

THE districts of Glen Grey and Herschel would form part of the Transkei from December 1, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday.

A proclamation to this effect appeared in the Government Gazette last Friday.

"This is the logical consequence of the decision of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly, taken on March 18, to the effect that the two districts be excised from the Ciskei on the understanding that alternative land would be purchased," the Minister said.

"The inhabitants of Glen Grey and Herschel were informed that people who did not wish to fall under the jurisdiction of the Transkeian Government were to advise my department. A very small number of persons reacted to this request", the Minister said.

DESIRE

Agreement was reached with the Ciskeian Government that the farms Pavet, and certain portions of Newhawstead, Bushby Park and Bushman's Krantz would be set aside for the establishment of two electoral divisions where people who desire to move to the Ciskei and to remain voters there, could register themselves and confirm their allegiance to the Ciskei.

Steps were now being taken to issue a proclamation amending the Ciskei Constitution Proclamation so as to include these farms in the Ciskei.

This proclamation would also contain provisions allowing a period of six months for those people at present resident in Herschel and Glen Grey to register themselves as Ciskeian voters, the Minister said.

People at present resident in Glen Grey and Herschel would, in due course, be given the opportunity to move to farms in the vicinity of Whittlesea which would be set aside for this purpose.

Some of these farms still had to be purchased. —
Sapa.

Ciskeian

O.P. 19/11/75
citizens

can stay

EAST LONDON — Although Glen Grey and Herschel will become part of the Transkei from December 1, people in these areas will still be able to remain Ciskeians.

Several farms will shortly be proclaimed part of the Ciskei and will be set aside for the establishment of two electoral divisions where people who want to move to the Ciskei and remain voters there could be registered as such.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in a statement in Pretoria that these farms were: Pavet; portion one of Newhawstead; portion one of Bushey Park; the remaining extent of Bushey Park; portion one of Bushman's Krantz; and the remaining extent of Bushman's Krantz.

Mr Botha said steps were being taken to issue a proclamation amending the Ciskei constitutional proclamation so as to include these farms in the Ciskei.

This proclamation would also contain provisions allowing six months for those people now living in Herschel and Glen Grey to register themselves as Ciskei voters.

On the expiry of the six months a decision could be taken, based on the numbers of persons who had registered themselves in the two electoral divisions, on how many extra seats to add to the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

It should also by then be clear how many chiefs would have to be added to the CLA as a result of chiefs from Herschel and Glen Grey taking up residence on the farms in question.

People at present resident in Glen Grey and Herschel would in due course, be given the opportunity to move to farms near Whittlesea which would be set aside for this purpose. Some of these farms still had to be purchased. — SAPA-DDR.

Work in homelands eased plight of builders

D.D. 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.

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2. 103
3. 105

Federation can't be ruled out, ^{RDM} 21/11/75 says Matanzima

By PATRICK LAURENCE

MAFEKING — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei said yesterday future political developments in South Africa might include a federation in which Blacks and Whites would be equal partners. "I have no doubt that Black people and White people will live in this country on an equal footing," Chief Matanzima said. "A federation of the whole of South Africa cannot be ruled out."



CHIEF MATANZIMA
... equal partners

Almost certain to become the first Prime Minister of an independent homeland, Chief Matanzima was in Mafeking as the guest of the Bophutha-Tswana Government — which has now decided to open negotiations with Pretoria for independence.

He declined to comment on the BophuthaTswana decision, except to say: "It is a matter which concerns the Tswana people. Let them decide."

The Transkei is scheduled to become independent on October 26, but not before the holding of a pre-independence election.

"The Legislative Assembly will be prorogued in June and we will prepare for an election in October shortly before independence."

"Immediately independence is declared the Prime Minister will be elected."

At a recent meeting in Soweto, Chief Matanzima said he was still young politically-speaking and

hoped to be actively involved in politics as a Prime Minister.

Asked whether he had any specific objectives to fulfil in his remaining years as an active politician, Chief Matanzima said: "I'll see after independence."

A Transkei Legislative Assembly recess committee is nearing the end of its task of drawing up a draft independence constitution.

"We are going to publish the constitution for observation by everybody. You will have a copy of it. I expect publication early next year," he said.

The Cape Times

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1975

Federal South Africa

CHIEF KAISER MATANZIMA'S comments last week on the possibility of a federal South Africa indicate the broad acceptability which federalism is gaining in the Republic. Chief Matanzima, whose Transkei is due to become independent next year, said that future political developments in South Africa might include a federation in which Blacks and Whites would be equal partners. His remarks are not in accord with Nationalist ideology which envisages a group of independent Southern African states linked together by common interests and economies in a sort of regional commonwealth. Federalism, on the other hand, means a single South African nation, with a high degree of local autonomy for the constituent parts.

But ideology must constantly adjust to the demands of reality. And the fact is that most significant Black leaders in this country are simply not going to accept the trappings of independence for their rural homelands if the price is the abandonment of all rights for their citizens who are permanently settled in the "White" urban areas. Chief Matanzima, it seems, is prepared to accept Transkei independence—but not as the final constitutional step. His remarks last week suggest that he is at least considering the possibility of independent homelands opting, in time, to join to a South African federation—in exchange for the achievement of meaningful rights for urbanized Transkeians.

The trickiest conundrum in any scheme for South Africa's consti-

tutional future remains the question of the urban African masses—a section of the South African community which is simply excluded from the existing constitutional dispensation. There is a growing consensus that federalism must supply the answer. Federalism is present, in some form or another, in the best verligte constitutional thinking and in the policies of the two major opposition parties. It is now generally agreed that the arrangement agreed to in 1910 was probably the very worst formula that could have been devised to accommodate the clashing aspirations of the variety of South African groups and cultures. A federation of South Africa, rather than the Union of South Africa, would have been far better equipped to allow different group interests to be realized, without infringing on the rights of others. A rigidly unitary framework meant, ultimately, that the winner would take all and that Afrikaner nationalism would triumph at the expense of the others. Federalism will not work miracles and the problems of South Africa will remain complex and formidable. But it is heartening that there are now clear signs of a consensus in favour of federalism. If federalism is expensive and inefficient, it is also highly flexible and capable of improvisation and variation to suit changing circumstances. It is most encouraging that Chief Matanzima, until now, a staunch upholder of separate development ideology, should appear to have ranged himself in the federal camp.

STATEMENT BY THE JOINT CABINET COMMITTEE ON THE INDEPENDENCE OF TRANSKEI.

103

The Committee today held its second meeting in Pretoria under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, the Honourable B.J. Vorster. Members present were the Honourable M.C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, the Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief K.D. Matanzima, and the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

The member countries of the B.S.L. Customs Union have been approached and informed of the intention of Transkei to apply for membership after it had attained independence.

The establishment of a Transkei Development Corporation before independence was considered and it was agreed that the assets of the Xhosa Development Corporation should be divided. The Working Committee will consider the basis on which the assets of the Xhosa Development Corporation are to be divided.

The question of Transkei citizenship was considered and the views expressed will now be considered by the Working Committee.

Land matters were discussed and it was agreed that Port St. Johns and other so-called "white spots" should be included in Transkei before or on independence. All property owned by the South African Bantu Trust in Transkei will be transferred to the Government of Transkei before or on independence. Additional land still to be acquired will be added to Transkei in blocks as and when it is acquired, before and after independence. After Transkei has attained independence, the South African Bantu Trust will continue to compensate non-Transkei citizens in terms of the

undertaking given by the Government of the Republic of South Africa in its White Paper C.C.-'64. Land or property acquired in this way will be transferred to the Government of Transkei.

The progress made with the training of a future Transkei secretary for foreign affairs and other senior officials, was noted.

The Working Committee will, in co-operation with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and Transkei authorities, make the necessary arrangements for the Transkei independence celebrations.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

PRETORIA.

1 DECEMBER 1975.

Myburgh is head

D.O. 28/11/75

UMTATA — A Transkei independence celebrations committee has been formed. Its chairman is Mr Hendrik Myburgh of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria.

The local executive committee is chaired by Mr M. B. Botelwa, with Mr P. Ward, Mr G. J. J. Geldenhuys, Mr H. N. T. Finiza and Mr M. T. Nkungi.

All the various government departments and local bodies will be represented on the committee.

At this week's council meeting Mr Julian Sacke and Councillor Don Thomson were chosen to represent the municipality. —

DDR.

Two Transkei border posts

28/11/75
UMTATA — Plans for two border posts which will be built at Kei Bridge and Umzimkulu in the Transkei have been passed, the Secretary for Roads and Works, Mr P. Jager, said yesterday.

The estimated total cost of the two identical posts will be R700 000. Construction of the posts will start in January and is scheduled for completion by August. — SAPA.

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2. 311

Transkei teacher shortage

D.O. 24/11/75
EAST LONDON — The Transkei will experience a shortage of 4 000 teachers for the next five years, the Secretary for Education, Mr G. L. Kakana said.



MR. KAKANA

He said they were recruiting teachers and were offering scholarships and bursaries.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Kakana said Transkei pupils writing Std 7 this year would be issued certificates by the Transkei Government.

"After Std 8 another external examination will be written and other pupils may branch to vocational fields and the last external examination will be after Std 10," he said.

The Ciskei Education Planner, Mr K. B. Tabata, said the Ciskei was in accordance with the Republic.

"We write departmental examinations," he said.

—DDR

D.O. 28/11/75

Renaults in Transkei?

(103)

2. 78

EAST LONDON — An industry which could cost up to R40 million could result from an agreement announced by the Transkei industrialist, Mr R. E. Blom.

Mr Blom told a gathering here that he was negotiating with Renault, Argentina, for the manufacture of utility vehicles in Butterworth as an ad-

dition to his motorcycle factory.

"This is a dream which has nearly come true. I had noticed that all utility vehicles were imported and a letter I received today from the Argentinian Consul makes the manufacture of utility vehicles in the Transkei a distinct possibility," Mr Blom said. — DDR.

1. (103)
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D.O. 29/11/75
Transkei prisons swap

UMTATA — A further two Transkei prisons would be handed over to the homeland's prison service on Monday, the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday.

The prisons are at the industrial centre of Butterworth and at Idutywa. This would bring the total number of prisons administered by the Transkei Prison Service to 19, he said.

The minister said the four prisons still under the South African Government would be handed over to the Transkei before independence.

They are Umtata Prison and Wellington Prison farm in the capital, Lady Frere Prison in the Glen Grey district and Sterkspruit Prison in the Herschel district.

The minister also announced the appointment of a Transkei national, Major E. R. G. Keswa, as Deputy-Commissioner of Prisons.

He replaces Lt-Col A. H. Helberg, with whom he shared the post since May this year. — SAPA.

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O.O. 29/1/75
**120 room
hotel for
Umtata**

UMTATA — The tender for building a 120-room double-storey hotel here for Holiday Inns is expected to be awarded in the next few days.

The hotel is to be built by the XDC at a cost of about R1.3 million and leased to the Holiday Inns Group. The XDC are hoping to have the hotel completed before next October — all the rooms have already been booked up by the Transkei Government for the independence celebrations.

A spokesman for the XDC said the hotel would have a banqueting hall to seat about 200 people, several dining rooms, a restaurant seating 150 people and a swimming pool. The banquet hall can be converted to a conference hall seating 240.

No provisions have been made for a casino or gambling rooms.—DDR.

Air service for businessmen

RO M 1/12/75
UMTATA. — A new businessman's passenger air service between Natal and the Transkei will start today.

On Weekdays, National Airlines of Natal is to operate a morning flight from Louis Botha Airport, Durban, to Umtata via Port St Johns, returning to Durban along the same route in the afternoon. — Sapa

Transkei's October takeover

STAR 1/12/75

John Patten,
Political Correspondent
The Transkei is to take transfer of Port St Johns and other "White spots" in the territory on or before its independence in October next year.

But the Transkei appears to have failed to persuade the South African Government to grant any more land than it could expect in terms of 1936 legislation.

This emerged this afternoon following a two-hour meeting today of the Joint Cabinet Committee on Transkei independence.

The South African Government was represented by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha.

REPRESENTED

The Transkei Government was represented by the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and his brother Chief George Matanzima.

The meeting was assisted by the Commissioner General of the Xhosas, Mr D. H. Potgieter, and other officials.

Dealing with the issue of land jurisdiction and territorial boundaries for the first time, the meeting agreed on several important points.

● Port St Johns and other "white spots" will be included in the Transkei on or before independence. (Other "White spots" are understood to include Engcobo, Umata, Butterworth and Mzimkulu).

All property owned by the South African Bantu Trust in the Transkei will be transferred to the Transkei Government on or before independence.

● Additional land "still to be acquired" would be added to the Transkei in blocks as and when it was acquired "before and after

independence" (No mention is made of going beyond the 1936 land allocation);

● After Transkei independence, the SA Bantu Trust will continue to compensate non-Transkei citizens in terms of the undertaking given by the South African Government in a White paper. Land or property acquired in this way will be transferred to the Transkei Government.

The meeting also dealt further with the decision that the Transkei would join the customs unions with South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana.

A statement after today's meeting said the member countries of the customs union had been approached and informed of the Transkei's intention to apply for membership after independence.

Chief welcomes new residents

2/12/75

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Transkeian Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, extended a hand of welcome to all people of Lady Frere and Herschel when the two districts were officially declared part of the Transkei yesterday.

"I want, however, to emphasise that this gentle transition entails no suffering, no coercion.

"It leaves one with a choice — to be made of one's own free will, — either to become a citizen of the Transkei or not."

No one had to leave either of the districts. "But if anyone should elect to leave, no barriers will be placed in his way. In fact he will be assisted."

Chief Matanzima added: "One thing must be remembered, however — the land belongs to the Transkei."

He made it quite clear that former Ciskeian civil servants and teachers would be seconded to the Transkeian Government Service until "they make up their minds whether they will become Transkeian officers or not."

He assured those who decided to become Transkeians of a big welcome, that their service would be recognised and their present earnings and pension rights preserved.

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Transkei wants to join customs union

D.O. 2/12/25

PRETORIA — Member countries of the Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho Customs Union have been informed that the Transkei will apply for membership after independence.

This was one of several questions decided by the joint cabinet committee on the independence of the Transkei, meeting under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, here yesterday.

A statement said those present included the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Botha, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Transkeian Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

The establishment of a Transkei Development Corporation before independence was considered. It was agreed the assets of the Xhosa Development Corporation should be divided, the statement said.

The working committee would consider the basis on which the assets of the XDC were to be divided.

The question of Trans-

keian citizenship and the views which had been expressed would now be considered by the working committee.

It was agreed that Port St Johns and other so-called "white spots" should be included in the Transkei before or at independence.

All property owned by the South African Bantu Trust in the Transkei would be transferred to the Transkeian Government before or at independence.

Additional land still to be acquired would be added to the Transkei in blocks as and when it was acquired, before and after independence. After independence, the Transkeian Bantu Trust would continue to compensate non-Transkeian citizens.

The statement said the progress made with training a future Transkeian Secretary for Foreign Affairs and other senior officials had been noted.

The working committee would, in co-operation with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and the Transkeian authorities, make the necessary arrangements for the independence celebrations.

— SAPA.

Committee meets on Transkei independence

THE MEMBER countries of the Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho Customs Union have been informed of the intention of the Transkei to apply for membership after it has attained independence, says a statement by the joint Cabinet committee on the independence of the Transkei.

The committee held its second meeting in Pretoria yesterday under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief

K. D. Matanzima, and the Transkeian Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, attended.

The establishment of a Transkei Development Corporation before independence was considered and it was agreed that the assets of the Xhosa Development Corporation should be divided, the statement said.

The joint Cabinet committee also discussed Transkeian citizenship, and the views expressed would be considered by the working committee.

It was agreed that Port St Johns and other so-called "White spots" should be included in the Trans-

kei before or on independence.

All property owned by the South African Bantu Trust in the Transkei would be transferred to the Transkeian Government before or on independence.

Land still to be acquired would be added to the Transkei in blocks as and when it was acquired before and after independence. After independence, the Transkeian Bantu Trust would continue to compensate non-Transkeian citizens in terms of the undertaking given by the South African Government in a White Paper.

The statement said the progress made with training a Transkeian Secretary for Foreign Affairs and other senior officials had been noted.

It added that the working committee would, in cooperation with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and the Transkeian authorities, make the necessary arrangements for the Transkeian independence celebrations. — Sapa.

Transkei to hold poll^{SW} 6/2/75

Pretoria Bureau

The Transkeian Government is to conduct a campaign for the registration of voters in Herschel and Glen Grey to see whether residents wish to become citizens of the Transkei.

Inhabitants of the two districts have been given the choice of either retaining their links with the Ciskei or becoming Transkeian citizens. Those wishing to retain their Ciskeian links will have to move eventually to an area to be set aside in the Ciskei.

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INKULULEKO

Transkei gets ready for independence with flags, mugs and a R1,5 million palace

A VEIL of secrecy has been draped over plans for a super deluxe presidential palace to be built in Umtata at a rumoured cost of R1,5 million.

The scheme, currently being tackled by an East London firm of architects, is part of an immense spending splurge focussed on Umtata which could see up to R150 million buried in new building projects before the Transkei's "inkululeko" — independence — next October 26.

The frenetic pace of development could, if sustained, see Umtata easily reach its projected population target of 600 000 by the turn of the century.

But information on the proposed presidential palace is hard to come by. A spokesman for the East London firm of architects said: "I'm sorry, I would like to help but there has been a strict clamp on any information I can give."

He advised the Sunday Tribune to get in touch with the Public Works Department in Pretoria. But their response to a request for details was a curt "No comment."

Opulent

It is said that the mansion, believed to feature an enormous banqueting hall with a push-button control sliding roof, will be the most expensive and opulent private residence yet built in South Africa.

It will be situated out of sight of Umtata's dormitory slum of Ngangelizwe, home for about 20 000 Blacks, many of whom live in poverty.

The palace will not be occupied by Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima. The figurehead post of President is apparently earmarked for the homeland's senior Paramount Chief,

By
BILL KRIGE

Chief Botha Sigcau of Eastern Pondoland.

Chief Matanzima, who seems certain to be elected the first Prime Minister, will have to settle for one of five lesser dwellings now being built in a ministerial complex south of Umtata.

Their budgetted cost is about R316 000 each. Among other prestige projects currently under way or soon to be started here are a military base for the new army, costing about R5-million, and an international airport for about R3,5 and a twin tower 15-storey office block for R13,6-million.

Work on a sport stadium, to be sponsored by the giant Anglo American Corporation and the Chamber of Mines, is expected to start soon.

It will provide covered seating for 50 000 spectators and the complex will include a swimming pool and tennis courts.

A stretch of the Umtata-Queenstown Road is being remade and tarred as is the road to Port St Johns.

Hospital, school and housing projects in Umtata and elsewhere



Chief Botha Sigcau ... earmarked as first President

are under way. It has already been announced that the Xhosa Development Corporation plans to spend R83 million within three years to create 22 000 jobs. Hydro-electric projects and irrigation dams already budgetted for will cost more than R20 million —

and an electric power scheme on the Umzimvubu and its tributary rivers could eventually cost a staggering R300-million.

Shortly after independence the Transkei will start building its own showpiece university at Umtata and the eventual cost could top R70 million.

The homeland's Minister of Education, Mr N. A. Jonas, said yesterday he believed it was "an essential for every nation to have its own independent university."

The kickoff

The Eastern Cape's Fort Hare University will open a branch in Umtata next year. Mr Jonas made it clear that Fort Hare would merely be the midwife for a totally separate university.

"They will give us the kickoff we need," he said.

A University Bill is now being drafted and Mr Jonas hinted this could become law as early as next year, either during the pre- or post-independence sessions of the Transkei Parliament.

Independence will burst on the Transkei next October 26 in a riot of flags and bunting, mass gymnastic displays, tribal dancing and military displays -- or so the members of the newly constituted independence celebrations committee hope. But a bureaucratic hitch in Pretoria has prevented a start to concerted planning.

While Chief Matanzima has long since announced that the South African flag will finally be lowered on October 26, this has not been confirmed by the South African Government. No one can understand why.

Hotel bookings and every bed in town have already been tentatively booked, including those in the yet unbuilt airport Holiday Inn.

"You have no idea what headaches this delay has given us," said one official who insisted on remaining anonymous.

"One hotel, for example, tells me that October 26 is taken up by a railway bus tour. I haven't the authority to tell them to divert it."

South African businessmen wanting to rebuy cars or undertake a specific independence project are being robbed off simply because of Pretoria's procrastination.

A total of R250 000 may be spent buying commemorative mugs and a small flag for every Transkei schoolchild.

No budget

"But if the donor wants to inscribe a date what do we tell him?" the official asked.

No budget for the celebrations has as yet been allocated, and no matter how generous, officials are confident it will be overspent.

They talk in terms of "at least R2 million" without batting an eyelid. Some of the ideas they are toying with include the dressing up of every town and village to brighten them for the few hectic days before and after inkululeko.

In Umtata military displays, including aircraft flypasts, are planned. There will be military bands, days of feasting, tribal dancing, official banquets and lengthy programmes for the performing arts. Commissions for officers in the Transkei's new army will be dispensed and the new republic's first President and Prime Minister will be installed.

Proud chief sees 'army' on parade

Comment

ARGUS 10/12/75

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The Argus Defence Correspondent

12 THE Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, today attended a passing-out parade of 70 Xhosa soldiers at Faure, near Cape Town, and said: "Today is one of the proudest days of my life."

Essays and

After watching his young men in action on the parade ground, and inspecting them in their bungalows, he said: "They came here as boys — now they are men."

army and will be known as 1 Transkei Battalion, complete with their own shoulder flashes and insignias.

13. "They look fit and I am very happy. I am sure they received only the best training. I am happy for this start."

SALUTE

"I am particularly pleased about what I saw today because I would like my men to be involved in the defence of South Africa," Chief Matanzima added.

Chief Matanzima and his party were guests of honour at this afternoon's parade during which the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, took the salute. On the dais with him was the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant General Magnus Malan, and the Officer Commanding Western Province Command, Brigadier L. H. Robertson.

ENTOURAGE

Accompanied by his entourage, and many men, women and children from the Transkei, Chief Matanzima watched the young men perform smartly on the parade ground, sweat over the obstacle course — and then presented nine men with badges for marksmanship.

"I am fascinated by the progress my men have made. Now they look like soldiers," he said.

The 70 men will enjoy a short holiday in the Transkei and then continue their training in the Transvaal. They will form the nucleus of South Africa's first homeland

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STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE M.C. BOCHA, M.P., MINISTER OF
BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF BANTU EDUCATION.

Now that the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey have been included in the Transkei, the Transkeian Government is conducting a campaign for the registration of voters in the two districts in order that by-elections may be held as soon as possible so that the people concerned may obtain representation in the Transkeian Legislative Assembly.

In view of the fact that the inhabitants of these two districts have been given the choice of either retaining their links with the Ciskei and thus in due course having to move from where they are at present resident to an area to be set aside in the Ciskei, or of becoming citizens of the Transkei, it is for them to decide whether they wish to register themselves as voters of the Transkei and by so doing manifesting their desire to become citizens of the Transkei.

Provision is being made to afford those who wish to retain their links with the Ciskei the opportunity of registering themselves as voters in two new electoral divisions in the Ciskei and by so doing to manifest their desire of retaining their affiliation with the Ciskei whilst still resident in the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey.

Details of the campaign for the registration as voters of the Ciskei will be made available in the near future and registration will thereafter be undertaken as soon as is possible.

It is emphasized that those persons who wish to retain their

links with the Ciskei are under no obligation to move from these two districts immediately as the land to which they are to move has not as yet been acquired and they should therefore remain where they are until further notification.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE
MINISTRY OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF BANTU
EDUCATION.

PRETORIA.

5 DECEMBER 1975.

Flood of campers

RDM 11/12/75 (103)

worries Transkei

UMTATA. — The Transkei had been overwhelmed by a sudden rush of campers to the Wild Coast since the Mozambique crisis. Mr J. H. Keet, Transkei Director of Forestry, said yesterday.

Considerable concern is being expressed in Transkei Government circles at campers' disregard of permits, littering, and destruction of trees and bush — a problem which has escalated drastically within the past year.

Mr Keet said the Department of Agriculture and Forestry was preparing for consideration by the Minister amendments to existing camping legislation with a view to bringing some organisation to the camping situation along the largest single stretch of undeveloped coastline on South Africa's East Coast.

The campsites and facilities had been adequate until the sudden flood of campers during the past year, he said. Apparently the majority were from Natal and the Reef, he added.

"We have been overwhelmed and do not have the staff or funds at our disposal to cope.

"We are looking at the coastline for the selection of sites keeping in mind the ecological effects and developing sites to the limit of their carrying capacity. At present we are concentrating on the forest reserves," Mr Keet said.

Mr Herbert Bourn, senior nature conservation officer of the Transkei, tells of people littering sites with empty beer cans and other rubbish when ready-dug garbage pits are no more than an arm's length away.

Trees are being chopped down for firewood. Even signposts indicating campsites in the Bizana district, on the Natal border, have met the same fate. — Sapa.

Leon for
Umtata

3/1/76

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UMTATA — Coloureds in the Transkei will have to sever ties with the Coloured Representative Council and support political parties in the territory said the public relations officer of the Labour Party, Mr L. K. Sharpley.

Mr Sharpley said the Coloureds in the Transkei could not have dual citizenship.

It was important for the Coloureds to be notified about their future position in the territory.

He said the Transkei Labour Party would hold an extraordinary conference early this month where the national leader of the party, Mr Sonny Leon, will be the main speaker. — DDR.

Guzana toppled at Transkei party congress

R.D.M.
5/1/76

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Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei's Leader of the Opposition, Mr Knowledge Guzana, was deposed by his own party at its congress at the weekend.

Mr B. Ncokazi, chairman of the Democratic Party's Dalindyebo region, was elected by a large majority as the party's new leader.

The coup, the most radical in the party's history, has filled most of the places on the executive with supporters of Mr Ncokazi's Saso oriented faction, up to now referred to as rebels and dissidents.

The party chairman is Mr Balisile Jackson Nkosiyane, an old Transkei political activist and a former Robben Island prisoner.

Neither the new leader nor the deputy leader, Mr O. O. Mpondo, has a seat in the Transkei Legislative Assembly and as yet it is uncertain whether Mr Guzana will lose his position as Leader of the Opposition.

He declined an offer of the party deputy leadership as, he said, the congress had shown it had no

confidence in him. It would be wrong for him to take any other position on the executive.

But in an interview afterwards, Mr Guzana denied his political career was necessarily at an end. He would sit out his term in the House, which ends with the general election scheduled after the Legislative Assembly session early this year.

He had no intention at present of leaving the party, he said, but if necessary he could always contest his seat as an independent. There was no chance, he declared emphatically, of his crossing the floor to join the government.

Further than that, he would not comment on his political future. He did not want to prejudice the chances of the party's new leadership.

Mr Guzana's fall came as no great surprise to observers of Transkei politics. The Engcobo-based faction under Mr Ncokazi has tried to topple him several times in the past few years.

Matanzima ducks the challenge

PARAMOUNT CHIEF Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei has done himself and the cause of an independent Transkei a disservice by rejecting the challenge of the new leader of the opposition Democratic Party to hold a referendum on Transkei independence. It was the one challenge he should have taken up.

In spite of attempts by the South African Information Department to sell the concept of independent Bantustans, the outside world remains supremely sceptical—and a free vote on independence would have done much to diminish that scepticism.

A referendum in which registered voters would have had the opportunity to cast their votes on independence would have given them a chance to tell the world where they stood on the issue.

A "yes" vote would have been a telling point to throw in the faces of those who see the Transkei as a sham and a satellite of South Africa.

By refusing to consider the referendum, Chief Matanzima has invited the conclusion that independence for the Transkei—scheduled for October 26—is nothing

but a camouflage and a sellout to Pretoria. By doing so, he has advertised himself as a ruler by proxy.

Chief Matanzima has never been elected to the Transkei Legislative Assembly by popular vote, a fact which his opponents relate with relish. His refusal to consider repeal of Proclamation 400—an "emergency regulation" which provides for detention without trial and political meetings by official permission only—heightens the suspicion that he is frightened of the people's vote.

Chief Matanzima should hold a referendum without Proclamation 400 to give voters a chance to give their verdict. If they decide against independence he should accept their decision and use his Bantustan platform to campaign for a better deal for his people within a common South Africa.

If they vote for independence, he should take the next step and consult with Xhosas in White-ruled South Africa—only a fraction of whom have bothered to register as Transkei voters—to gauge their feelings on independence for the Transkei.

Call for vote on freedom for Transkei

R.D.M.

6/1/76.

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by PATRICK LAURENCE
THE NEW leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, said yesterday Paramount Chief Matanzima could not claim a mandate for independence until and unless a referendum was held on independence.

The Transkei is scheduled to become independent on October 26, but Paramount Chief Matanzima has pledged that an indehld before then.

But Mr Ncokazi yesterday rejected the promised independence election as a legitimate test of public opinion on Transkeian independence. "Many of the voters in the Transkei are illiterate and would confuse the issue with personalities."

A 32-year-old accountant, Mr Ncokazi pointed to the referendum in South Africa in 1960 on the republican issue as a precedent for a referendum in the Transkei for independence.

But even a referendum would not be sufficient unless Proclamation R400 were lifted to enable pro and anti-independence

camp to campaign freely. Mr Ncokazi added.

Promulgated in 1960 as an emergency regulation, the proclamation provides for detention without trial and stipulates that meetings, including political meetings, may not be held without written permission from the Bantu Commissioner.

Mr Ncokazi said he would take up his plea for a referendum and lifting of the emergency regulations with Paramount Chief Matanzima and, if necessary, with the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

"If it is not granted, we will seriously consider complete non-participation in Transkeian politics, including a boycott of the independence election, as well as linking up with liberation organisations like the Black People's Convention," Mr Ncokazi said.

The purpose of the boycott would be to demonstrate to the world that the ruling Transkei Independence Party was taking the Transkei into independence without a mandate from the people. Mr

Ncokazi added.

The election of Mr Ncokazi to leadership of the Democratic Party in place of Mr Knowledge Guzana, a respected lawyer, comes at a low point in the party's fortunes.

Whereas it held a clear majority of the 45 elected seats in the Legislative Assembly after the first election in 1963, it could only win 14 seats in the 1973 election — against 30 for the ruling party.

The decline set in soon after the retirement of its first leader in 1966, Chief Victor Poto, Paramount Chief of Western Pondoland, and was sustained by repeated leadership struggles in the years that followed.

The conviction of two of its members by the Supreme Court for conspiracy to kill the Chief Minister almost certainly accelerated its decline.

In 1973 the Transkei Independence Party won more than 55 per cent of the votes cast, against barely more than 25 per cent for the opposition. That, plus decisive majority support from the 65 nominated chiefs, placed Chief Matanzima firmly in control of the Legislative Assembly.

Transkei citizen dispute:

Official in the dark

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RDM 12/1/76

12/1/76

RDM

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A BANTU Administration Department spokesman said yesterday he had no knowledge that Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima had referred the draft Transkei independence constitution back to Pretoria for reconsideration of the citizenship issue.

But he referred the Rand Daily Mail to a statement issued after a meeting of the joint Cabinet committee on indepen-

dence last month in which the citizenship issue was referred to the independence working committee for further consideration.

The same statement showed that the two governments had reached agreement on the once contentious issue of land.

Reconsideration of the statement would appear to justify the view that the meaning and definition of Transkei citizenship is the last remaining area of dif-

ference to be settled before legal preparations for independence can be completed.

Both Mr Vorster and Chief Matanzima are members of the joint Cabinet committee. Each government has three representatives on the working committee, whose chairman is the Bantu Administration Secretary, Mr I. P. van Onselen.

It's understood that differences between the two governments revolve round the question of whether Xhosa living permanently in South Africa should be given Transkei citizenship.

Mr Vorster said recently: "As far as we are concerned all Black people are citizens of one or other homeland. Citizens who happen to live and work in this country are still citizens of their countries."

In contrast, Paramount Chief Matanzima has urged the South African Government to acknowledge the permanency of its urban Africans, particularly those who do not identify with any homeland.

10/1/76 DD

Kaiser gambling with people's future - DP

EAST LONDON — The national secretary of the Democratic Party, Mr W. D. W. Putuma, has accused the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, of pushing the independence of the territory down the throats of Transkeians much against their will.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Putuma said Chief Matanzima should not bluff himself by saying Transkeians had been consulted on the issue of independence.

"The destiny of five million people cannot be decided by minority groups consisting of sports bodies, nursing and teachers associations. We stand by our leader that Chief Matanzima is using people as pawns in political schemes to suit his political ambitions and to further his selfish political

ends," the statement said. "He is gambling with the future of our people by pushing independence down our throats against our will. He says he has not got the money to waste on a referendum. This is all nonsense. The future of our people is more important than the presidential palaces, hotels and hostels which are built on large sums of money.

"We are above Bantustan politics and anybody who judges us by the number of members we have in that dummy parliament is making a big mistake," the statement said.

The statement was a reaction to the rejection by Chief Matanzima of a call by the new leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, for a pre-independence referendum.

—DDR

Give Transkei a better deal — Matanzima

RDM 8/1/76
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103
By PATRICK
LAURENCE

PARAMOUNT Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei, has referred the draft independence constitution back to Pretoria because he is not satisfied with the deal offered to Transkeian citizens in South Africa.

The Transkei is scheduled to become independent on October 26 and the task of drawing up the constitution is largely in the hands of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

It is not known what deal has been offered to Transkeians in South Africa, but it has not met with the approval of Paramount Chief Matanzima.

He is holding out for a better deal and the draft constitution has gone back and forth between Pretoria and Umtata.

Questions of mutual concern to South Africa and the Transkei are subject to negotiations within the joint Cabinet committee, on which the Prime Minister, Mr Voster, and Paramount Chief Matanzima are represented.

The question of the status of Transkeian citizens in South Africa appears to have become the key point of negotiation between the two governments, superseding in importance the once contentious land issue.

The only clearcut statement on the position of Transkeians in South Africa was made in Parliament in September, 1974, by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, who said Transkeians would not be put on a par with "foreign" Africans after independence.

According to the 1970 census, there were nearly three million Transkeians — of whom about 1.2 mil-

lion were permanently resident in South Africa. To sell the independence idea Paramount Chief Matanzima would have to produce concrete benefits for them.

At a meeting in Soweto late last year, Paramount Chief Matanzima said his government had never accepted the citizenship offered under the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act and would negotiate a separate deal with Pretoria for its citizens.

At about the same time Dr Eschel Rhoodie, the Secretary for Information, was reported to have told American Congressmen in Washington that after independence, Transkeian citizens would be as free to apply for South African citizenship as Portuguese, Italian, Greek and German nationals.

Yesterday, Dr Rhoodie said: "I was asked how free the Transkei would be and I said they would be as free as anyone to apply for South African citizenship."

But he added: "It doesn't mean they will get it."

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11/1/76 RDM

West will 'watch' Transkei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — There seemed little chance that Western governments would recognise the Transkei immediately on independence, the director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr John Barratt, said in Umtata at the weekend.

Mr Barratt, who recently returned from a lecture tour of Europe, was guest

speaker at the inauguration of the institute's new Transkei branch.

"Most of them will wait to see what response there is from Black Africa," he said.

"But the degree of interest in the Transkei's independence surprised me. Until recently the issue was not taken seriously at all.

"A few years ago I thought they wouldn't ac-

cept it, but the attitude has developed from a categorical no into something of a dilemma.

"Particularly, the Chief Minister's argument that the Transkei was to be regarded as a colony and not a homeland was being listened to abroad, especially in Britain and Germany.

"Although people did not wish to support separate development, they also

did not want to reject the possibility of giving support to Blacks in South Africa.

The presentation of the Transkei cause abroad could be a very effective weapon, but the decisive issue was the reaction of Black Africa and the OAU, where people would be watching to see how serious the Transkei was in its promise to set up a nonracial state.

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~~STAR~~ STAR

The Natal Mercury

13/1/76

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.)

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MR D. S. MCUNU... prin-
cipal clerk

INDABA DD
16/1/76

New post at Engcobo

Mr D.S. Mcunu has been appointed principal clerk at Engcobo — a new post.

He is assisting a white chief magistrate and thus his job is tantamount to that of an assistant magistrate.

Mr Mcunu, born in Lusikisiki, is 38 years old. He is married and has two children. His wife, a qualified nurse, is a daughter of the late Rev J.W. Pamla of Matatiele.

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2103



MR JONAS

Black education inferior — Jonas

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, said yesterday he was unhappy about the position of the black child who for decades had not been given a square deal.

"The black child has

been receiving inferior education," Mr Jonas said, "while his counterpart received superior education."

Mr Jonas was opening the 54th annual conference of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa.

As the Transkei approached independence a revision of the syllabus and curriculum was needed, he said. "We want a system of education based on the standards of the civilised world; education that will interpret our national aspirations."

The black teacher must be patriotic enough not to leave the black child at a disadvantage. "As we are Africanising the Department of Education," Mr Jonas said, "after two or six years you will see changes for the good of the black child: we must determine our destiny to master our own fate."

"The Transkei is gallantly marching towards the glittering gates of freedom with all its ramifications," Mr Jonas said. — DDR.

Transkei told: the world is watching

UMTATA — The president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, Mr C. N. Lekalake, said the eyes and minds of the world had been focused on the Transkei.

Delivering his presidential address at the 54th conference of Atasa held here, yesterday, he said they had assembled in the capital of the Transkei, a territory which was in the forefront of the development that aimed at the establishment of indepen-

dent states in South Africa.

He said there was no room in their philosophy for teachers of the Transkei, or Zulu teachers. "We are members of the teaching profession and wherever there is a child or a community we claim the right to influence this child or community without any regard for religion, race or any ethnic origin of this child." — DDC.

Visit Sada, Sebe tells Botha

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 Ilange 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.

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Transkei creating enmity between blacks — chief



CHIEF JONGILANGA

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 Gcalekaland 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 limited 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

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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.

Sebe incapable says George Matanzima

13/1/76 DD

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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. Hoyana, 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 misdirecting 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-drunkenness" which always made the Ciskei Government miss vital points.

"Nobody has questioned 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 Zweletemba.

"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 relationship 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 advise Chief Jongilanga to carry out the instructions of his boss 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 these were too high and lofty for him, the University of Fort Hare where he can get a proper explanation, is next door to him and he should avail himself of the opportunity to consult them while I expect him, as Mr Sebe's good boy, to carry out his duty properly by replying to all the questions I posed," concluded Chief George. — BDR.

Botha backed on Sada removals

13/1/76 DD

EAST LONDON — A former member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly who lost his seat when Glen Grey was transferred to the Transkei last year, Mr W. T. Jaxa, has supported the claim that the Ciskei government is to blame for the plight of people housed in schools at Sada.

The claim was made by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

Mr Jaxa said Ciskei Government agents purporting to sympathise with the people they persuaded to move from their homes hoped for unwarranted promotions by the Ciskei Government.

Advancing reasons for his claim, Mr Jaxa said: "Mr Botha clearly stated that people from Glen Grey and Herschel had six months within which to decide to identify themselves with the Transkei or remain in the Ciskei.

"The people from Glen Grey were told by

Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima not to leave their homes, and that if anyone wanted to leave the Glen Grey area, enough time would be given for doing so, and that such movement would be done with the knowledge of the Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

"The excision of Glen Grey and Herschel from the Ciskei was initiated by the Ciskei ruling party with the express proposal by Sebe himself. The Opposition Party under Chief Justice Mabandla warned Sebe repeatedly in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly of the dangers lying ahead of this hurried action but Sebe remained adamant."

He said Mr Sebe had decided to go it alone when he came to a decision on the matter with the South African Government.

Blaming Mr Botha for the plight of the people at Sada was a crafty way of calling "thief" to divert attention from the real culprit, Mr Jaxa added. — DDR.

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Botha backed on Sada removals

13/1/76 DD.

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Blaming Mr Botha for the plight of the people at Sada was a crafty way of calling "thief" to divert attention from the real culprit, Mr Jaxa added. —
DDR.

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Transkei talks still stymied

Staff Reporter

THE Transkei independence working committee is still battling to break the deadlock on the position of South African-born Africans of Transkei origin.

The question that has stymied the committee for nearly two months is whether people of Transkei origin born in South Africa should be regarded as citizens of an independent Transkei.

Members of the independence committee met in Cape Town last week but failed to find an answer.

But, says a Rand Daily Mail source close to the committee, a solution is close and talks are continuing within the committee and between its members and government departments.

● The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, has confirmed that legislation will be introduced in the coming parliamentary session to enable the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein to hear appeals from the Transkei High Court after independence.

STAR

28/1/76

Transkei health post for Black

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Own Correspondent

UMTATA—Dr. Charles Bikitsha, the British-educated Black physician whose controversial appointment as superintendent of the Butterworth Hospital was blocked by Pretoria three years ago, was yesterday appointed Assistant Secretary of Health for the Transkei.

The appointment was announced by the Transkeian Minister of Health, Chief Jerry Moshesh.

Chief Moshesh also announced that a Black woman doctor, Dr. L. Pillios, who graduated from the Durban medical school last year, had been appointed Chief Medical Officer of Health for the Transkei. She takes over the post from a White doctor, Dr. Bikisha, who replaces a White physician, Dr. J. Elserink, as Assistant Secretary of Health.

Dr. Bikitsha left the Transkei in the thirties to attend medical school at Edinburgh. He practised in England until three years ago when he was invited to return to the Transkei as Medical Superintendent of the then Black and White sections of the Butterworth Hospital.

Pretoria blocked the appointment and eventually Dr. Bikitsha was allowed to join the Black section as the medical officer. Not until January last year was Dr. Bikitsha appointed the Medical Superintendent of the Butterworth Hospital after the White section had been made a separate unit under a White doctor.

Transkei
Bill is
STAR
historic
- Botha

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Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY —
The main purpose of the Transkei Constitution Amendment Bill is to equalise the numbers of traditional and elected members in the Transkei Legislative Assembly.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha said this yesterday when the Bill was read a second time.

Mr Botha said this was a historic occasion for the Transkei insofar as it meant that the preponderance of traditional authority in the Legislative Assembly would disappear.

The Transkei Assembly at present consisted of five paramount chiefs, not more than 69 chiefs and 50 elected members. In terms of the Bill it would now consist of five paramount chiefs, 70 chiefs and 75 elected members.

Although the Bill was to a certain extent connected with the coming independence of the Transkei, its provisions could apply to other homelands.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP, Houghton) said the Progressive Reform Party supported the second reading of the Bill because it was a step in the direction of democracy and a clear indication that advancement had been made.



MR M C BOTHA

"National Party members must not fool themselves into thinking that the parity which has now been reached between elected members and appointed members in the Transkei Legislative Assembly is an indication that the policy of separate development is achieving success," Mrs Suzman said.

"I hope the Minister will bear in mind that although we are supporting this measure we strongly object to the fact that the Government is proceeding with negotiations for self-government in the Transkei without having held a referendum. You cannot claim that this is a democracy," she said.

The Minister said in reply it was the intention of the Transkeian Government to hold a general election and that parity was a matter for that government to decide for itself. — Sapa.

STAR
5/2/76.

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Property sold for R2-m

Own Correspondent

PORT ST JOHNS —

The South African Bantu Trust has bought two properties here for R2-million from Pretoria-based companies while many residents have been trying desperately to sell their land — for more than two months.

One undeveloped property of 19,7 ha, owned by Tweedestrand Eiendomme, was sold for R800 000. A Professor P J Schoeman of Pretoria is registered as a director of the company.

The Port St Johns Municipality received the sale transfer one week after the area was declared a released area in November last year.

The property was bought two years ago for less than R100 000 after the Government had announced its recommendation that Port St Johns be declared black.

Only half the property can be developed as the remainder of the land is unusable cliff.

Some gravel roads have been laid on the property, ostensibly with the intention of creating a private township of at least 60 residential erven.

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RDM 5/2/76

Lifting Transkei ban 'won't help'

Staff Reporter

LIFTING the Transkei emergency regulations for a pre-independence election was unlikely to make an independent Transkei more acceptable to world opinion, Mr Cas de Villiers, of the Foreign Affairs Association, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a statement in Parliament by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development that it was up to the Transkei to decide whether it wanted the regulations lifted.

The Transkei is due to become independent on October 26 after a general election under an amended

constitution providing for parity between elected members and nominated chiefs.

"I do not think lifting of the regulations will make much difference. Those who expect recognition in the short term would appear to be over optimistic," Mr De Villiers said.

Diplomatic triumph

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NM 6/2/76
UMFATA—The new Republic of Transkei would be a triumph for diplomacy and a vivid illustration of what positive results detente could achieve, says Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei.

Writing in the Transkei Government Annual published here yesterday, Chief Matanzima said his country qualified in every respect to join the ranks of the international community.

The new State, which is to attain its independence from South Africa on October 26, had to be seen and adjudged against a background of peaceful constitutional evolution and political stability, he wrote.

It was also this peaceful development which enabled it today to boast of an educational system embracing thousands of schools for primary, secondary and higher education as well as vocational training, considerable industrial and commercial development, dams and irrigation schemes, thousands of kilometres of roads, a civil service with 30 000 employees of which 96 percent was Black and, above all, a stable Black Government.

"The new Republic of Transkei will, in fact, have made history by its attainment of independence through peaceful negotiation."—(Sapa.)

UK thumbs down on Transkei

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7/2/76

The Star Bureau

STAR

LONDON — The thumbs down for British recognition of the independence of the Transkei and other homelands has been given by the Minister of State for the Foreign Office, Mr David Ennals.

In an interview published in a monthly magazine, Mr Ennals says he considers it "very unlikely that Britain would recognise the Transkei."

He adds that because of the fragmentation and lack of development of the homelands it would be difficult to see how they could enjoy independence in the normal sense.

The Opposition Conservative Party is expected to challenge the Government on the issue in Parliament next week.

Mr Ennals's statement may indicate a split between the ruling Labour Party and the Foreign Office on the homelands independence issue.

LEADERS

The Foreign Office is currently entertaining three homeland leaders — the Transkei's Interior Minister, Miss Stella Sigcau, Basotho Qwaqwa's Chief Minister Mr Tsiame Mopehi, and kwaZulu's Community Affairs Minister, Mr Walter Khanye.

The Government has not made a policy statement on the homelands issue, but Mr Ennals's statement gives a clear indication what its policy will be.

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BAWNTU TRUST

STR 8/2/76

LAND DEALS

SHOCK TRAINS





Broom Raubenheimer

TWO PIECES of land have been bought by the Bantu Trust in the Transkei — one for R1,25 million, 10 times its municipal valuation, and one for R800 000, R700 000 more than its price two years ago.

Now people living in the Transkei town of Port St Johns are in an uproar because there had been Government assurances that priority would be given to buying land from the elderly, the sick and from deceased estates.

So far as is known there have been only three deals with the Bantu Trust:

• Mr P. Henning of Pretoria sold his Wild Coast property, the Tweede-strand Vakansie Oord, for about R1,25 million.

• Professor P. J. Schoeman, also of Pretoria, sold 20 hectares of largely undeveloped land for R800 000.

• Mr Claude Upton, a Port St Johns farmer, sold his farm to the Bantu Trust for R80 000. He is believed to have bought the farm three and a half years before for R30 000.

Mr Henning is said by his son, Pieter, to be a good friend of Mr Broom Raubenheimer, the ex-Deputy Minister of Bantu Development who is now Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

But yesterday Mr Raubenheimer said: "When people start calling themselves my friends, it becomes very awkward. I wouldn't even recognise

**BY
BILL KRIGE
and**

HUGH MURRAY

Mr Henning senior if I saw him face to face. At least, I don't think so."

Mr Raubenheimer said he visited the Transkei at the time in question to look at agricultural development and other departmental affairs. He tried to book into the Tweedestrand Vakansie Oord but was told the hotel was full.

"My secretary was told that there was a house available — in fact it was Professor Schoeman's house. But Professor Schoeman is no friend of mine. I saw him years ago on two occasions when he came to see me about buying township land for development. I advised him as best I could and told him that should Parliament decide to buy the land he might lose a lot of money."

The Minister said Professor Schoeman had decided to buy the land anyway. He simply tried to advise him. He believed Professor Schoeman bought substantially below market prices.

If wasn't me . . .

Mr Raubenheimer said he did not handle the Henning case. "That was dealt with by the Adjustment Committee. Mr Jansen actually took over the buying of township land.

"I think it should be made clear that I only took the decision with regard to Professor Schoeman in the absence of Mr Jansen."

Mr Raubenheimer said he only stayed in Port St Johns for three days. "I certainly never spoke to Mr Henning when I was there. I spoke to his son at Professor Schoeman's house, and I think I saw him one other time.

"But there is absolutely no connection between my visit and the land deal. I suppose people will try to make a big thing out of this, but I will simply have to tell Parliament what the position is if it comes to that."

Asked what priorities were observed in land acquisition, Mr Raubenheimer confirmed that elderly people, widows, deceased estates, people in financial trouble would be dealt with on a priority basis.

Asked about 60 widows at Port St Johns, some of whom were anxious to sell their properties, Mr Raubenheimer replied: "I don't know anything about them. I suppose they will have to put their cases to the department during the coming financial year.

Meanwhile, Mr Neil Ross, national director of the Progress, said that Mr Raubenheimer would be asked in Parliament about the deals by PRP members. They would seek clarity on all sales in the Port St John area since December 1, the prices paid and the identity of the sellers.

Mr Henning's son, Pieter, told the Sunday Tribune that Mr Raubenheimer had been invited to Port St Johns by Professor Schoeman.

He said that Mr Raubenheimer had spent "Christmas and possibly New Year at the Tweedestrand Vakansie Oord" — the property that Mr Henning sold for R1,25 million.

Mr Pieter Henning said Mr Raubenheimer was "a good family friend. My father knows him very well."

He said: "Professor Schoeman invited him down. The professor hired a cottage on the other side of the lagoon but Mr Raubenheimer stayed with us."

Mr Henning also said that there had been a "tie-up" between his father's property investments at Port St Johns and those of Professor Schoeman.

"He had shares in a company owned

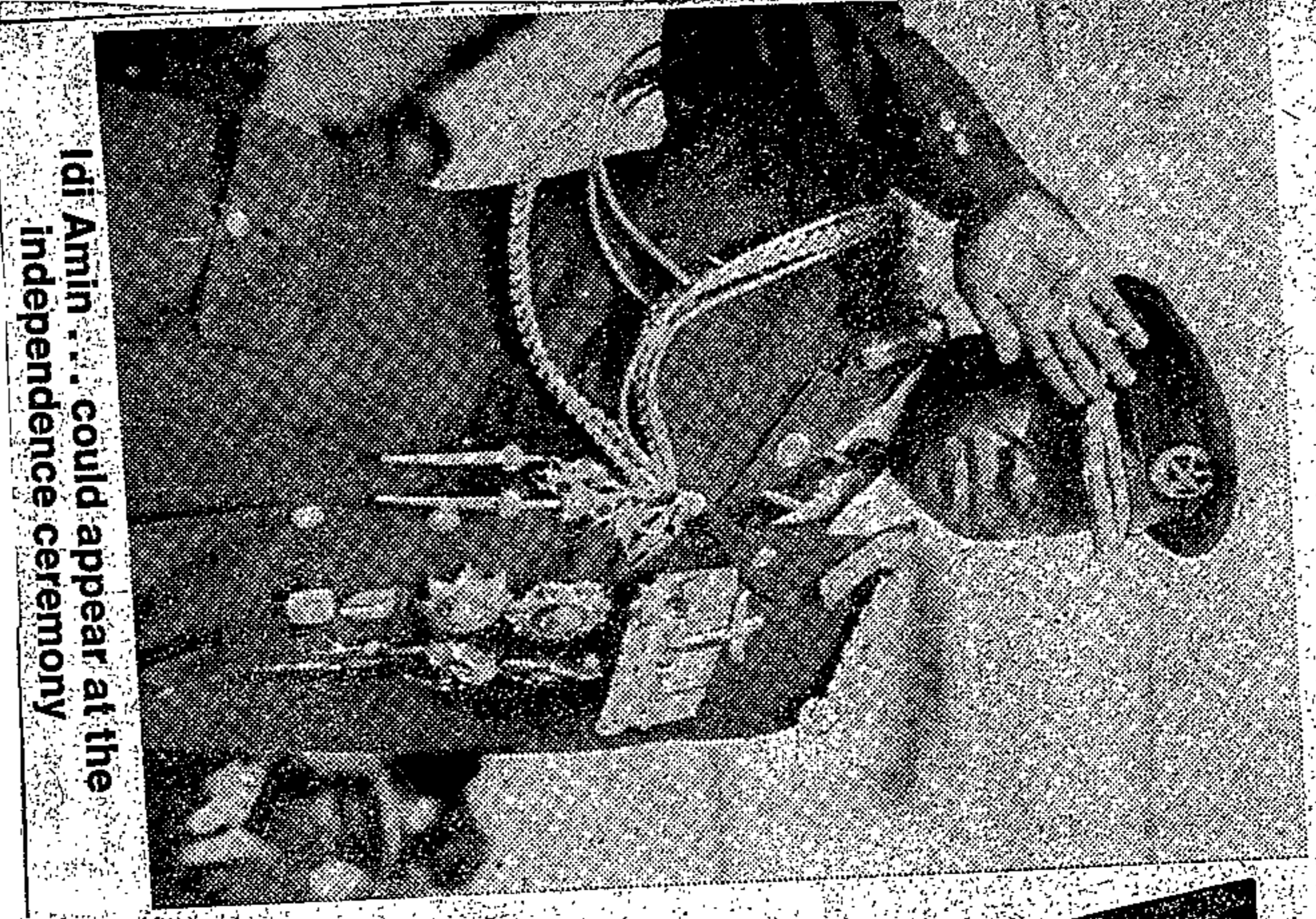
Today's big question as the Transkei gets ready for uhuru

WILL DI BE THERE?

...meanwhile it's chaos

SUN TRIBUNE
8/27/76

By BILL KRIGE



Idi Amin... could appear at the independence ceremony

IDI AMIN, the self-styled destroyer of Cape Town and Johannesburg, may be invited to the Transkei independence celebrations in October.

The Uganda leader, whose Air Force has obliterated both cities in mock battles on the shores of Lake Victoria, may be asked to hold the key post of President of the Organisation of African Unity.

Support from the OAU is vital to the Transkei's bid for international recognition.

Cryptic

Asked this week if President Amin would be among the hundreds of VIPs expected to jet into his capital in late October, the homelands' leader, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said: "This is in the hands of my independence committee."

He added cryptically, "It will be very interesting to know who is coming."

But the list of guests currently being drafted for Transkei Cabinet approval by a senior official of South Africa's Foreign Affairs Department remains a closely guarded secret.

Trickle

And it is expected to remain so until firm acceptances are received from some of the Black African governments which the Transkei hopes will be at the independence launch.

While a steady trickle of politicians and businessmen from Europe and the United States is being ushered

through Umtata by officials of the South African Department of Information, contact between the Transkei and other Black states is limited.

It is being suggested that the Transkei might appoint a touring Ambassador soon to plug its case in Africa.

Government officials candidly concede that the chances of diplomatic recognition for the continent's newest state will be slim unless it cuts itself off from the policies of the South African Government.

And even if it succeeded in aligning its aims with those of the

OAU, the fact that the Transkei is the prime achievement of separate development may in itself be enough to quash any move towards recognition.

Lead

Several Western nations, including the United States, have indicated they will follow the lead of Africa on whether or not to accept the Transkei into the international fold.

So if the OAU spurns the Bantustans' overtures, Chief Matanzima could find himself in the diplomatic cold with only Pretoria to turn to for consolation.

WHEN an Umtata man phoned a friend for a chat recently it took two days before the local telephone exchange disconnected him.

He spent hours cranking the arm of his manually operated set but the only person he could raise was his exasperated friend. And each time his own phone rang he knew who was at the other end.

Eventually he walked to the exchange, poked his head through the window and begged one of the Black switchboard

trainees to unplug his line.

But the man's ordeal was not an isolated incident. There has been an alarming general slump in standards as the Transkei steams towards independence in October.

Losses

The Post Office is beset with complaints and the railways are reputed to be suffering greater losses through theft and damage than the rest of the Eastern Cape put together.

The Transkei's public sector is also grossly inefficient and a local dairy run by the Xhosa Development Corporation is under investigation for allegedly marketing an unhygienic product.

The heart of the problem, according to Transkei and senior government officials, is too rapid Africanisation of key posts.

The switch from white to Black was retarded by a clause in the Transkei constitution which forbade

the replacement of top white civil servants by Blacks.

The homeland is now reaping the apartheid harvest. Men with little experience have been thrust into top positions and the bureaucracy shows signs of falling apart at the seams.

Fired

Nowhere is this more prominent than in the Department of Education which last month took the extraordinary step of firing its departmental secretary — the first Black ever appointed to such a position.

No one knows precisely how many teachers are employed, and the latest statistics show a drop in the number of pupils attending both primary and secondary schools.

Teachers

"This is ridiculous," said a departmental spokesman. "We have just created 1 000 new teaching posts because our schools are so full."

"People are crying out to get their children admitted to secondary schools and yet our own figures claim that more can be squeezed in."

Teaching standards have dropped sharply and the examination pass rate for some classes was described as appalling.

By contrast St John's College in Umtata, one of the few Transkei Government schools still to employ white staff, had a matric pass rate of 88 percent last year.

But it is the crisis in the postal services which is having the greatest impact on Umtata residents.

The Post Office's acting area manager for the Transkei, Mr K. A. Slough, blamed Umtata's huge development boom for the chaos.

Slump

But others claim the dramatic slump in efficiency came immediately after 25 Black operators were thrust into the front lines in January.



Chief Kaiser Matanzima... faces international isolation

Transkei land deals explained

STAR

9/276

Pretoria Bureau
A Pretoria businessman, Professor P. J. Schoeman, said today he and his partner were promised priority treatment in Port St Johns land deals.

20 percent share in the deal. Subsequently, as other partners decided to withdraw, he bought up the rest of the land from them and had bought it all well before the announcement that Port St Johns would "go Black."

He had discussions with property experts and decided to sub-divide the land into about 124 erven — choice sites costing about R9 500 and other erven about R4 000.

Following the announcement
To Page 3, Col 3

Professor Schoeman, a professor of dentistry at the University of Pretoria, said there were obviously people who thought that he and Mr P. H. Henning, his partner, had benefited unfairly from the priority treatment they had been given by the then Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration, Mr Braam Raubenheimer.

"The fact is that we were promised priority treatment by the Deputy Minister," Professor Schoeman said.

PROFIT

It has been reported that two companies in which Professor Schoeman and Mr Henning are the major shareholders, Tweedestrand Eiendomme (Pty) Ltd and Tweedestrand Hotel en Vakansieoord (Pty) Ltd, made a combined profit of almost R1.8-million on the sale of a half-completed, unproclaimed township and holiday resort at Port St Johns to the Bantu Trust Fund.

The Government paid R2 012 000 for the properties which have a total municipal valuation of R127 840 on which rates and taxes are R653.44 a year said the report.

"ONLY R142 000"

Professor Schoeman told The Star that although the land originally

cost R105 000 and was sold for R800 000 the deal would realise "only about R142 000."

He said that in 1970 the purchase price was R90 000 plus R15 000 he and Mr Henning agreed to pay the owners.

At that stage, he had a

Transkei deals explained

(From Page 1)

ment that Port St Johns was to become part of the Transkei, he approached the Department of Bantu Administration and told them that people who had already bought erven

from him had stopped making payments and were demanding their money back.

The then Deputy Minister, Mr. Raubenheimer, told him to stop development of the township — to “freeze everything” as the Bantu Trust would be buying the land within a year.

He calculated the total price of the land on the basis of information given him by property experts. He added 14 percent to the 1970 price of each erf for each year since then and this brought the price of the land up to almost R1.1-million.

Every buyer had been paid back the money he had put in and most had been repaid more than they had put it—some had made profits of up to 100 percent.

After paying about 45 percent tax on the entire deal he had been told that he would make about R142 000, but definitely not more than R200 000.

Professor Schoeman said: The other partner in the land deal, Mr. P. H. Henning, said in Pretoria he had paid R114 000 for the land in 1965. He was paid R1.2-million by the SA Bantu Trust for the land and improvements which cost R400 000.

In Cape Town at the weekend, former Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration and present Minister of Water Affairs, Mr. Braam Raubenheimer, denied that any promises were made to give the partnership priority treatment at Port St Johns.

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Raubenheimer denies land deal story

By PATRICK
LAURENCE

THE former Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, denied yesterday that two men in Port St Johns who are said to have made big profits on the sale of their properties were promised priority treatment on his orders.

Mr Raubenheimer, now Minister of Water Affairs, was largely responsible in his former post for the programme of buying out White property owners in Black-designated areas.

Mystery over Transkei property sales

Staff Reporter

A NUMBER of apparent inconsistencies have come to light concerning the Port St Johns land deals, and could lead to questions being asked in Parliament.

Sunday newspapers reported that three men owning land near Port St Johns had sold their property to the Bantu Trust in the Transkei for a total R2 012 000.

They had been given priority the reports alleged, over widowed, elderly and sickly landowners.

Mr P. H. Henning, former owner of the Tweede-strand holiday resort on the Wild Coast, sold his property for R1 212 000.

In Pretoria yesterday, he explained that he had been forced to sell because private investors had demanded refunds when it

The two property owners, Mr P. H. Henning and Professor P. J. Schoeman, are reported to have made a combined profit of nearly R1 800 000 on the sale of their properties to the Bantu Trust Fund.

Sunday newspaper reports quoted Mr Raubenheimer as saying he had ordered officials of his department to give priority to the two men—or, more accurately, to their company.

Mr Raubenheimer said yesterday: "I told them, as I told everybody in Port St Johns, we would look into their cases as soon as Parliament had decided on the future of the town."

Parliament eventually followed the recommendation of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development that Port St Johns be declared a part of the Transkei when it becomes independent.

It was put to Mr Raubenheimer that the two men appeared to have been given priority above other property owners—including the elderly and sick.

Mr Raubenheimer said: "I suppose their case was looked into by the department and it was found that they qualified for priority treatment."

Newspaper reports say the property owned by Mr Henning was sold for more than R1 200 000 against an original purchase price of R138 000 and Professor Schoeman's for R800 000 compared with a purchase price of R125 000.

Mr Raubenheimer declined to comment on the reported selling price, except to say that the properties had been valued in the prescribed way by qualified evaluators.

He gave two reasons for not commenting further:

● Transactions between property owners and the department were the concern of the two parties; and

● He was in no position to give details without referring to departmental records.

Mr Raubenheimer added that the deal with Mr Henning had been concluded by Mr Punt Jansen when he was Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration — he is now Deputy Minister of Social Welfare.

He confirmed that he had stayed in a cottage owned by Prof Schoeman during a visit to Port St Johns, but insisted that his stay there was purely coincidental and unconnected with the sale of the properties.

"I went to Port St Johns because people there had been grousing that they were losing business", he said. "I wanted to see for myself what it was like during the peak season."

When he got there — on his way to a holiday in Hermanus — he found that all the hotels were full and was offered accommodation in a cottage owned by Prof Schoeman. He stayed there for a night or two.

"I was a bit worried when I learnt it was part of the Henning set-up, but I didn't have any choice", Mr Raubenheimer said.

He denied that he had holidayed in Port St Johns at the time and that Prof Schoeman was a close friend, although they had been acquainted for some years.

Far from being a holiday, his stay at Port St Johns had "messed up" his holiday at Hermanus.

was announced that Port St Johns would be incorporated in the Transkei.

Mr Henning said an appointment had been arranged for him to see the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Braam Raubenheimer.

"It was the first and only time I met the man (Mr Raubenheimer)," said Mr Henning.

But Mr Henning's son was reported to have said that he believed Mr Raubenheimer was "a good friend" of his father's.

SUZMAN

When asked about this, Mr Henning said: "I don't know what Klein Pieter was thinking about."

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said in Cape Town last night that "the matter will be raised in Parliament," possibly this week.

Mr Henning said his company had submitted a claim for R1 400 000 based on sworn appraisals and independent valuations, but added that the Government had paid R1 212 000 for the property in November last year.

Professor Schoeman was paid R800 000 for his 20 hectares and Mr Upton R80 000 for his farm.

Mr Henning said: "People seem to have a totally wrong idea about the deal. The audited figures show that there are over R500 000 worth of improvements to the land. I paid about R500 a year in rates and taxes, but I really don't know what the municipal value of the property is."

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Land will cost SA Govt R30m

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — It will cost the South African Government about R30-million to buy up all White-owned properties at Port St Johns.

This is according to an estimate made by the Mayor, Mr Mike Richards.

He said his rough valuation was based on the controversial land deal in which two Pretoria companies were paid R2 million for about 30 hectares.

Before the sales were revealed Mr Richards had calculated that the land at Port St Johns was worth about R15 million.

"If the prices can be used as a guide, my original estimate will have to

be doubled," Mr Richards said.

He said that judging by the prices paid by the Bantu Trust, undeveloped land without services was worth about R8 a square metre.

Thus an average 2 000 square metre plot at Port St Johns was worth R16 000 before development.

Although bitter about the priority given the Pretoria companies, residents felt that if this was the message of the controversial land deal they would be happy to get comparable prices.

The Transkei opposition party leader, Mr Hector Ncokazi, today called for a judicial inquiry into the controversial R2-million land deal.

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NM 10/2/78.

MINI CYCLONE DAMAGES RURAL HUTS

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA. — A mini cyclone hit near Umtata yesterday, tearing the roofs off several rural Xhosa huts.

Mr. D. Wilkinson of the Santa Centre at Ncambedlana said he was watching when the cyclone struck the Zitatele location about four kilometres away.

"There was just a puff, like black smoke, as the thatch flew up each time it hit one of the huts," Mr. Wilkinson said.

Later, he looked with his binoculars and saw that two thatched roofs had disintegrated and one had been partly destroyed. A corrugated

iron roof was also ripped off.

"It looked just like a huge column of white smoke," said his wife. "It was whirling round and round and went up several hundred feet."

Mr. Wilkinson said after it struck, the cyclone seemed simply to go upward and disappear into the clouds.

Equality poser for Transkei chiefs

RDM 11/2/76

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THE move to give elected members the same number of seats as chiefs in the Transkei Legislative Assembly has been welcomed by Professor W. D. Hammond-Tooke, of the University of the Witwatersrand.

But it might well increase the difficulties faced by chiefs in retaining their status as traditional rulers, he added.

Professor Hammond-Tooke, a former Government anthropologist, was commenting on the amendment to the Transkei constitution to give elected members and nominated chiefs 75 members each.

"My first reaction is to welcome any move which increases the elective principle, but it might exacerbate the difficulties faced by the chiefs if there is a knife-edge vote," he said.

Professor Hammond-Tooke felt the time had come to consider the creation of a separate House of Chiefs along the lines of the British House of Lords.

As he made clear in his recent book on the Transkei, "Command or Consensus," Professor Hammond-Tooke believes it is contrary to Xhosa tradition for chiefs to be involved in the heated exchanges of day-to-day politics.

Exposure to contradiction and ridicule by commoners in the cut and thrust of political debate was inimical to the prestige of chiefs, he said in his book.

He quoted a popular Xhosa saying to give additional weight to his view: "A chief should not submit himself to the yapping of dogs."

The amendment to the Transkei constitution will make it the first homeland to have an equal number of popularly elected members and ex-officio chiefs.

The ratio of elected members to nominated chiefs varies from less than one to two in Venda (18 to 42) to two to three in the Ciskei (20 to 30).

Professor Hammond-Tooke's view that the

chiefs would be better off in an upper house with powers of delay and review runs contrary to that of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei.

Paramount Chief Matanzima believes that as "natural rulers" the chiefs should be involved in the process of ruling, even if it means involvement in the "heat and dust" of politics.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, apparently shares Paramount Chief Matanzima's conviction.

His response last year to a move by Lebewa to create an upper house of chiefs was to warn that the move would be vetoed by the South African Government.

The move in Lebewa, where the ratio of elected to ex-officio members is two to three, came after what was described as the "humiliation" of a senior chief in the Legislative Assembly.

Dr Phillip Hattingh of the Africa Institute said of the Transkei's move to equalise representation between elected members and chiefs: "The other homelands might look upon it as an opportunity to move in the same direction."

He went on to comment on a speech in Parliament by Mr Botha, in which the Minister indicated that the decision to lift the Transkei emergency regulations rested with the Transkei.

As the regulations have been criticised overseas as measures which eliminate the possibility of free elections, some observers believe the Transkei would have a better chance of international acceptance if they were lifted for the pre-independence election.

Dr Hattingh disagreed: "I feel that to a large extent the world has already committed itself to not accepting the Transkei in the short run."

● The Transkei has chalked up another homeland "first" — it is scheduled to become the first with equal political representation of hereditary chiefs and popularly elected members in the Legislative Assembly. PATRICK LAURENCE reports on the problems that may arise.

But he felt that in the long run the Transkei might be able to break down world hostility and gain recognition, provided it demonstrated that it was an independent State and not a South African satellite.

Paramount Chief Matanzima has frequently met criticisms of the emergency regulations on that score with two arguments:

● That it is a South African and not a Transkeian law.

● That its purpose is to prevent subversion and violence and not to hamper legitimate opposition.

As Professor Dirk Kotze of the University of South Africa has noted, the opposition Transkei Democratic Party has tried several times without success to persuade Paramount Chief Matanzima to lift the regulations.

Imposed in 1960 under Proclamation 400, the regulations provide for detention with trial, meetings by official permission only and for powers to be given to chiefs to order tribesmen to move from one locality to another, as well as to demolish their huts without compensation.

Professor A. S. Mathews, of the University of Natal, has criticised the regulations on several points, including their "confusion of opposition with subversion".

Commenting on them in his book "Law Order and Liberty in South Africa", he said: "Their application for 10 continuous years in the Transkei puts a serious question mark against the self-government experiment which has been introduced there."

Against that, as Paramount Chief Matanzima has repeatedly emphasised, it should be noted that the Democratic Party has never been refused permission to hold a meeting — and that Chief Matanzima had been the target of several assassination attempts.

D. Dispatch

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Wednesday,

February 11, 1976

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M. C. Botha approves St Johns land deals

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, has cleared the controversial R2 million Port St Johns land deals.

He said yesterday that the deal had complied with prescribed procedures — a view strongly contested by the MP for the area, Mr T. G. Hughes.

Mr Hughes contended the Government had virtually admitted that preferential treatment was given to two Pretoria businessmen, Mr P. Henning and Prof P. Schoeman, who made a combined profit of R1,8 million from the deals.

There was another development in the controversy yesterday when the former Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, retracted an earlier statement claiming that his Deputy Minister colleague Mr T. N. H. Janson, had finalised one of the deals.

His records showed that "all three transactions were finalised by me."

Mr Botha said he was "kept informed of the negotiations in connection with the acquisition of the properties and I am satisfied that negotiations took place according to prescribed procedures;

"That in determining the purchase prices the valuations were properly scrutinised and did not exceed the valuations;

"That prices paid by the South African Bantu Trust are, under the circumstances, considered to be satisfactory."

The R2 012 000 paid for the two properties was, as far as the department and the Bantu Trust were concerned, even considered to be favourable.

He also said the lease of R5 000 a year on the property bought from Mr Henning and leased back to him was based on the bal-

ance sheets of his company and was considered "reasonable."

Mr Hughes said the properties had been bought when "deserving cases in terms of the Government's own definition of "urgency" had been told there were no funds available for immediate purchases and they would have to wait until after April 1976.

The priorities were "old-age, infirmity or illness and deceased estates. None of these appear to have been observed in the Schoeman / Henning transaction," he said.

"Apparently the gentlemen concerned were financially embarrassed and two deputy ministers intervened to help them, not only to overcome their difficulties, but to make more handsome profits," Mr Hughes said.

Questions about the land deals have been tabled in the House of Assembly by Mrs H. Suzman (PRP, Houghton), and Mr T. Aronson (UP, Walmer).

The questions are addressed to Mr Botha. Mr Aronson asks if the prices paid were based on "any other factors." — PC.

200 trapped in Kei River flood

DD 30/12/75

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KEI MOUTH — More than 200 Transkei citizens were stranded by a flash-flood in the Kei River.

For two days and nights, stranded people were forced to find food and shelter with friends in the local township.

Civil Defence authorities contacted Eastern Province Command who directed that if a final attempt to ferry the people across the river failed, they would arrange for Transkei buses to collect the people.

An unsuccessful attempt to cross the river was made by the Mayor, Mr B. Kruger, in his ski-boat, when waves of two to three metres washed over the boat.

There was also danger from floating dead animals and tree trunks.

When conditions improved, further attempts were made to ferry the people across. Mr Kruger was assisted by Mr Keith Saelling of Cathcart, with his ski-boat, and a third smaller craft.

The service became a two-way affair when people wanted to complete their shopping and return.

Local civil volunteers headed by Mr and Mrs K. Schroeter and Mr R. Miles served people with food until the last of the people had been ferried across.

—DDC

S Trib 28/12/75

We are free, Transkei duo tell the world

Tribune Bureau

LONDON: The Transkei's two diplomats in London are settling down, energetically pursuing the diplomatic round and preparing the ground for convincing the world that the Transkei will be genuinely independent after next October.

And they are getting on well with the White typists of South Africa House.

The two, Mr Digby Koyana, who has counsellor rank, and Mr Allen Socikwa, Press attache, have provoked some harsh attacks from radical Black journals published in London and attracted some predictable sniping from parts of the Press.

Mr Socikwa said yesterday: "We have adapted well at South Africa House, where we attend parties together with our wives and where we work." Their children are at London schools.

"Not the slightest bit of discrimination or apartheid has been shown. We have White lady typists and get on very well with them. We have nothing but praise for these South Africans.

"I always carry a map of the Transkei with me. Many know little about it. Many people find it difficult to see the Transkei being really independent.

"In other words, they express doubts about the sincerity of the Republic."

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12/2/76

DAILY DISPATCH

Gun salute for free Transkei

UMTATA — The midnight silence on Monday, October 25, will be shattered by the boom of a hundred-and-one-gun salute as the flag is raised for the first time on an independent Transkei.

The band will then strike up with the Transkei National anthem, Nkosi Sikelele, I Afrika and bonfires will blaze all over the country. Bearers will carry the flame to the Independence Stadium in Umtata, which is to be the centre of celebrations, and light a huge independence torch.

After the noise dies down in the early hours of October 26, there will be readings from scripture and prayers, followed by the Transkei Prime Minister's speech to the nation.

And, for those who still refuse to go to bed, a massive fireworks display at the stadium.

The rough programme was given by the Chief Minister's office here after approval by the joint South Africa-Transkei Cabinet Committee.

Many details still have to be filled in and it is still not certain whether the State President will represent South Africa, or whether he will delegate somebody else.

The head of the Transkei Information Section, Mr G. Geldenhuys, said there would be celebrations at the same time all over the Transkei as well as in the

main centres of the Republic.

But a large number of people is expected in Umtata and plans are being made for a tent town to accommodate 12 000.

The committee had block booked all available accommodation in town and he hoped people would take in visitors as guests too.

Feeding all the visitors would be a major problem, he admitted. The tent town alone would need about seven tons of meat a day.

He would not say how much the celebration would cost. — DDR.

KAISER'S RANSOM

By VIC HANNA *S. Trib.*

Financial Editor

LOCKED under the sand dunes of the Transkei lies a kaiser's ransom — in titanium, zircon, rutile and ilmenite, the so-called heavy metals.

And if investigations by German and Italian interests this month are successful, a vast new mining and beneficiation project could launch the Transkei into financial independence following its political independence in October.

Initial investigations show that R6 million spent on the mining venture plus R40 million on a pigment plant would unlock a treasure trove worth well over R1 000 million in total value or around R27 million a year.

The company that holds the mineral rights over the area has so far spent in excess of R100 000 proving the reserves and carrying out initial investigations.

A report has been prepared by Dr I. C. Rust of the University of Port Elizabeth and is based on 355 boreholes drilled in the Kentani dunes, which lie along the southern coast of the Transkei. The report indicates payable quantities of 5 134 159 tons of ilmenite, 202 031 tons of rutile and 362 756 tons of zircon.

From the deposits of these three minerals Dr Rust estimates that more than 2.5 million tons of titanium are available.

The majority shareholder of Wavecrest Titanium, the company that holds a 25-year mining lease over the area, Mr Bill Truter, said this week that separate visits from both German and Italian groups later this month could lead to the setting up of a plant to extract the minerals.

This would result in a potential of R186 million from the deposit but if a pigment plant was built the potential would in-

7/3/76
R1 000m in minerals means real independence for Transkei

crease enormously to well over R1 000 million," he said.

Mr Truter has been working on the project since 1970. Since then another vast scheme of a similar nature has been announced — the R260 million Tisand development just north of Richards Bay, a joint venture involving Union Corporation, the IDC and the Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation of Canada.

Impetus

However, high heavy metal prices coupled with the need for the Transkei to become financially independent as soon as possible has given added impetus to launching the Wavecrest project.

Not only would the venture generate mining royalties for the Transkei but it would establish a new growth point in the homeland.

It would also go a long way in converting the

Transkei economy from one predominantly based on agriculture to mining and industry.

At the moment South Africa imports its entire needs of titanium, titanium dioxide and titanium slag — which is processed to derive the oxide. The dioxide is used as a pigment in the paint, plastics, rubber, cosmetic and paper industries.

Titanium is said to be the world's ninth most abundant element in the earth's crust but deposits containing concentrates are relatively rare.

Titanium steel is used in increasing quantities in the manufacture of supersonic aircraft and in industry as a high corrosion resistance material.

A report drawn up by the Southern Africa Industrial Development Organisation for Wavecrest notes that there is an imminent threat of world wide shortages in titanium metals and titanium dioxide.

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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 12 100 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 R36,041m had been committed in various industrial projects at Umtata and Butterworth. — (Sapa.)

LAND DEAL IMPROPER, 10/2/76 CLAIM NM RESIDENTS

Mercury Reporter

PORT ST. JOHNS—The R2 000 000 land deal here may have been contrary to procedure laid down by the Government.

A circular posted to all owners of land in the township of Port St. Johns by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria, dated December 1, 1975, gives a procedure which must be followed when land is offered for sale to the Bantu Trust.

The circular makes clear that an undertaking was given to the Transkei Government that before land was offered to the S.A. Bantu Trust the owner would be required to advertise his property for sale in the Transkei Gazette, the Imvo Zabantsundu and in another newspaper which circulates in the area.

The reason for the undertaking was to enable Black citizens of the Transkei to approach the owners for direct negotiations over the purchase of properties.

The circular continues: "If there is no reaction by Bantu citizens to such advertisement or if no sale between an owner and a Xhosa purchaser is entered into, the owner may offer his property to the South African Bantu Trust..."

The offer form must be accompanied by cuttings of the advertisements.

"Any completed offer form which is handed to the Magistrate, Port St. Johns, without being accompanied by all the cuttings will not be transmitted to the

adjustment committee for consideration of the offer made."

Port St. Johns residents say the two controversial properties — Tweedestrand Hotel en Vakansieoord, sold to the Bantu Trust for R1 212 000, and Tweedestrand Elendomme, sold to the Bantu Trust for R800 000 — were never advertised.

And a search through the records of newspapers which circulate in Port St. Johns, yesterday revealed no evidence of the advertisements having been placed.

The circular also

LAND DEAL

FROM PAGE 1

warns residents that all the properties in Port St. Johns cannot be purchased in a single financial year, because of availability of funds and amount of work involved.

"The department is therefore compelled to apply a priority scheme.

"Such a priority scheme is already in operation and cases covered by it are old-age persons, chronically sick persons, estates, insolvent estates, widows, persons in dire financial straits etc.

"Priority treatment will be granted to those cases which fall within the priority system, if there are such genuine cases.

"It is therefore of the utmost importance that every owner... should furnish cogent reasons for the urgency of his offer, i.e. if he regards his offer as urgent," the circular says.

Port St. Johns residents say the priority system has not been applied in the two sales.

They point out that Mr. P. Henning, the owner of a holiday resort, is not an old-age pensioner. He is not chronically sick, insolvent or in dire financial straits.

"After all, on the admission of his son, Mr. Pieter Henning Junior, the resort makes a profit of R50 000 to R80 000 a year.

"This money could have been used to pay out 10 to 15 people with genuine cases of hardship," Mr. Fred Moore, chairman of the Ratepayers' Association said.

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Van den Heever hits at payout priorities

12/2/76

DD.

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CAPE TOWN — Farmers in the Eastern Cape had been "left to the dogs" after the offers to buy their property for the Ciskei homeland had been withdrawn by the Government.

But at the same time, the Government was paying out over R2 million to two property speculators in Port St Johns, the MP for King William's Town, Mr S. A. van den Heever, said yesterday in the Assembly during an angry attack on government spending.

Citing the purchase and renovation of homes for members of the Free State Provincial Executive, the construction of certain buildings in the Transkei, and the purchase of luxury cars by the Government, Mr Van den Heever said:

"It is unfair to waste the people's money like this."

With the situation on the border and the recent commitment by the presidents of four neighbouring states to "free" South Africa, Mr Van den Heever said he believed the people of South Africa wanted to support the Government, but how could they when money was wasted?

Houses had been bought for members of the OFS Provincial Executive for R89 000 and renovated for R114 000.

In the Transkei a home had been bought for over R250 000 for the Chief Justice. A palace for the Transkeian President was being built for R1,6 mil-

lion and houses for cabinet ministers at R280 000 each.

He also quoted from a press report which said the Government had last year bought over 5 000 cars including a number of luxury models.

Mr Van den Heever attacked the purchase of Port St Johns properties for over R2 million when municipal valuations were R172 000. He said the former Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. N. Raubenheimer, had been guilty of incompetence in his handling of the deals.

What was worse was that farmers in the declared areas of Frankfurt and Braunschweig had waited since 1972 for firm offers for their property. After these had finally been made in August 1975, they had suddenly been withdrawn on the grounds that there had not been enough money.

"How does the Government not have money for the farmers but it does have money for Port St Johns speculators?" Mr Van den Heever asked.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr H. Schoeman, interjected: "But Hertzog."

Mr Van den Heever: "I suppose it is Hertzogite to be on the side of the farmers."

He said the farmers affected by consolidation were good patriots. Now they had to hear that speculators were being paid out, but they were put to the dogs.

The public wanted the

assurance from the Government that it did not waste their money. They were willing to make sacrifices in the interests of South Africa, but not when they did not have that assurance. —PC.

Umtata is bursting at seams

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Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — The housing crisis here is growing worse by the day. The last house offered for sale in the White zone was a small modern three-roomed bungalow right on the railway line.

At R40 000 it attracted a clamour of interest, but at the last minute the owners decided not to sell.

A journalist recently transferred here was lucky to find a place at R350 a month — by no means the highest rent in town.

The White population has grown by nearly 1 000 since 1970 to an estimated 4 500-odd and at the same time the number of houses available to Whites has shrunk as more and more of the town is zoned Black, and White houses are bought by the Government.

The managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mr. Maritz, said last year the inflow of Whites would "vastly exceed" the exodus when the Transkei became independent, and he was planning for a White population of between 30 000 and 40 000 by the end of the century.

But Transkeian Whites are being reduced to a property-less class. Already in Umtata only nine percent of Whites actually own the houses they live in.

The rest of the White occupied houses have been bought by the Government and by businesses, Railways, Post

Office, banks, hospitals and schools to house their staff.

The XDC is the only organisation building White housing at the moment, but it has managed to do no more than scratch the surface of the growing demand.

With 120 houses, 50 flats and a private hotel, the XDC is the biggest owner of White housing in Umtata.

What little is left over after fixing up its own staff and a few industrialists is let at very high rentals to a handful of doctors.

And even the XDC itself has been hit by the housing crisis. It is considered to be the main cause of the delay in moving the entire Transkei operation to Umtata.

The municipality needs to expand to cope with accelerated development, but the problem is where to put more White officials.

The local university branch is opening with six new White lecturers, and the Army will soon be moving to Umtata. Independence will bring another nine Government departments, most of which will have senior civil servants from the Republic.

There is no empty land to be bought to build on, and no plans to make new land available

NM

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Umtata backing from Africa? DD

LONDON — Transkeian envoys in London claim they are close to a breakthrough in their attempts to achieve foreign recognition of the Transkei when it becomes independent in October.

According to the Transkei Interior Minister, Miss Stella Sigcau, her government has had contacts with some black African states and has established that "there are countries in Africa that have indicated they will be open-minded about the question of recognising the Transkei."

The Transkei had had invitations to visit several African states before independence. "There are things in the air," she told a press conference in London.

A Transkeian diplomat, Mr Digby Koyana, a counsellor in the Foreign Affairs section of the South African Embassy in London, told reporters that in their striving for recognition, Transkeian envoys abroad had "taken the matter very far, both here and in America."

On Thursday Miss Sigcau and the two other homeland ministers visiting Britain as guests of the Government paid a 40-minute call on the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Mr David Ennals. A Foreign Office spokesman said they had had a "useful exchange of views."

He said Miss Sigcau, the KwaZulu Community Affairs Minister, Mr Walter Khanye, and the QwaQwa Chief Minister, Chief Tsiane Mopeli, had had a "wide-ranging discussion" on the homelands policy. — DDC.

The visitors are due to return to South Africa on Tuesday. — DDC.

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MINISTER'S ANSWERS TO LAND DEALS QUESTIONS

14/2/76. ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

NM

CAPE TOWN—The Government's replies to questions about the R2 000 000 Port St. Johns land deals made the matter "curiouser and curiouser," the MP for Griqualand East, Mr. T. Gray Hughes, said yesterday.

The United Party will press for an inquiry into the deals unless the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, could show no preferential or unduly favourable treatment, Mr. Hughes added.

Mr. Hughes and the Minister will discuss the deals in the Assembly on Monday when they will be raised during the Part Appropriation Debate.

Mr. Botha was closely questioned for a long time about the deals yesterday when he answered Opposition queries.

From the Minister's replies, it emerged that:

● No basic priority scheme for the purchase of Port St. Johns properties existed but "depending on the circumstances, purchase priorities are determined from time to time."

● Although the controversial deals were valued by officials appointed by the Adjustment Committee, the Government was not prepared to divulge information about the valuations or the names of the valuers because this was "confidential" and "it is not considered in the public interest to divulge the particulars concerned."

● No tenders for the lease back by one of the previous owners were called because it was a condition of sale that the property would be leased back to him;

● Offers of Port St. Johns property had been received by the Government and the Adjustment Committee and would be considered on their merits. Some of the people who had offered property "mention circumstances which they consider as urgent" but "for obvious reasons, I cannot furnish all the required particulars";

● As soon as funds have been made available for the next financial year, the Government will contact those who have made offers;

● "The normal procedure" was adopted in the purchase of the properties owned by Professor P. Schoeman and Mr. P. Henning;

● But the Government did not consider it "necessary for them to advertise to see whether they could get Bantu persons to buy, because in those cases it is quite impossible to get such buyers";

● The rent on the property leased back to one of the owners — R5 000 — was determined on the financial statements of the property, "as administered by the owner of the previous purchase there";

● The Government based part of its valuations on the grounds that the property was proclaimed a township.

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Talks on legal position of Transkei in world

16/2/76

DD

UMTATA — The secretary of the Foreign Affairs Association, Mr Francois de Villiers, is to organise an international conference in Umtata in April.

The conference theme is The Transkei as an international entity and speakers have been invited from the United States, France, Britain and Germany.

The association's director, Mr Cas de Villiers, was abroad discussing their subjects with them.

Mr De Villiers said

others from other countries had also been invited, including South Africa and the Transkei.

Because of accommodation problems, participation would be by invitation only. Not more than 80 would be invited. The press, radio and television would be invited as well.

The conference, to be opened on April 20 by the Chief Minister, Chief K. D. Matanzima, would include papers on the legal position of the Transkei and its relation to the rest of the world. There would be time for discussion after each paper.

Delegates would also be shown round industrial development in the Transkei and would be given a tour of Umtata and down to Port St Johns.

"Unlike other organisations working in the same field, we are 100 per cent for the broader concept of separate development," Mr De Villiers said. "This is the right time to promote something in Umtata, showing Africa and the outside world that we are sincere in what we are doing here."

"We are not afraid to invite people to come and look and to make up their own minds."

The association, which will be a year in April, developed out of a rough group of nationalist businessmen, including Mr Louis Luyt, who is now chairman, Mr Dennis Greyvenstejn, Mr Piet Liebenberg, Mr Jan Pickard, Mr Werner Ackermann and Mr Joggie Vermooten.

It now includes on its board of trustees men like Mr E. B. Tshabalala, Mr S. T. Mogotsi and Mr H. Shikwane.

Although the association has been said to be linked with the Department of Information, Mr De Villiers dismissed this as press speculation. It was entirely independent, he said.

"The Foreign Affairs Association is political in the sense we all support separate development. But it is not our task simply to fight for separate development. Our aims are broader — largely to open doors for South Africa in Africa and in the world."



KAISER MATANZIMA

The South African Institute of International Affairs, which recently opened a branch in Umtata, is also planning a conference here in October on The International Implications of Transkeian Independence."

But Mr De Villiers emphasised there was no petty jealousy between them, or, for that matter, the South African Foundation, although they were all working toward different aims.

This will be the FAA's third big conference. Its conference of black leaders in Gaborone in Botswana last April hit the headlines when Zambian and Rhodesian Front leaders were brought together. Some 500 people attended the second conference at Turfloop University last October. — DDR.

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Umtata waives building regulations for hotel

DD. 7/2/76

UMTATA—The town council will approve plans for the Holiday Inn here although they contravene the municipality's standard building regulations.

Contraventions include sanitary and ablution facilities attached to internal walls, the height of rooms and the situation of the gas storeroom less than the required 15m from all other structures.

However, the council has decided to condone the plans — providing the gas storeroom is moved — because the hotel will be needed for the independence celebrations in October.

Cllr Don Thomson said:

"We have to condone it because of this building's top priority. If it is held back it will be behind schedule. It has to be finished in time for the celebrations.

"The Holiday Inns are built to a standard pattern throughout the Republic so we will go along for this particular building."

Cllr J. Beer asked why Inns plans did not encounter problems in other towns. He asked why Umtata's regulations were different.

The Town Clerk, Mr H. Nevill, told the council it depended on whether the other municipalities had adopted the standard building regulations or not.—DDC.

DD

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Port St Johns: tell public says Hughes

CAPE TOWN — Public money had been paid to speculators for their properties at Port St Johns and the public had a right to know the details, Mr T. G. Hughes (UP, Griqualand East) said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the Part Appropriation debate, Mr Hughes said the Minister of Bantu Administration was under an obligation to reveal the details and should not try to hide behind the claim that the negotiations were confidential.

"Public money was spent and the public is entitled to know how and why it was spent," he said.

Mr Hughes said priority had been given to speculators who did not live in Port St Johns, while people in dire need who lived there had been told they could not be paid for their properties.

Evidence was that negotiations between the two speculators, Mr Henning and Prof Schoeman, and the Government were underway while the Government was telling the people of Port St Johns that zoning had not yet been completed.

"It was all a facade."

When questioned about priorities, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, had replied that there was no priority list, nor any basic priority scheme.

"I think he speaks in ignorance of what goes on in his department."

Mr Hughes said that a certain letter had been circulated to property owners in the Port St Johns area saying that a priority scheme was underway and that certain classes of

people would receive priority.

The only definition of priority under which Mr Henning and Prof Schoeman could qualify was financial stress.

Mr Henning was apparently financially embarrassed, not as a result of his investment at Port St Johns but because of other commitments.

Prof Schoeman had been warned by the then Minister of Bantu Development, Mr B. Raubenheimer, two years ago that if he speculated in Port St Johns he could lose money. He, nevertheless, decided to speculate, lost money, and now received compensation as a matter of priority.

If the two men had been under financial stress before they were certainly not so now after the deals with the Government.

Mr Henning, for example, had received R1,2 million for his property which could be reinvested at ten per cent. At the same time he was renting the property he had sold at R5 000 per year—an interest rate of 0,5 per cent.

Mr Henning's son had told a newspaper his father would make a profit of between R60 000 and R80 000 a year.

It had also been stated that Prof. Schoeman received four times more for his property than the company had expected to make.

In attempting to justify his position, Mr Raubenheimer had contradicted himself.

It was not a question of Mr Raubenheimer's honesty, it was a question of his laxness with government funds and the fact that he was evidently "taken for a ride."

He had at first said he had only dealt with one matter but later admitted that he had in fact dealt with both matters.

Mr Raubenheimer: I said all along that I was not quite sure.

Mr Hughes: You must have a poor memory.

Mr Raubenheimer: I dealt with thousands of cases.

Mr W. V. Raw (UP, Durban Point): He paid out R1 million and can't remember..

Mr Hughes: His memory must be failing him.

Mr Raubenheimer had also said in a newspaper interview that he could not remember if there was a priority list. In another interview he had contradicted himself, saying that he had given priority to these cases.

Mr Botha had said that the matters had been dealt with in the prescribed manner.

The prescribed procedure had, however, not been adhered to. One of these provisions was that the sale of property should be advertised. This had not been done. — SAPA.

Property prices would have risen — Botha

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—
The properties of Mr P. Henning and Prof P. Schoeman in Port St Johns would have become more expensive as a result of township development if the government had not given priority to their purchase, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said yesterday.

Replying to opposition members' questions about

Schoeman had informed the department that the local authority was making demands in connection with sewerage facilities.

The minister said he and his officials had discussed the matter and had decided that further township development should be prohibited, because it could only lead to extra costs for the department.

If the buyers of the

and the other from King William's Town. They were both sworn appraisers with wide experience in the property market and the Government would not hesitate to use their services again if they were available.

Referring to criticism that the Government had deviated from prescribed procedure by not advertising the properties concerned, the Minister said

the land transactions, Mr Botha said it was also in the interest of the Government to negotiate with only two people in the persons of Mr Henning and Prof Schoeman instead of "a whole swarm of owners."

He said a fuss had been made about the matter and there had been attempts to gain political advantage from it.

The minister said the properties concerned were valued by valuers of the Adjustment Committee on the basis laid down in a white paper of 1964.

He said he was satisfied that the negotiations in connection with the transactions took place according to prescribed procedures and that the prices paid by the South African Bantu Trust were under the circumstances, considered to be satisfactory.

Unfortunately, as a result of all the publicity, the facts had fallen by the wayside and much damage had been caused.

The minister said Mr Henning and Prof Schoeman, representing two different companies, had approached the Department of Bantu Administration and Development separately after it had become clear that Port St Johns was going to become black.

Township development had already started and certain properties had already been sold with the approval of the Cape Provincial Administration. Transfer, however, could only be given after proclamation.

Mr Henning and Prof

properties had obtained transfer the department would have had to negotiate with a whole swarm of them. In the circumstances the department had decided rather to negotiate with only two owners, Mr Henning and Prof Schoeman, instead of a potential hundred or more different owners.

It was difficult to say how much money the department had saved through the prohibition, but it had been the intelligent thing to do.

As a result of the prohibition both Mr Henning and Prof Schoeman had to buy back a large number of properties.

The minister said as far as he was aware, Mr Henning had bought back 34 such properties.

Parliament had decided last year that Port St Johns should become part of the Transkei. In terms of the law the State President had to proclaim such an area to be a released area and a beginning had been made to evaluate the property.

Mr Botha said no priority scheme had been laid down for Port St Johns alone. As he had explained in a circular letter, a priority list already applied to the Transkei as a whole.

Referring to the two valuers used by the department in the Henning and Schoeman transactions Mr Botha said the department had also used them to value other properties in the Transkei and the Ciskei.

One was from Pretoria

the purpose of taking over Port St Johns for the Transkei was that the properties there should become black.

If no black buyers were available the properties were acquired by the Bantu Trust. The Government had decided not to advertise the properties because it was clear that no black buyers were available.

Referring to other criticism the Minister said it was nonsense to suggest that the Government should have taken the original costs of the properties into account in determining their present worth. — SAPA.

17/2/76

Politics

RDM 18/2/76

Schoeman denies land speculation warning

By PATRICK LAURENCE
 PROFESSOR P. J. Schoeman, one of the two men involved in the controversial Port St Johns land deals, has denied that he had been warned against speculating by the former Deputy Minister of Bantu Development.

He was commenting on a speech in Parliament by Mr Gray Hughes, UP Griqualand East.

Mr Hughes told Parliament Prof Schoeman had been warned against speculating in Port St Johns two years ago by the then Deputy Minister, Mr Braam Raubenheimer.

Prof Schoeman said he had invested money in land at Port St Johns in 1970, long before he went to see Mr Raubenheimer about the situation in the town. Before investing he had

visited senior officials to reassure himself that the town would not be declared a Black area — "and each and every one of them showed me files to reassure me it would remain White," he said.

Only after the Department of Bantu Administration and Development had recommended that the town be part of the Transkei did he see Mr Raubenheimer.

The recommendation had embarrassed him financially and his purpose was to ask Mr Raubenheimer: "What should I do now?"

Prof Schoeman said Mr Raubenheimer advised him to stop developing the land, pending a final decision on the town by Parliament.

Mr Raubenheimer said: "After it has gone through Parliament we will start buying land as soon as possible. We cannot give any assurance but I will take up your case."

Prof Schoeman said he put it to Mr Raubenheimer that if the department waited for two or three years before buying his land it would cost considerably more.

"I did so in a gentlemanly way, and I got the impression my case would be treated as an urgent case."

Inside Mail

A decision for unborn Xhosas

THE South African body politic contracted over the last day or two in what can only be described as another labour pain heralding the birth of an independent Transkei in October.

The occasion was the latest round of unpublicised talks in the Transkei capital of Umtata between representatives of the South African mother country and the Transkei on an independence constitution.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei declined to comment on the talks but did confirm that agreement was close and that publication of the constitution was not far off.

My own information is that they ran into problems on the status of people of Transkeian origin permanently in South Africa — and more particularly on children born to them after independence.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, left no doubt about his view on the problem when he said in a recent interview: "As far as we are concerned all Black people are citizens of one or other homeland."

Paramount Chief Matanzima is believed to have given way on Black Transkeians already in South Africa — they will be Transkeian citizens — but apparently dug his heels in a bit more deeply on the question of children born to them after independence.

Whatever the final agreement, the debate over children yet to be born to Xhosa parents in South Africa clearly exercised the ingenuity of constitutional experts in the same way as a complicated pregnancy challenges the skills of gynaecologists.

If the existence of more than 1.2-million South African-born Xhosa complicated the delivery, they are likely to pose post-natal or post-independence problems as well.

What will their status be in South Africa after in-

● At what was probably the final round of talks on the constitution for an independent Transkei this week, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima may have taken a crucial decision on behalf of as yet unborn Xhosas. The South African Government has been insisting that Xhosas of Transkeian origin living in South Africa should be regarded as Transkeian citizens and Paramount Chief Matanzima has apparently accepted its view. But this week the talks focused

on the question of whether children born to Transkeians living permanently in South Africa should automatically become Transkeian citizens, and the two sides were reportedly close to agreement. Whatever the decision, the process of cutting ties between the Transkei and South Africa took a step forward — and the start of the partition or carving-up of South Africa into Bantustans loomed closer. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

dependence? To some degree the case for an independent Transkei rests on the kind of deal the Transkei can obtain for its citizens in South Africa.

Mr John Barratt, of the Institute of International Affairs, has predicted that the status afforded to Transkeian citizens will be an important yardstick in the eyes of the outside world on the independence policy.

If the Transkeian citizens do not benefit tangibly from independence, it will reflect adversely on the kind of independence offered to the Transkei. Long-term prediction is always hazardous, but a short-term prognosis can be made confidently — the birth of the Transkei will arouse more scepticism than enthusiasm and the independent state-to-be faces a long struggle in its bid to win international recognition.

Whatever scant hopes may have existed for an easy ride to recognition were eliminated late last year, when the United Nations passed a resolution condemning the Bantustan policy and calling on

member states not to recognise independent Bantustans.

The Organisation of African Unity — which describes the attitude of Third World and communist countries — has been equally unequivocal in its condemnation. Shifting from the diplomatic to the economic front gives little comfort to those who wish the Transkei well: the territory is simply not viable economically.

Once a veritable breadbasket, the Transkei has been ravaged by soil erosion, overstocking and population pressure on its limited arable land — and has to import 90 per cent of its food. Worse still, it is unable to provide sufficient work for its burgeoning population (1.7-million at the time of the 1970 census). In 10 years the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) has created less than 16 000 jobs in the Transkei — against an annual inflow on to the Transkei labour market of 17 000 men alone.

There is only one destiny for the surplus labourers, the migrant la-

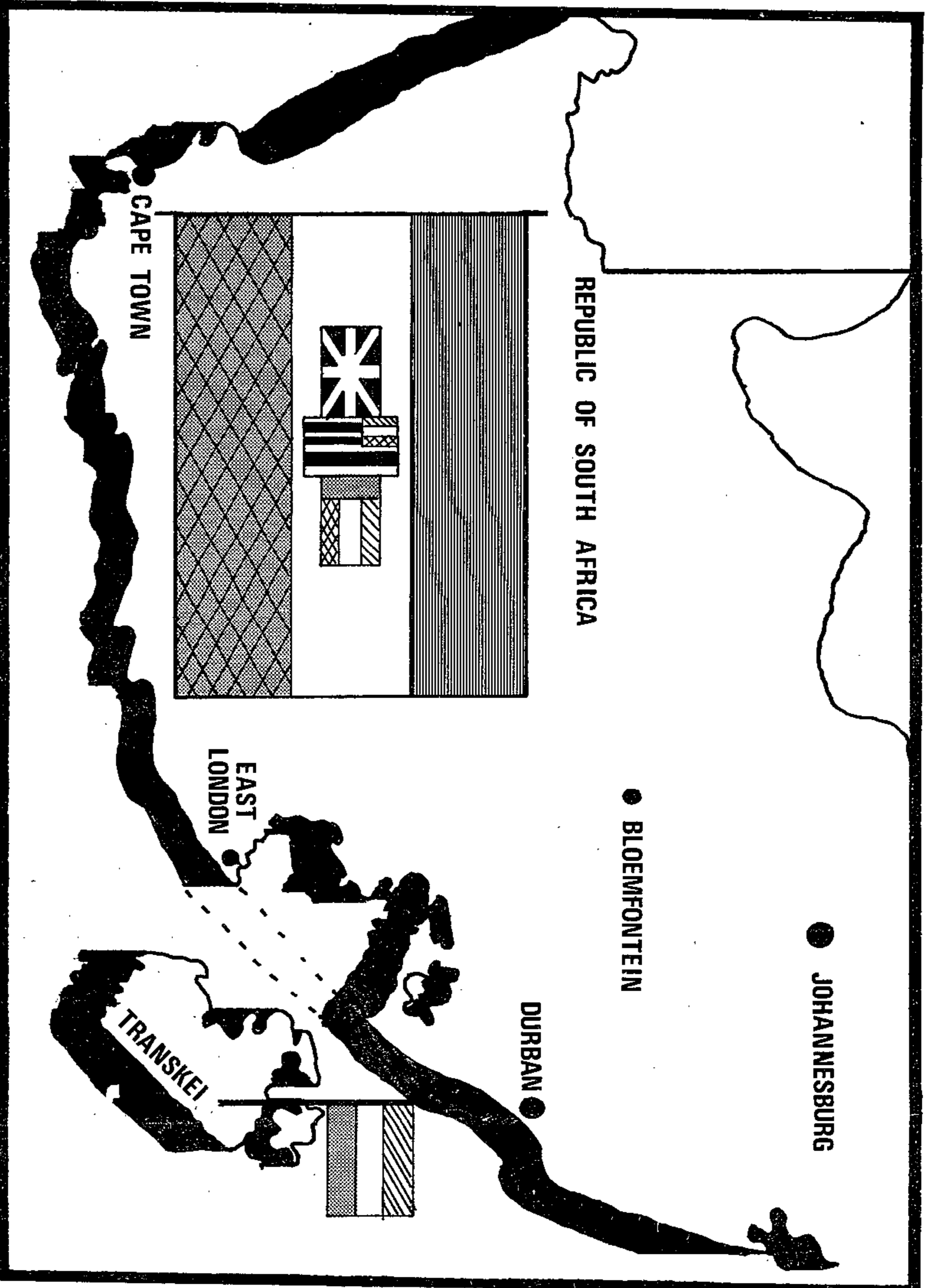
bour pool that feeds labour-hungry South Africa each year. The implication is inescapable: the economic umbilical cord tying the Transkei to South Africa will remain unsevered.

But there is at least one hopeful aspect . . . the kind of society which Paramount Chief Matanzima hopes to nurture.

Where Dr Verwoerd, father of the Bantustan concept, thought of the Transkei as developing into an exclusively Black state, Paramount Chief Matanzima has committed it to non-racialism and offered to Transkeian citizenship to all Transkeians, irrespective of race.

Nothing could be further from the Verwoerdian doctrine of uncomromising apartheid than Paramount Chief Matanzima's description of the Transkei-born Whites as the thirteenth tribe of the territory entitled to equality with its 12 brother tribes.

Xhosa Development Corporation plans for industrial development include protections for the inflow of 40 000 Whites into the



tion for disaster according to the Verwoerdian doctrine.

If the Transkei succeeds in generating an atmosphere of racial trust and co-operation — and there is no question about Paramount Chief Matanzima's determination in that regard — it will be despite apartheid ideology, not because of it.

Therein lies its hope of winning world recognition eventually and, equally important, serving as the exemplar of racial tolerance to the fearful and the bigoted in the apartheid citadel of South Africa.

The danger in the Transkei experiment lies not so much in the Transkei's racial mix but in its creation through partition or division of South Africa. Dr Verwoerd accepted that division had its dangers, but they may be bigger than he realised.

The recent history of partition is an unhappy one: Palestine was partitioned and there were wars; Ireland was partitioned and there was bloodshed; India was partitioned and there was conflagration.

The trouble with partition is that it is never as neat in practice as its proponents insist in theory: the dividing line is seldom acceptable to both parties for long.

In the case of the Transkei, partition has left more than a million Transkeian Xhosas in South Africa, who because of their present pariah status constitute a potential running sore between the two countries.

Unless they are given a status to offset that offered to Whites in Transkei, partition will solve nothing in the long run — and could even compound the race problem.

Transkei by the Year 2000, to give an overall total of more than 50 000 by the turn of the century.

Whether one prefers to describe the Transkei that will be born at midnight on October 25 as "absolutely nonracial" (Paramount Chief Matanzima) or as "completely multiracial" (Franco Maritz of the

XDC), is of semantic interest only.

The important point is that the Verwoerdian concept of a "Blacks-only" Transkei will not materialise. Dr Verwoerd's predictions about multiracial states were gloomy and one can only hope he will be wrong in that respect too. His own logic would

give his brainchild little hope of survival.

"When people of different nationalities were forced together in one ever-present canker until the whole body disintegrated," he told Parliament in an important policy speech on the Transkei nearly 15 years ago. "It is unlikely that it

will be possible to hold together the Whites and Bantu in peace and free of strife in one multiracial unit . . . or to throw together Xhosa, Basuto and Zulu without conflict into one communal entity."

Ironically, an independent Transkei will not only have a sizeable White minority but an even bigger Basuto minority, as well as some Zulus in the northern parts. According to the 1970 census, nearly 50 000 Basuto lived in the three Transkei districts of Herries, Matatiele and Mount Fletcher — while possibly half of the nearly 77 500 Zulus living in homelands other than Kwa-Zulu were in the Transkei. The perfect prescrip-

Transkei's *Cape Times 21/2/76* choice for non-Black

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WHITES and Coloured people in the Transkei would not automatically become Transkei citizens after independence in October, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in a statement in Cape Town.

While Black Transkeians living or working in South Africa would automatically become Transkei citizens, Whites or Coloured people in the Transkei had the choice of applying for citizenship there or of remaining South African citizens.

Black Transkeians in South Africa would, apart from citizenship, not forfeit existing privileges or benefits and would also have to meet their obligations.

"They will as of now be politically connected to the Transkei, and will be able to vote from the Republic."

Existing South African laws applicable in the Transkei at the time of independence would remain in force until repealed or amended by the Transkei Government.

Mr. Botha said undertakings given in the 1964 White Paper on the takeover of Transkei property belonging to Whites and Coloured people would be honoured.

Transkei gets nod on citizens issue

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John Patten, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government appears to have bowed to Transkei wishes that it become a non-racial state through allowing White and Coloured residents in the territory to apply for Transkei citizenship.

This emerged yesterday afternoon from a statement issued by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha.

It has also given important assurances that Blacks working and living outside the territory will not forfeit any privileges. This guarantee is being interpreted as referring to urban Blacks' rights to "permanence" in the cities under section 10 of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act.

In spite of these significant concessions to the Transkei in the negotiations for independence, questions are being asked whether South African Whites and Coloureds who do apply for Transkei citizenship will also be allowed to retain their South African citizenship under the country's dual citizenship provisions.

Doubts are also being expressed about the clarity of Transkei citizenship as it applies to Blacks outside the territory—especially among Blacks having no recent connection with the homeland or else married intertribally.

STRANGE

The Progressive Reform Party's chief spokesman on Bantu administration, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said she found it strange that Mr. Botha should be pro-

nouncing on who would become citizens of what would be an independent state. Transkei citizenship was something accorded by that country not by the South African Government.

"Whether the Transkei allows Whites and Coloureds as citizens is its business. The crucial issue for us is whether the South African Government will allow Whites and Coloureds with Transkei citizenship to retain their South African citizenship," she said.

Mrs Suzman said the Minister's statement that Black privileges would not be forfeited would come as an enormous relief to all Blacks in South Africa. If the principle were extended to apply to all homelands irrespective of independence, it would clear a major obstacle to Blacks taking up 30-year leases on urban housing.

Transkei citizenship a snag in uhuru talks

THE TRANSKEI has so far refused to grant automatic citizenship to all Xhosas who are not already citizens of a homeland.

By doing so the committee discussing the No 1 Bantustan's uhuru constitution has proved the achilles heel of South Africa's official policy of separate development, which has as a cornerstone a belief that all Blacks living in White rural or urban areas should register as homeland citizens.

This would absolve the Government of any moral responsibility to heed the aspirations of Blacks living in these areas to a say in central government.

By insisting on making citizenship optional for the estimated 500 000 Xhosa-speaking adults living in White areas who have not already opted for citizenship in either the Transkei or Ciskei, the committee has, according to one informant, "got the Government over a barrel".

Stateless

With little time left before the Transkei is due to discuss its constitution in the Legislative Assembly the Government may have to bow to the committee's stand.

This could "create a situation where there will be scores of thousands of stateless Blacks — and South Africa will have to find some way of accommodating them politically," my informant said.

As expected, the committee has come out in favour of allowing South African Whites and Coloureds to take out citizenship in the Transkei.

Provisos

The only provisos are that they have lived in the territory for five years and qualify for a vote.

This could mean that some Whites and Coloureds will apply for citizenship immediately the new constitution comes into effect.

By BILL KRIGE

There is no mention in the draft constitution of anyone having to forego his South African citizenship before being accepted as a burgher of the Transkei, but it is understood that dual citizenship will, in practice, not be allowed.

Tribes

Citizenship will, moreover, be open to anyone who is "ethnically or culturally" associated with any one of the several tribes in the Transkei.

This could open the door not only to Sotho-speaking Blacks who qualify through language, but the Zulus too.

The present constitution disqualifies a person from the vote if he has been convicted of treason, murder or any other offence which has landed him in jail without the option of a fine and the crime was committed in South or South West Africa.

Exiles

But the new draft drops the geographical reference.

This means that exiles could be welcomed home and that convicted ANC leader Nelson Mandela could be entitled to a vote, should he ever secure his release from Robben Island. Everyone who is a citizen of the Transkei, who is over the age of 21 or a taxpayer over the age of 18 will be entitled to a vote.

Nats over a barrel

Independent Transkei will keep Immorality Act on Statute Book

AN INDEPENDENT Transkei will retain on its statutes South Africa's Terrorism Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act, it was reliably learned this week.

Nor will it repeal the emergency proclamation R 400 which has been in force for 16 years, and which places severe restrictions on the holding of political meetings while giving tribal chiefs powers to banish their subjects.

Some 95 legislative acts, dating from the Transkeian Annexation Act of 1877 and including some of apartheid's major props, are due to be either wholly or partially scrapped when the new Republic's constitution becomes law on October 26.

Among them are the Group Areas Act of 1966 and its subsequent amendments, the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act of 1953 as well as the Prohibition of Political Interference Act of 1968 which forbids members of one race group involving themselves in the politics of another.

It was also learned that the constitution,

which is likely to be debated in the Transkei's Legislative Assembly in April, is extraordinarily flexible.

Still in draft form, it is the product of almost two years' labour by the Transkei's Recess Committee consisting exclusively of homeland politicians, a committee of seven legal experts nominated by both the Transkei and South African Governments as well as top level discussions between the two Governments.

Enshrine

The draft constitution incorporates no entrenched clauses nor does it enshrine a bill of rights.

It can be amended by a simple majority of the National Assembly and no court of law will be competent to enquire into or pronounce on the validity of any Act passed by the Transkei Parliament.

The legislature will consist of 150 members, 75 of whom will be tribal chiefs seated by virtue of their office, while only 35 members need be present to constitute a quorum.

If accepted in its present form, this means that the constitution could be drastically amended and conceivably even abolished by a handful of MPs. There is nothing in the

draft to protect the right of Transkei citizens to life and liberty, nor to save them from forced labour, slavery, inhuman treatment or deprivation of property.

Many other written constitutions formally guarantee the rights of citizens to a free conscience or free expression but this is lacking in the Transkei draft. Nor is there anything to guarantee freedom of movement, assembly or association for Transkeians. In spite of this lack, the draft constitutions preamble "solemnly resolves", to constitute the Transkei into a Republic which assures "social, political and economic justice" to all, irrespective of race colour or creed while at the same time assuring freedom of speech, assembly and worship and unimpeded access to an equality before the law.

The new Republic of Transkei will have a figurehead president who will be elected by the National Assembly for a seven-year term. He will be empowered to appoint a Cabinet of 15 and up to three deputy ministers.

Xhosa will be the only official language while Sesotho, English and Afrikaans may be used for legislative administrative and judicial purposes.

The opening chapter of the draft, which defines the physical boundaries of the new Transkei, makes provision for further land to be added to the Republic.

Promise

It is not known if this means that the Transkei has been promised land over and above that due to it in terms of the 1936 Land Act or whether this is included to cater for a possible amalgamation with the neighbouring Ciskei homeland.

The courts will have

jurisdiction over everyone living in the Transkei while the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa will hear and determine appeals from any decision of the Transkei Supreme Court.

The tribal land tenure system will be retained and parliament will not be allowed to alter the boundaries of any regional authority — except to include land added to the Transkei. The draft also lays down severe penalties for anyone convicted of violation the dignity of the State President.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS,

SUN. TIMES 22/12/76

WORDS... and still

the puzzle remains

LAND, said the Minister, tends to be an emotional issue. And certainly the Port St Johns land deals — involving as they have White land going Black, speculators and the rights of the widowed and the sick — have been no exception.

But emotions can only be cooled by an adequate watering of facts. During the last 10 days in Parliament the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, his erstwhile Deputy, Mr Bram Raubenheimer, and numerous Opposition members have devoted thousands of words and more than three hours of debate to the "facts" of the Port St Johns land deals. And yet emotions run high, in many questions remain unanswered.

Until they are the Port St Johns puzzle will not go away. An examination of Hansard reveals the full extent of the Government's answers to the questions that have plagued the public's mind — and of the puzzle that remains.

After two years
● How has the Government justified paying 10 times the municipal valuation for one property and eight times the other — bought two years previously?

MR. BOTHA: "The Department had followed the procedure laid down in a White Paper tabled in Parliament in 1964. There is no chance of people — looking at the purchase price as a means of valuing the properties and adding percentages. The White Paper says very clearly that there must be an adjustment committee and the following elements of a

Fleur de Villiers



places. For that reason I will not lay the valuation lists upon the table" (Part Appropriation debate). In question time on the previous Friday Mr Botha refused to give the assessed value of each property, saying: "The nature of the required information is confidential and it is not considered in the public interest to divulge the particulars concerned."

Other properties
● Do the prices paid now indicate that the value of other Port St Johns properties have doubled overnight to R30-million?

for it. There was a valuation and I will not argue that they (Schoeman and Henning) got a lot of money, but there was a valuation and we avoided court costs through the procedure we followed. "There was no nepotism and all preference that was there was for our own interests. No one has suffered; actually all the other people who have properties there can still offer their properties for sale and all transactions will be approached in the same way as the case was with these properties" (Part Appropriation debate).

Leasing back

● Why was Mr Henning allowed to lease back the highly profitable property at R5 000 a year — less than half per cent of the purchase price, when other people say they would have paid much more?

MR BOTHA: "The rental was based on financial statements. It was a condition of the sale that the property be leased back by the previous owner or

consequences" (Question time).

MR. RAUBENHEIMER: "The land was not leased back for five years. It was done at a stage when we did not have people to take over the management and then it was approved that they could lease it back for five years or until the Department was in a position to take it over."

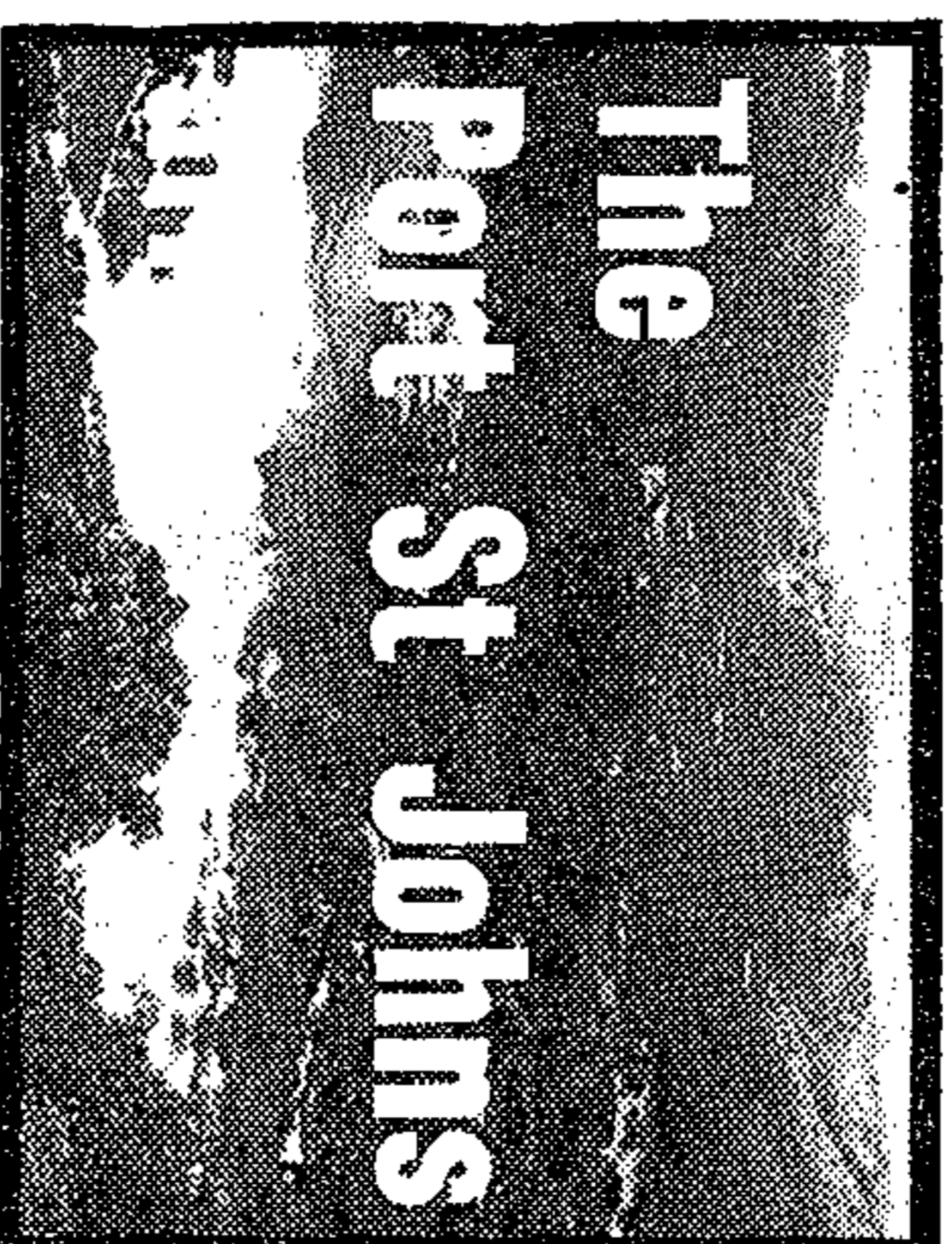
"We must see what is the best we can do to the best advantage, but it is a large undertaking and you can't push people in from outside" (Part Appropriation debate).

MR BOTHA: "A lot of blatant lies have been told in public and in this House over the leasing. I don't know where people suck all these things out of their thumbs. There was never any suggestion that the property could be leased for five years. It stands clearly typed in the agree-

ment that it will be leased to Henning for as long as we wish to lease it to him. We have already been in touch with the XDC (Xt Die Development Corporation) in the best interests in the best interests



MR BRAAM RAUBENHEIMER



is on that basis only that the rental of R5 000 must be seen. It was not meant as a business proposition, but as a temporary measure to look after it for us. "It was based on the man's financial statements, that which he can make out of it temporarily" (Part Appropriation debate).

Advised to stop

● Why were Professor Schoeman and Mr Henning told ahead of Parliament that Port St Johns was becoming Black?

MR BOTHA: "Schoeman and Henning separately approached the Department and the Deputy Minister in connection with their companies after it had become clear to them that the incorporation of Port St Johns in the Bar-tu homeland area had come strongly under discussion. They came to inform us of their position there and of the one fact that was for us of extreme importance; that was that township development was under way. We advised them to stop it, because it would involve higher costs. One does not know what those township services cost. It could cost

further other people could have bought premises before they had got transfer and when they received transfer we could sit with a whole horde of owners in that township with whom we would have had to deal. "We regarded it in the best interest of the trust owners... for this reason we asked them not to proceed. It is difficult for me to tell the House how much money we saved through putting a stop to the development of the township."

"The position remained until the decision of Parliament came. After Parliament had made its decision we gave instructions for the valuation to proceed" (Part Appropriation debate). MR. RAUBENHEIMER: "When it became known that it was being considered to incorporate Port St Johns, certain people — not Henning, but certainly Schoeman — came and asked what they must do. "I have said this in the newspapers. After consultation with the Minister and the department I informed Schoeman and told him: 'I think that it is in the best interest

interest to stop this development because it will cost the taxpayer money if we have to buy. If you do that we will in time give you priority."

No priority

● Did the Department of Bantu Administration deviate from its own priority system instead of buying out truly urgent cases?

MR BOTHA: "There is no priority scheme for Port St Johns. But there is for the whole of the Transkei, laid down by nobody other than myself. And the priority scheme applied to the whole of the Transkei, of which Port St Johns is a part. "The priority which we gave to the two companies was in our own interests and not the buyers'. It was not in their interests, if time gave you priority."

"It might have been important for them from their standpoint, but we have to do with our standpoint. We wanted to prevent those areas being developed, and therefore it was in our own interests that we decided to buy these properties with the funds that were available and were held for that. "And all the other people are just as subject to the general priority position that applies there. We look at invalids, people who can no longer work and estate cases" (Part Appropriation debate).

Stupid Pressmen

● Why the personal negotiations with Mr Raubenheimer when the departmental circular stated that the property had to be offered on

prescribed forms sent to the magistrate at Port St Johns?

MR BOTHA: "The forms were not handed to the magistrate because they were handed to us directly — and what of it?"

"Does the honourable Member and those stupid little newspapermen who don't know what they are writing about think that the magistrate at Port St Johns deals with the forms?"

"He is purely the local representative for the local people; the owner fills in the forms and gives them to the magistrate. He sends it just like that to us.

"These forms are received by the magistrate purely in transit. These people filled in the forms in Pretoria, where the negotiations took place" (Part Appropriation debate).

Preference

● How does Mr Raubenheimer explain reports that he contradicted himself by first saying that he had ordered priority for the deals, then denying it?

MR RAUBENHEIMER: "I told the people that we would give them preference, but now it is being said that I said 'top priority'. People always try to give things a twist.

"I said that these people would get preference because they had co-operated in the country's interests.

"I did not say that they would get high preference, although it is now being made out that I did say it. One gets probably certain differences in degree, but all these things are being used to blacken people and sow suspicion."

Still waiting

THERE it is — the questions and the answers on the Great Port St Johns Debate.

There were other answers — like how the valuers went into the finest details, how they measured the walls on the buildings on the properties, measured and counted the shelves in the shop and mentioned the number of toilets and wash basins.

Mr Botha took great delight in telling Parliament how the valuers went about their work. But he never told Parliament the valuation — that was "not in the public interest".

So there are other questions still waiting for an answer. And the puzzle remains.

namely, the land value, the value of improvements and goodwill. Those three things we valued and taking them into consideration we came to a price. "If the purchase price were to be used as a basis, you must remember that the man bought bare land. Now we have to do with a surveyed township which still has to be proclaimed. Must this fact not be taken into consideration? In both cases the prices (R1 212 967 for Henning and R800 000 for Schoeman) were within the valuation.

"The Honourable Members can giggle just as they like, but I cannot make the intrinsic details known because it would hinder us in hundreds of other transactions in the Transkei, Giskei, Port St Johns included — and many other

MR M. C. BOTHA
no priority scheme

MR BOTHA: "There has been talk of extravagance and it is said that the land cost a lot, but we got value

Bantu Trust may consider necessary.

"If it had not been let immediately the property would have been left uncupied at that time with all the usual undesirable

them that they must prepare themselves to take over that property as a going business concern. "In other words, we leased it to that person to care for it for us and it

"Members must remember that if these township proclamations were further finalised all these buyers, one after another, could have got transfer. "If the process had gone

can't give you any assurance because Parliament must still decide. "When Parliament has decided we can talk further. But I think it will be in your own

Preference was shown,

says Hughes

MR T. GRAY HUGHES (UP Griqualand East) said this week that the Government had given preference to two Port St Johns land speculators when needy cases there had been overlooked. This fact remained despite all that had been said in the parliamentary debate on the subject.

Mr Hughes, who led the Opposition attack on the Government over the land deals, said he had also been told that one-third of Professor Schoeman's property — for which the Government paid R800 000 — consisted of land on a steep slope varying from four to six metres in 10.

"I know of a widow of 83 and others in Port St Johns who are desperate because they have been overlooked by the Government. They include business men whose incomes have dropped because of lack of development. If Schoeman and Henning were pressed by their creditors for money owing in respect of this property, the Government could have met those creditors as it did in other cases.

"The attitude of the two Ministers has been one of arrogance and disdain of any criticism of the manner in which they spend public funds."

There was no doubt, Mr Hughes said, that property values in Port St Johns should increase several hundred per cent if the basis of the calculations used in this sale were applied.



MR T. GRAY HUGHES
Ministers were arrogant.

Despite the emphasis the Minister had placed on the possibility of township development, there had been no possibility of a township being proclaimed on the land, Mr Hughes said. It had not been developed anywhere near the stage where the province could have proclaimed it.

The department had not carried out the rules laid

down in its own procedure and its excuse did not hold water. There had been no reason for haste or the preference shown, said Mr Hughes.

22/2/16

27 hotels
taken
by XDC

6/2/76
NM
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.

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Migrants—Transkei's lifeblood

MIGRANT labour will be the lifeblood of the Transkei when it becomes independent in October, tying it to South Africa like a placenta linking a foetus to the womb.

An analysis of the Transkei's gross national income by Benbo underlines the indispensable role of migrant labour in the homeland economy.

Migrant labourers contribute nearly 70 per cent of the national income — or, to put it in starker terms, nearly R7 in every R10.

The trend, moreover, is toward increasing dependence on the earnings of migrant labourers in South Africa. In 1960 migrant labour contributed less than half of the national income. By 1970 the contribution had risen to 68,5 per cent.

The importance of migrant labour is re-emphasised when a closer look is taken at the breakdown of the Black Transkeian population.

According to the 1970 census, there were nearly

● **MIGRANT labourers are the most important contributors to the national income of the Transkei, according to a Bureau for Economic Research into Bantu Development survey of the territory released yesterday.** PATRICK LAURENCE reports. DM 3/3/76

3-million Black Transkeians. Of that total, about 1,6-million were permanently resident in the Transkei and about 1,4-million permanently settled in South Africa.

In 1973 migrant labourers earned R283,5-million, or more than R10-million more than the R273,1-million earned by the "continually absent Transkeian citizens" in South Africa.

As Blacks in South Africa generally earn more than migrant labourers, the comparison gives some idea of the extent of the inflow of Transkeians to South Africa as migrant labourers.

Of the economically active Transkeians who find work in the Transkei itself, 78,5 per cent are "em-

ployed" in the agricultural sector of the economy.

But as most of those in agriculture are subsistence peasant farmers who are unable to make ends meet, their income has to be subsidised by the sale of their labour to South Africa.

As Benbo observes: "Plant production does not meet the internal demand for food in the Transkei and staple food still has to be supplemented regularly from the rest of South Africa."

But money has to be found to buy the imported food and hence the flow of migrant labourers to South Africa.

More than 20 years ago the Tomlinson Commission spoke of "sub-maintenance or poverty-level" farming

in the reserves and pressed for urgent action.

The rising importance of migrant labour in the Transkei shows that underlying economic realities have changed little, in spite of advance towards separate development-style independence on the political front.

To provide work for its peoples the Transkei has to create 26 300 work opportunities annually — or see them enter the already swollen stream of migrant labourers heading for South Africa.

Benbo quotes some statistics which illustrate how far the Transkei is from providing work for the annual inflow of its people on to the labour market — let alone providing work for people living in South Africa, which Dr Verwoerd predicted would begin in 1978.

In the first 10 years of its existence the Xhosa Development Corporation — specially created to stimulate economic growth — provided less than 8 000 industrial jobs for Black Transkeians.

Establishment of industries in the Transkei was — and is — held out as the great answer to the need to provide more work opportunities for the growing population.

Equally important are figures relating to what economists describe as the "multiplier effect" — the belief that the creation of one industrial job generates further jobs.

South African Government officials have talked of one industrial job generating two other jobs but Benbo reports that the multiplier effect in the two largest towns, Umtata and Butterworth, was less than 1,4.

The White Paper which accompanied the Promotion of the Bantu Self Government Act of 1959 — a key separate development law — spoke of creating homogeneous homelands for the different African peoples or "national units".

The Transkei is regarded as a model for separate development theorists, but Benbo quotes figures which show that it will be far from becoming a homogeneous homeland for the Xhosa "national unit."

Of the 1,6-million Transkeian Blacks, more than 83 500 or nearly 45 per cent are not Xhosa-speaking.

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② 200

CISKEI F.M. 6/2/76 Home — sweet — home?

The Ciskei may have great natural beauty to offer the visiting tourist, but economically it has as yet little to offer those who have to live there.

This much emerges from a useful *Economic Review* of this Bantustan published last week by the Bureau for Economic Research re Bantu Development (Benbo). With the recent cession of the Glen Grey and Herschel areas to the Transkei, the Ciskei has an African population of 346 000. Another 411 000 Xhosas whom government identifies with the Ciskei do not live there at all.

Per capita monthly income generated in the Ciskei was a paltry R3,03 in 1973. The earnings of the 53 000 Ciskei residents who commute daily to work on the lone railway line to the King Williams' Town and East London areas pushes that figure up to R7,54.

The total income of Africans living in the Ciskei was R51,9m in 1973. Migrants from the Ciskei — ie people working on long-term contracts in the common area — earned R25,5m.

Some development has occurred in the territory. GDP rose 71% between 1965-66 and 1971-72 to R21,2m, giving a *per capita* GDP of R40. Community, social and personal services contributed 56,7% to GDP; agriculture, hunting and fishing 18,6%; transport, storage and communication 11,5%; and other activities 13,2%.

The trend is for the contribution of the subsistence and private sectors to decline relative to that of the public sector, which has increased sharply since the SA Bantu Trust (SABT) started developing the Bantustans in the early Sixties. The SABT remains the largest investor, with about R42,4m from 1960 to 1972, followed by the Ciskei government, with about 22% of present investment.

The Ciskei government still gets about 80% of its revenue from Pretoria. Between 1972 and 1975 it spent R82,6m — mainly on the provision of educational and social service facilities.

At the same time, the SABT spent R48,2m, mainly on land for consolidation and resettlement. The Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) spent R23,6m on the creation of job opportunities.

What effect has this investment had?



Dad's in Jo'burg where the money is . . .

The value of crops has trebled since 1971-2.

There has been little effect on animal production.

There are no industrial growth points, though small-scale development of industrial areas has begun at Dimbaza and Sada. So far, 324 Xhosas have been provided with jobs through the XDC on the agency system. Against this, Sada has a population of 21 000 and Dimbaza 9 000.

The tertiary sector remains primitive: 9% of it is made up by general and patent medicine dealers, and 10% by eating houses and cafes. It provides employment for about 1 300, according to Benbo.

The XDC has made loans to business-

men totalling R1,4m.

The local multiplier effect is negligible. Cash leaks out into the nearby "White" areas which offer better services and a greater variety of goods.

About 8 000 Africans will enter the labour market in the Ciskei over 1974-76. Only a small proportion of these will find work there. Another 4 000 or so will do so in the common area.

So, it appears the Ciskei will remain an economic satellite of the rest of SA for many years to come. But economists at Benbo remain optimistic: if the cash leak can be plugged, and the rich agricultural land in the newly acquired Fish River Valley properly exploited, then the picture could change.

But it's a very big if.

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(2) ~~183~~

RDM 11/2/76
Seaweed factory

BUTTERWORTH in the Transkei has been chosen as the site for Southern Africa's first seaweed processing factory.

A contract has been signed between the Xhosa Development Corporation and Taurus Chemical Manufacturing Co of Randburg.

Taurus chemicals has negotiated with an overseas scientist to provide technical know-how to extract algenic acid and other algenates from seaweed.

Similar plants are in operation in Europe and America.

Taurus Chemicals is constructing a pilot plant to adapt the European process, and the extraction plant should be in production in early 1977.

The contract involves an investment of more than R1-million and will provide jobs for about 200 Xhosas.

Algenic acid and its salts are used in the manufacture of margarine, beer, all powdered soft drinks,

lubricating grease, solid fuel, cosmetic preparation and a wide variety of industrial processes.

Seaweed will be shipped to the Transkei from the West Coast of South Africa.

S.A. Digest - 20/2/76.

BANTU AFFAIRS

XDC BOOSTS TRANSKEI

The Xhosa Development Corporation's (XDC) profits for the year ending March 31, 1975, almost trebled that of the previous year, rising from R723 000 to R2,002-million, according to the 10th annual report of the corporation.

During the year under review, the corporation's share capital was increased from R40,2-million to R63,7-million, which included about R8-million to buy the Border Passenger Transport.

According to the report, special attention was paid during the year to establishing more 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 Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, said that today, ten years after the establishment of the XDC, Transkei's commercial and industrial growth was assured, largely through the initiative of the XDC.

He said that more than 12 100 new jobs had been created while Blacks had taken over 474 retail trading outlets and acquired interests in many other projects.

HOMELANDS' CORPORATIONS

Four development corporations for the Black homelands have already been established and a further four are being established, according to the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

Originally only the Bantu Investment Corporation and the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) were concerned with the development of the eight homelands. Now each homeland will have its own corporation.

The development corporation for Bophuthatswana held its inaugural meeting on 1 August 1975, and the corresponding meetings for Venda, Qwa-Qwa and Gazankulu followed on 12

December 1975. Directors' meetings were then held. Each corporation has 10 directors, of whom five are Black. The Black directors are appointed from a list compiled by the respective homeland's legislative assembly.

Separate corporations are now also being established for Lebowa, KwaZulu, Transkei and Ciskei. Those for Transkei and Ciskei replace the XDC, which provided for the entire Xhosa nation.



Hoofstad
About R300 000 has been spent on a publication to celebrate Transkei's independence in October this year. The book, which has been approved by Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, contains a comprehensive history of the Xhosa people, as well as a detailed survey of Transkei on the eve of its independence. About 20 000 copies are to be printed, a limited number of which will be luxury leather-bound editions with illuminated margins. Half of the 320 pages both in the standard and luxury editions will be full-colour illustrations. Here Mr Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, examines a draft copy of the book. Left is the publisher, Mr Chris van Rensburg, and at right the editor, Mr B. P. J. Erasmus

(1) 101
(2) 103

Transkei gets

2 201

TRANSKEIANS working and living in South Africa will be protected by an agreement between the two governments when the Transkei becomes independent in October.

labour

Reliable sources said this week that the agreement would be far broader than the labour pacts between South Africa and Malawi and Mozambique.

and

It will provide for certain minimum controls by Umtata over Transkeians in South Africa.

It will also allow at least part of their income tax to be paid directly to the Transkei Government.

tax pact

Migratory workers' taxes, formerly paid to the South African Government, will be an important source of income for the new state's treasury.

By NICHOLAS VAN OUDTSHOORN

Protection

It is understood that this agreement was drawn up at the insistence of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei. It had become clear no legal protection could be given to Transkeian citizens working in South Africa in the new constitution.

Negotiations are taking place to admit the Transkeian Republic as a full member of the customs union between South Africa, Botswana and

Swaziland.

Should this happen — and these African states cannot afford to withdraw — they would be forced to give at least de facto recognition to the Transkei as a sovereign state.

Transkei citizens will have dual citizenship for a while after independence. In constitutional law they will be classed as Transkeian citizens, but in terms of international law they will all be considered citizens of

both the Republic of the Transkei and South Africa.

This dual citizenship is considered only temporary until the Transkei has achieved international recognition.

Whites who plan to remain in the Transkei after independence will also have dual citizenship but they can take out full Transkeian citizenship after the interim period.

Giant tent town

A VAST tent town to house more than 12 000 Xhosas, thousands of Whites and more than 300 journalists and television crews from all over the world is to be put up in Umtata for the independence celebrations from October 23 to 27.

There are only five hotels in Umtata and it is understood that all the rooms will be taken by VIPs.

The Chief Information Officer for the Transkeian Government, Mr G. J. G. Geldenhuys, this week gave details of the events

for the visitors

planned for the celebration week.

On October 23 there will be a soccer final and boxing match. Next (Sunday) there will be a special interdenominational church service.

In the afternoon VIPs will arrive.

Banquet

It is not yet known who will represent South Africa, but the delegation will arrive on the Monday. That night a State banquet will be held at an hotel in Umtata at which the South African representative will formally give the territory its new status in terms of the Transkei Act, which will sever it now from South Africa. At five minutes to mid-

Black federation our aim says George ^{DD} 1/3/76



Chief George . . . no more pass books

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Federation of all the homelands was the ultimate aim of the Transkei.

This was said by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, at a rally attended by more than 200 people at Ginsberg, here yesterday.

The Transkei was struggling for the decolonisation of its land and the liberation of its people, he said.

"We regret that we got our independence before amalgamation with our brothers in the Ciskei."

Chief George said there was an agreement that Transkei citizens would carry identity cards after independence and would not be asked for passes (reference books) when

they visited or worked in the Republic.

They would, he said, get the very decent and dignified treatment accorded to citizens of another state.

Every black man wanted liberation and they only differed in the means they used for achieving this.

"Mandela, Sisulu etc wanted liberation and fought for it. They are now languishing in prison."

"There are people who are content with making a noise but not doing anything positive for their liberation. Mandela can only be free when we talk with Vorster as a state demanding the release of our people," he said.

Chief George said there were people who criticised and insulted people who participated in the homelands policy and yet those people have not achieved their own freedom.

Members of Saso, BPC, ANC should not attack or insult members of TNIP, CNP because they have not been successful in their so called struggle.

The Minister of Education, Mr A. Jonas, said the Transkei would be a non-racial state but "whites must know that a black man will govern the Transkei after independence."

He said they aimed to

join the Organisation for African Unity.

Mr Jonas said the Transkei needed teachers desperately because of the introduction of compulsory education.

"In the whole of Africa there is no state that has educated its people more than the Transkei. When there was Africanisation we had no problem of finding the manpower because we had our own graduates."

"We have been accused of luring teachers to the Transkei and I can say it now that we shall continue doing this because a young state needs all the experienced people. This applies to nurses and clerks as well," he said.

Mr Jonas said a site was ready for the building of the Transkei university and the university recently opened, was a step towards their own university.

"We cannot as an independent state have our children seeking education elsewhere," he said.

Mr C. Diko, said there could never be any opposition against independence because all blacks hated the divide and rule policy which came with whites who were afraid of the unity of blacks.

He said the Transkeians and Ciskeians should not fight over minor issues as they were one people who should not be divided by colonialists. — DDR.

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'Cold-shoulder' for Transkei

CAPR TIMES 13/3/76 Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The Transkei's chances of recognition by anybody remain perilously near to nil, with six months to go to independence, a survey of attitudes has revealed.

Diplomats of all shades indicate that they will be heavily influenced by Black Africa's stance, and point to the Organization of African Unity's condemnation of the idea.

On top of this, Western officials warn that the build-up of Southern African tension is going to hit

hard at the Transkei's hopes of economic support off-setting a diplomatic cold shoulder.

"There's that old, post-Sharpeville feeling about," said one. "Business men are going to be very chary about putting their money in that direction right now."

The last definitive action here was a whopping 100-0 denunciation of the Transkei and the Bantustan programme in the General Assembly's special political committee.

Eight key Western powers abstained in the face of the strong language used — "but that's a long, long way from recognition," a British spokesman said on Thursday.

The spokesman appeared with the full text of Deputy Foreign Secretary David Ennals' Wednesday statement that British recognition was "unlikely", but not one question was raised on the issue at his weekly briefing — a clear indication of the attitude here that the possibility is too remote to discuss.

No matter how real the manifestations of Transkei independence appear as they emerge, two formidable barriers are being cited as standing in the way of any official salutes.

Its creation is an integral stage in the doctrine of apartheid, probably the single most condemned practice in the 30 years of the UN.

Against this background, Transkei diplomats are now prowling the United States and other crucial places, lobbying for their cause.

The US State Department will say only that the question of recognition has not yet arisen. But privately officials admit no great joy over the obvious headaches ahead.

For example, the Transkei's men here have South African diplomatic status. How will independence affect that status?

Last month the first of many incidents ahead ruffled Washington's African diplomatic circles, when Botswana's ambassador made obvious at a party also attended by the Transkei's Mr Tsepo Letlaka his long-known personal sympathies for Chief Matanzima.

A Botswana official immediately rushed around town, stressing the ambassador's attitude was not official policy and that Botswana would definitely not recognize the Transkei.

Transkei-ekonomie gesond, sê BENBO

WANNEER die Transkei op 26 Oktober vanjaar sy volle onafhanklikheid van die Republiek verkry, sal dié land — finansiëel en ekonomies baie gesond — met opregte trots sy plek kan inneem as lid van die familie van Suider-Afrikaanse state.

Die Transkei het in die laaste jaar baie goed ontwikkel en die algemene verwagting van kenners is dat hy, ná onafhanklikheid, nog vinniger gaan ontwikkel.

Die Buro vir Ekonomiese Navorsing insake Bantoe-ontwikkeling (BENBO), oorhandig Dinsdag 'n omvattende ekonomiese verslag oor die Transkei aan opperhoof Kaiser D. Matanzima, hoofminister van die Transkei. Dié verslag sal aantoon hoe sterk die tuisland nou al is en wat in die toekoms van hom verwag kan word.

Dát die Transkei ekonomies gesond moet wees, bewys die feit dat Suid-Afrika in die afgelope nege jaar swat R500 miljoen se hulp aan die tuisland gegee het. Die prentjie wat BENBO Dinsdag aan die wêreld

gaan wys, sal klein maar gesonde departementetoon.

Met die landbou gaan dit waarskynlik minder goed, maar die potensiaal is geweldig, want die Transkei is al die 'spens' van Suider-Afrika genceem.

Dit wil nie sê dat die Transkei ná onafhanklikheid nie groeipyne en verskeie probleme sal ondervind nie. Dit gebeur met elke ontwikkelende land. Sulke probleme kan veral opduik op die gebied van die trekwerkerstelsel, die omligting van die moderne landbou en die motivering en opleiding van Khosa-bestuurslui wat die Transkeise ekonomie in die regte ban moet hou.

Die bruto nasionale inkomste van die Transkei

het veral in die afgelope vyf jaar sterk toegeneem teen 'n koers van meer as 15 persent per jaar. Die styging per kop van die bevolking, wat nou sowat twee miljoen beloop, is waarskynlik meer as 10 persent per jaar.

Na die onafhanklikheidswording van die Transkei sal die volgende nuwe lid van die state van Suider-Afrika waarskynlik Bophuthatswana, die tuisland net noord van Pretoria, wees

BENBO publiseer ekonomiese oorsigte van al die tuislande. Dié oor Bophuthatswana, Kwa-Zulu en die Ciskei het reeds verskyn. Dié verslag, saam met dié oor die Transkei, kan by BENBO, Posbus 2312, Pretoria, bestel word en kos R2 elk.

Transkei.

The Transkei is soon to become Africa's newest independent state. As it prepares for its great day The Star took a searching look at what was happening in the territory and at what its people thought about it all. In the first of three articles LANGA SKOSANA and TOM DUFF reveal the confusion and rush surrounding the independence preparations.

— it's a frantic race for I-Day

Star 10/3/76

A frantic race against time is taking place in the Transkei as arrangements are made for the territory's independence celebrations in October. Complications which have arisen could put a severe damper on the festivities.

Transkeian and South African government officials interviewed during the past week agreed that the celebrations would play a major role in helping the Transkei to gain recognition from major Western and African countries.

However, some of these officials expressed fears that not all the facilities for the celebrations would be completed on time.

Their major headache at the moment is probably the delay in the building of the 120-room Holiday Inn on the edge of the town.

This luxury hotel would almost double the amount of hotel accommodation available in Umtata — and like other hotels in the town, it was fully booked for the independence celebration period almost a year in advance.

It is due to house many of the hundreds of dignitaries — local and foreign — who have been invited to the festivities.

Rain, rain

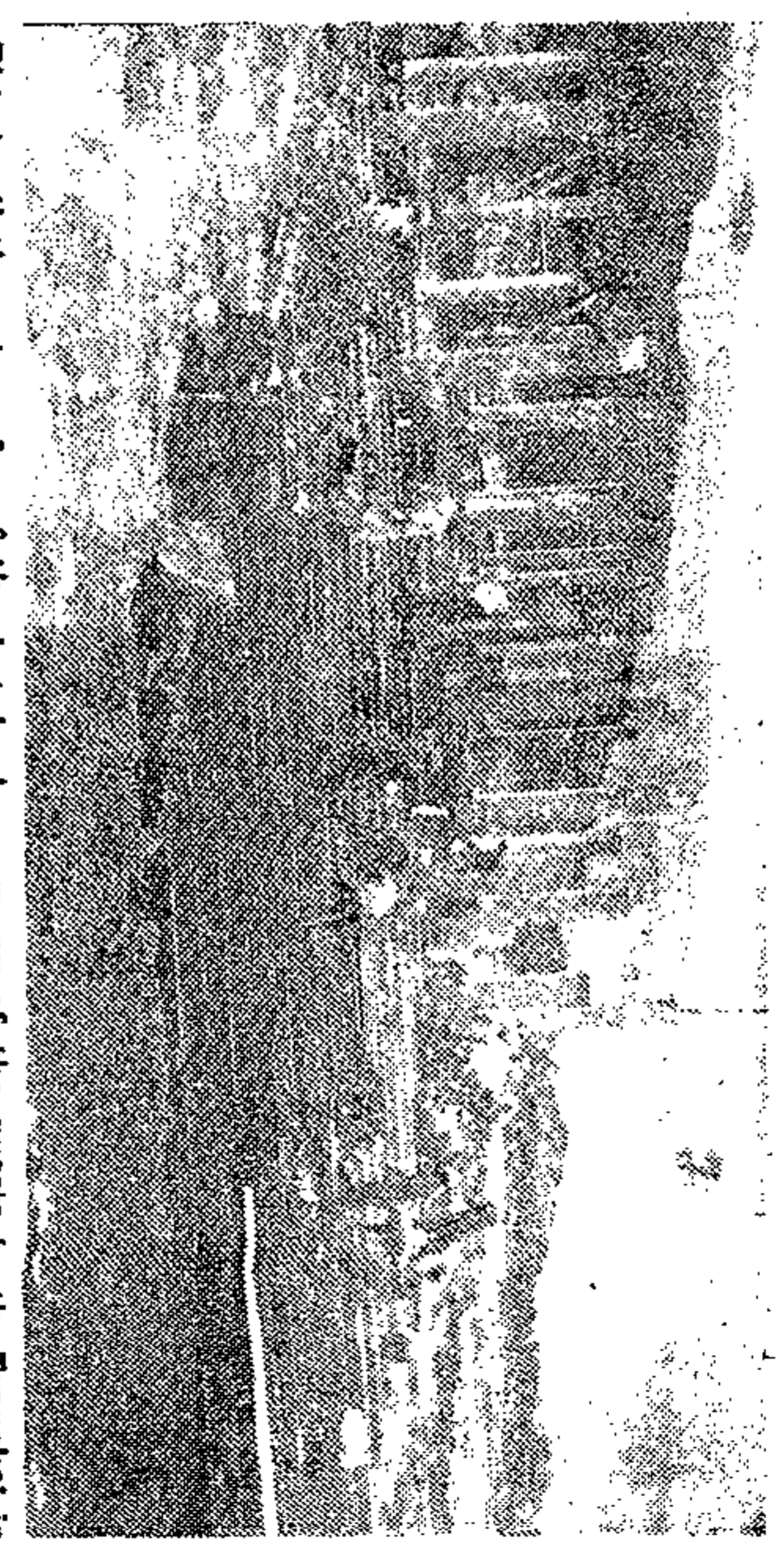
However, the building of this hotel has bogged down due to continuous heavy rains. According to one South African government official, there have only been about 20 working days at the hotel site during the past two months because of the rains. Workmen are still busy laying the hotel's foundations, and a curtain of rain was received from senior men on the site when they were asked if the hotel would be completed on time.

"They've just got to have it ready," said one South African government official. He added that the builders faced a stiff penalty if the hotel was not built by the time the celebrations started.

One project which will not be completed on time

is a massive international sports stadium outside Umtata. It was to be an important focal point of the celebrations. Instead, temporary stands to seat about 30 000 people are to be put up around a stadium in the town. The cost of providing this temporary seating could run into hundreds of thousands of rands — and take up a large slice of the money being budgeted for the celebrations.

There are also fears that the R16-million palace being built for the Transkeian State President will not be completed for the celebrations.



This is all there is so far of the hotel where many of the guests to the Transkei independence celebrations are supposed to stay. Can it be completed on time?

Banquets

Another matter which is causing concern is a suitable venue for two State banquets which are to be held during the festivities. Officials in Umtata admit that a suitable venue has not yet been found, but they say they are confident that this problem will be overcome.

One example of this race against time is the rapid speed at which work is progressing on a R13.5-million building in Umtata which will house several government departments.

This building would normally take about four years to complete. It is being built in the space of about 15 months. "I think we are breaking some kind of world record," says Mr P Jager, secretary of the Transkeian department of roads and works.

This building will not be wholly completed by independence, but officials in Umtata are satisfied that it will be in fit

shape to be used as a Press centre for the hundreds of journalists who will attend the independence celebrations.

They are also hoping that a new automatic exchange will have been completed by October. The existing exchange cannot handle the present load. "It will be chaotic if this new automatic exchange is not installed," says an official. "If it is not, very few stories are going to reach the outside world."

Meanwhile, a close, and often anxious watch is being kept on several key projects which are needed for the celebrations:

● A R2-million international airport outside Umtata. Refuelling and air-traffic control facilities need to be provided at this airport to cope with the many aircraft which will carry guests to the festivities.

● A massive tent-town to house about 12 000 Transkeian citizens. In spite of fears that there may be a shortage of tents, celebration organisers insist that they will have

enough. They also say that they will be able to provide adequate water, food, sanitation and medical care for people in the tent town.

● A military base to accommodate the newly-formed Transkeian army.

Press train

● A special train which will be brought to Umtata to house about 150 foreign journalists who will cover the celebrations. When the South African Department of Foreign Affairs told the Transkei Government to expect at least 150 foreign journalists there was a minor panic because all the hotels were fully booked. However, the journalists will now be flown to East London, where they will board their hotel on wheels, which will be shunted on

to a sideline at Umtata station.

Speaking about the problems faced in organising the celebrations, Chief George Matanzima, the Transkeian Minister of Justice, says: "I don't know how we are going to manage... there is so much to be done."

Officials organising the celebrations take a more optimistic view. "There is so much to organise: events ranging from sporting fixtures to tribal dancing, from flag-raising ceremonies to gun salutes.

Timing

"It's something like producing a play. Halfway through rehearsals you get to the stage where everything seems to be completely and utterly chaotic, but somehow everything eventually works out," says one official.

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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.)

(1) 103
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The Natal Mercury, Wednesday, March 3, 1976.

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) 103
(2) 105

Farm price doubled in two years ^{DD.} 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, but offered to sell it to the State if the area was going black.

"He wrote back and said the government was not thinking of buying properties in the area, in spite of all the rumours," Mr Attwell said.

"Some time later, offers were then called for, and I offered my farm. Valuers came in in November 1974 and told us offers would be made

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 EAU 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 those who could prove ill health, financial embarrassment or being in a badly placed area.

"Exactly how the State will test these is the big question."

Mr Odendaal said the government was entitled to buy any farm adjoining a released area. These were called "A farms" and were bought in case of consolidation. — DDR.

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2/105

- 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 R378 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 Baskens 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

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

"The mind is capable of eradicating any disease" was hopelessly incorrect, as though diseases such as typhoid, malaria and smallpox had been beaten, others such as cancer, coronary thrombosis and diabetes had been developed by nature to take their place.

Medical research was therefore of prime importance and was the domain of the man with imagination, courage and abiding patience.

The research society's meetings will continue until midday tomorrow and will cover a wide range of subjects under the central theme "The medical and social challenge facing a transitional society."

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CHIEF KAISER

DP plea to Botha for referendum

UMTATA — The Democratic Party has launched its campaign against Transkei independence with a letter to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

The letter, signed by the national leader, Mr H. B. Ncokazi, and the national secretary, Mr W. Pupuma, calls for a referendum

before independence.

"Though we are mindful of the fact the Transkei parliament opted for independence by a majority vote, we feel an important political undertaking of this nature should get the approval of the citizens.

"We feel your department should prevail on the Transkei Government to arrange for a referendum to give the Transkeians a chance to decide just as whites were given a chance in 1960 to decide whether they wanted a Republic.

"We feel we must make this appeal on behalf of these defenceless victims of Chief Matanzima's ambitions and empty promises."

The writers point out that the adversaries of Africa, and of South Africa in particular, were doing their best to exploit the sufferings of blacks for their own political and military ends.

They call on the Prime Minister to convene, as a matter of urgency, a national convention to discuss the future of South Africa.

"Mr Vorster has said that in these testing times, South Africans need to stand together as never before. We agree with him. We appeal for one united democratic South Africa where all people participate in decision making regardless of race, colour and creed.

"The survival of this country, its normalcy and peace hinge on the serious consideration of this fact."

— DDR.

Matanzima: we'll fight Leftists

UMTATA — The Transkei would resist infiltration of Leftist ideologies and would deal firmly with any revolutionary movements, Chief Kaiser Matanzima said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting in Kentani to explain independence, the Chief Minister said Africa faced the prospect of becoming the battlefield of east and west.

The Transkei would join the other black states of Africa in their struggle to resist recolonisation by communists and fascist powers of the east.

"With other Southern states of Africa, black and white, our country will

stand firm in the maintenance of stability and peaceful co-existence."

Meanwhile, former leader of the Transkei opposition Democratic Party, Mr K. M. N. Guzana, announced yesterday he would stand as an independent candidate in the Transkei general elections before independence.

Mr Guzana was ousted from leadership by Mr H. B. Ncokazi, an accountant with a transport company, at the party's national congress in January.

This left the DP without a leader in the TLA as Mr Ncokazi is not a sitting member.—SAPA.

DP forecasts a racist Transkei

26/2/76 DD
 UMTATA — It was clear the Transkei would be a political satellite of South Africa after independence, and apartheid maintained at all costs, the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr H. B. Ncokazi, said yesterday.

He was commenting on reports that laws such as the Immorality Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Terrorism Act and Proclamation R400 were not to be excised from the Transkei Constitution.

"Chief Matanzima must stop bluffing the people that after independence the Transkei will be a non-racial state," he said. "It will be a racial state with racial laws and security

laws that have already made South Africa look like a police state."

Mr Ncokazi said he had information the Transkei Government together with the recently ousted executive of the Democratic Party were trying to have the South African Government take action against him.

He had several visits from policemen who told him they had been sent by the Butterworth Special Branch who in turn had been instructed from East London to find out exactly where he stayed.

"They can do what they will to me," he said. "But they can be certain that it won't bring any credit on the Transkei." — DDR.



CHIEF NDAMASE

5 DP members change sides

DD 11/3/76

UMTATA — The Transkei opposition suffered its biggest ever setback yesterday when Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase of Western Pondoland and four of his followers announced they were crossing to the government side.

Chief Ndamase is the son of the late Chief Victor Poto, founder and first leader of the Democratic Party.

His region, Western Pondoland, has always staunchly backed the party and rejected

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's drive to independence.

Chief Ndamase has committed himself many times against independence for the Transkei and has spoken out strongly against fragmentation of South Africa.

The impending split first came into the open when, at the DP congress early this year, Chief Ndamase said more and more people in his region now welcomed the idea of independence.

Mr Ramsay Madikizela, who has been opposition leader Mr Knowledge Guzana's deputy in the Legislative Assembly for years, also said he was in a

difficult position as the people of Ngqeleni were now solidly backing independence.

When Mr Guzana was ousted as party leader by the younger and more radical Mr Hector Ncokazi, several other of his closest supporters seemed to be wavering as well. Among these were Mr Harold Zibi, of Mount Fletcher, and Chief Douglas Ndamase.

The turning point came two weeks ago when a mass meeting of 3 000 chiefs and tribesmen from Western Pondoland — the Libode, Ngqeleni and Port St Johns districts — resolved "unanimously" to accept independence for the Transkei.

Chief Ndamase said yesterday the meeting was called to find out what the Pondos felt about independence and about the future of the DP.

"It turned out I was alone in opposing independence," he said. "It was well known that the people of Port St Johns were in favour and there was also support in Ngqeleni. But both Ngqeleni and Libode turned out wholly in favour of independence."

Some of the leaders told him he would find himself "alone in abandoned kraal sites with Liliputians" if he did not fall in line with the voice of the pondos.

They said Paramount Chief Matanzima, leader of the ruling TNIP, was now talking their language of non-racialism and they rejected Mr Guzana's fine distinctions.

"Non-racialism and multi-racialism are like white mealie meal mixed with yellow mealie meal in one bag." There was no difference.

They unanimously agreed to leave the Democratic Party and join

the Transkei National Independence Party, Chief Ndamase said.

"I am your Paramount Chief by birth and by your will," he told them. "Today I am forced to accept your will, as the voice of my people the Pondos is final."

"May God be with us in our struggle for freedom; freedom of the black man in the Transkei, in the Republic, in Africa and in the whole world."

The Western Pondo leaders who will cross with Chief Ndamase are the newly nominated chief from Libode, Chief Sidamela Dlitamba, and three elected members, Chief Douglas Ndamase, Mr Elijah Ndamase and Mr Ramsay Madikizela.

The nominated chief from Ngqeleni, Chief Ferguson Gwadiasi, is already a member of the TNIP.

Chief Ndamase said he had told Paramount Chief Matanzima only yesterday of their decision and he had welcomed them all into the Government.

Chief Matanzima confirmed yesterday they had been accepted into the Government. But he would not comment further and promised to issue a statement today.

Mr Guzana said yesterday he had no intention of crossing the floor himself.

"I am still against independence and fragmentation," he said. "And in any case Chief Matanzima hasn't given any indication of what he means by non-racialism."

"I still don't know what he stands for."

"You don't jump into a lake without finding out its depth first."

But he was sure he would not be Leader of the Opposition when the Assembly convened next week. — DDR.

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France expected to recognise Transkei

DD. 12/3/76

LONDON — France is expected to recognise the Transkei when it becomes independent later this year, but the United States appears unlikely to follow this lead.

A French decision to recognise the homeland would cause another row in the European Economic Community. France's eight partners are already peeved by its recent decision to recognise the MPLA as the government of Angola ahead of the rest of the community.

On Wednesday, Britain's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr David Ennals, made it clear Britain would not recognise the Transkei in the present circumstances as it regarded the Bantustans as a part of the apartheid policy, which it opposed.

But in Paris informed sources said the Government was "very likely" to take a different view.

They pointed out that homelands leaders who visited France last year were given "red-carpet" treatment by the authorities and were told France would look favourably on requests for economic and cultural aid.

In Holland, there appears little chance that the Government of Prime Minister Joop den Uyl will recognise the Transkei.

Two months ago he said that under no circumstances would such a step be taken by his

cabinet. Dutch politicians expect Mr Den Uyl to stick to his resolution, but expressed concern that France might again go out on a limb — even though European policy towards South Africa is reviewed regularly at top-level European policy meetings.

In West Germany, meanwhile, the Bonn Government's attitude will depend largely on the stand taken by the OAU and Germany's partners in the EEC.

A Foreign Ministry

spokesman said yesterday the Transkei's independence was "still too far off" for Bonn to make up its mind.

Transkei diplomats are now prowling the United States and other crucial places, lobbying for their cause.

The United States State Department will say only that the question of recognition has not arisen yet, but privately officials admit no great joy over the obvious headaches ahead.

For example, the Transkei's men in New York and Washington have South African diplomatic status. How will independence effect that status?

The weakest link in the barrier against any recognition is generally reckoned at the United Nations to be Swaziland, and the Transkei's main hope is seen in a gradual process of attention, via little triumphs of de facto acknowledgement. — DDC.

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All eyes on TLA opposition DD.

13/3/76

UMTATA — All eyes will be on the Transkei Legislative Assembly's Opposition front benches to see who takes the seat of the Leader of the Opposition on Wednesday when the TLA's last session opens.

The answer may well be crucial to the future effectiveness of opposition in the Transkei — if not to the existence of an opposition at all.

Mr K. M. N. Guzana, who has occupied the seat for many years, has seen

his support dwindle from close to parity with the Government in a house of 110 members to a strength of only 17 at the last session. The defections last week will bring this down to 12 and there may even be more following the five from Western Pondoland.

Mr Guzana was ousted as leader at the Democratic Party conference early this year by a younger and more radical man, Mr H. B. Ncokazi, who promised to

revitalise the party. But Mr Ncokazi does not have a seat in the Assembly and nobody was chosen to replace Mr Guzana.

Mr Ncokazi said a few days ago the opposition caucus would have to elect a new parliamentary leader and he hoped they would ask Mr Guzana, by far the most able debater in the House, to keep the job.

Although Mr Ncokazi was confident the 12 remaining opposition members would remain loyal, there are signs that several other members are wavering, notably the old party stalwart, the excitable and always entertaining Mr H. H. Zibi, from Mount Fletcher and the quiet but forceful Chief M. S. Majeke from Qumbu, both active front benchers.

Mr Zibi has associated himself with Chief Matanzima's campaigns in the new northern district of Herschel and it has been known for some time that Chief Majeke, who left the Government some years ago, was looking for an opportunity to return.

The most important item for discussion during this session will be the constitution for independence, which was

supposed to have been published before the sitting opened.

The main hitch in finishing the first draft appears to have been the Transkei's refusal to grant automatic citizenship to all Xhosas who are not already citizens of a homeland.

The Republican Government has been hoping to wash its hands of the 950 000-odd Xhosas of Transkei origin living in the white areas of South Africa. It has been estimated that as many as half of these have not opted for homeland citizenship.

There is likely to be hot debate about some of the Republican statutes it is now known will not be scrapped in the constitution draft.

These include the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act, the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts which allow for banning and detention without trial, and Proclamation 400, the emergency regulations introduced after the Pondoland disturbances in 1960.

About 95 Acts are listed to be scrapped, including the Separate Amenities Act of 1953, the Group Areas Act of 1966 and the Improper Interference Act of 1968, but the Population Registration Act is not so listed.

This session — probably toward the end — will see the first representatives from the new districts of Glen Grey and Herschel, who are to be elected on April 21.

This session will also see the last of the overwhelming dominance of chiefs in law-making. At present 65 of the 110 seats are reserved for hereditary chiefs, but the constitution is to bring this down to parity.

— DDR

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE A.J. RAUBENHEIMER,
MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND OF FORESTRY.

A report in a Sunday newspaper of 7 March 1976 gave the impression that I had given preference to the purchase of the properties of two landowners. The factual position is as follows:-

I did not receive any representation from the Xhosa Development Corporation for the priority purchase of the properties of any of its officials, and I did not have any meeting with the Xhosa Development Corporation in this regard.

I therefore confirm the reply in the House of Assembly by the Honourable M.C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development namely that no priority was given to certain people.

Officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development requested me to interview the two owners. The owners wanted to know when they could expect their offers and I informed them that the offers for their area would be posted shortly as the offers were almost ready for dispatch. The two owners thereafter left my office in the company of the officials.

What happened afterwards was that the offers of the two persons were inadvertently posted before the other approved offers, because the relevant files were separated from the others because of the inquiries by them.

Before the other offers could be posted the Department was instructed not to make any further offers in view of the fact that no funds would be available. The other offers were, therefore, withheld.

Shortly .../2

Shortly after this instruction a further instruction for withdrawal of offers already made but not accepted, was issued.

It should again be stressed that valuations of farming properties are done by the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure and not by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST
OF THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY.

CAPE TOWN

9. MARCH 1976

VIR ONMIDDELIKE VRYSTELLING.

PERSVERKLARING DEUR SY EDELE A. J. RAULENHEIMER
MINISTER VAN WATERWEESE EN VAN BOSBOU.

'n Berig in 'n Sondagkoerant van 7 Maart 1976 het die indruk geskep dat ek voorkeur sou gegee het aan die aankoop van die grond van twee eienaars. Die feitelike posisie is soos volg.

Geen vertoë is deur my van die Khosa-ontwikkelingskorporasie ontvang vir die voorkeuraankope van die eiendomme van enige van hulle amptenare nie. Ek het geen vergadering met die Khosa-ontwikkelingskorporasie in hierdie verband gehad nie.

Ek bevestig derhalwe die antwoord soos deur Sy Edele M.C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling in die Volksraad verstrekk is naamlik dat geen voorkeur aan sekere persone verleen is nie.

Beampies van die Departement Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling het my versoek om twee eienaars te woord te staan. Die eienaars wou weet wanneer hulle hulle aanbiedinge kan verwag en hulle is meegedeel dat die aanbiedinge van hulle gebied binnekort gepos sal word aangesien dit feitlik gereed is vir afsending. Die twee eienaars het daarna saam met die amptenare my kantoor verlaat.

Wat daarna gebeur het, is dat die twee eienaars se aanbiedinge onopsetlik voor die van ander goedgekeurde aanbiedinge gepos is, omdat die betrokke lêers geskei was van die ander as gevolg van hulle navraag.

Voordat die volgende aanbiedinge egter gepos kon word is opdrag aan die Departement gegee om geen verdere aanbiedinge te maak nie omdat fondse nie beskikbaar gemaak sou kon word

nie en die ander aanbiedinge is teruggehou.

Kort daarna is 'n verdere opdrag uitgereik dat aanbiedinge wat reeds gemaak is en nog nie aarvaar is nie teruggetrek wass word.

Daar moet weereens op gewys word dat waardasies van pi eiendomme nie deur die Departement van Pantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling gemaak word nie, maar deur die Departement van Landboukrediet en Grondbesit.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT
VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN
DIE MINISTER VAN WATERWESE EN
VAN BOSBOU.

KAAPSTAD

9 MAART 1976.

Chief to drop Transkei racism

RDM
17/3/76

UMTATA. — Non-racialism in the independent Transkei would mean the dropping of colour bars in public places, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

Opening the annual national congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, of which he was unanimously re-elected leader, Chief Matanzima said the Blacks would enjoy full equality with Whites and Coloureds in public places such as hotels, bars and sporting fields.

Chief Matanzima also named 11 Acts that would be repealed with independence. These were: Land Act 1913, Urban Areas Act 1923, Native Councils Act 1920, Colour Bar Act, Native Representation, Trust and Land Act 1936, Urban Areas Consolidated Act 1945, Bantu Education Act 1951, Group Areas Act, Job Reservation Act and the Industrial Consolidation Act.

These, he said, were the most important Acts of the South African Parliament to be scrapped by the Transkei, because they were enacted to protect White interests to the detriment of the Black man.

Chief Matanzima also said the Transkei would negotiate for the release of its citizens jailed on Robben Island.

Negotiations with the South African Government would begin before independence on October 26.

Among Transkeians in the island political prison are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki. Mandela is a cousin of Chief Matanzima.

Xhosa would be the official language of the Transkei, and the national anthem would be Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika, Chief Matanzima said.

"The White and Coloured people living in the Transkei will have to adjust themselves to the laws of the country, for practically all Republican statutes will be repealed and replaced by our own laws."

Kaiser plans to have Mandela, Sisulu freed

DD. 17/3/76

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UMTATA — The Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, drew loud cheers from his Transkei National Independence Party congress yesterday when he said free pardons for Robben Island prisoners would be negotiated before independence.

"Transkeian citizens who went into exile because they feared apprehension under Republican laws may now apply for passports and visas from our government," he said.

"The Republican Government will have no jurisdiction over them after October 26. I advise Transkeians who have fled the country to contact my government if they wish to return home."

And before independence, negotiations would be entered into for an amnesty or free pardon for "all of our citizens on Robben Island."

Among Transkeians held there are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki.

Opening the party's national congress, where he was unanimously re-elected leader, he named 11 Acts that would be repealed with independence.

These were Land Act 1913; Urban Areas Act 1923; Native Councils Act 1920; Colour Bar Act; Native Representation Act; Trust and Land Act 1936; Urban Areas Consolidation Act 1945; Bantu Education Act 1951; Group Areas Act; Job Reservation Act; and the Industrial Consolidation Act.

These, he said, were the most important acts of the South African Parliament to be scrapped by the Transkei, because they were enacted to protect white interests to the detriment of the black man.

Xhosa alone would be the official language of the Transkei and the national anthem would be Nkosi Sikelela iAfrica.

Chief Matanzima said ownership of property would be respected and there would be no expropriations unless the land was required for State duties.

"We are essentially capitalists and will not discard the Western way of life. There will be free enterprise as opposed to socialism."

Chief Kaiser said South Africa was threatened by the possibility of bloody confrontation with terrorists based in Angola and Mozambique.

"The Transkei must be involved as South Africa is our diplomatic and trading partner. However, we must remain calm and watch the situation."

The Transkei people, he said, had themselves asked for independence and therefore had a right to dictate the method they would get it.

"To us violence, bloodshed and terrorism

are not qualifications for attaining independence.

"Had we, since 1963, taken arms to fight the dominating power, the whole world would be acclaiming us. But because our process is peaceful and non-bloody, we are regarded as people who are not supposed to be free."

"We shall negotiate with the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity for membership. I have no reason to anticipate a reactionary attitude. It will be a shame if our own brothers, who formerly experienced the yoke of oppression, should snub us."

He pointed out that the Transkei was larger than 22 members of the UN, had a higher literacy rate than 31, and a higher per capita income than 27.

The Transkei would also enthusiastically join the club in a federation of independent states of South Africa as long as its sovereignty was not threatened.

"A federation on the pattern of the American independent states is to us fascinating."

And the unification of the Transkei and Ciskei would also come sooner than many people expected.

"The Xhosas and Sothos in the Ciskei are related by blood to those of the Transkei. To continue with this division will embarrass both South Africa and the Transkei."

"The people of the Ciskei, like ours, will not tolerate a divided nation."

There were no differences about the future of the Transkei, Chief Matanzima said. The Cabinet had consulted the people about independence through their tribal authorities, public bodies and associations and the first figures showed less than 20 per cent were against it.

Chief Matanzima congratulated the Democratic party members who had crossed to his party in the past week and predicted that "a most brilliant man from Mount Fletcher will also join us tomorrow" — an obvious reference to Mr. H. H. Zibi, an opposition Front Benchers, whose defection has been expected for some time.

"I am sure he won't join the Leftists who want to plunge the Transkei into bloodshed."

But the biggest applause was given when he told delegates that his old political rival and tribal superior, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, was also going to join the government.

"The paramount Chief of Tembuland," he said, "has indicated to me that he will not sit away from me. He won't stay on his own with ghosts." — DDR-SAPA

Independence not enough — Guzana

24/3/76 DD

UMTATA — Nobody should deceive himself that independence would mean fulfilment of black aspirations in South Africa, the leader of the Transkei Opposition, Mr K. M. Guzana, said yesterday.

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Moving his motion of no confidence in the government, Mr Guzana told the Transkei Legislative Assembly he saw a danger that independence would bring back separate development dressed in different colours.

"If I remember the history of the struggle of the black man in South Africa, it laid emphasis on the participation of blacks in the highest legislative forum."

He called for a Bill of Rights to guarantee freedom of expression, of conscience, of assembly and of movement and protection from forced labour and inhuman treatment.

Mr Guzana said the Transkei Government was condoning the political philosophy of separate development.

"However much you may try to sugar the pill, to accept ethnic separation is to accept separate development."

Independence was the logical conclusion of separate development.

Only last year, Mr Guzana said, the government was saying divisions between white and black were so fundamental that they could not be disposed of in one multiracial State.

"But now, out of the same mouths, we hear the word non-racialism. You can call a polecat a wild

cat, but it will still stink like a skunk."

Mr Guzana said it was an open question whether the government would manage to run an independent Transkei.

The Republican Government paid the piper and would go on calling the tune.

About all the Transkei could expect to export to the Republic in return was muscle and brawn. "I regard the export of labour on a contract basis as glorified slavery."

"Since we have nothing to export when we receive so much from the Republic, we can't call this interdependence. All we can say is that the Transkei is dependent."

The army was an extravagance. Any country which wanted to attack the Transkei would have to cross the Republic, which would be an act of war against it. The Transkei's geographical position guaranteed its protection.

Replying to the debate, the Acting Chief Minister, Chief George Matanzima, asked where the opposition got the temerity to say the House had no confidence in the government.

The opposition benches had eight of the 45 elected members and only four chiefs out of 65. Out of 28 districts, 21 were 100 per cent behind the government. — DNR.

8 TIMES 28/3/76.

IT'S TRANSKEI IN THE SKY

THE Transkei is to get its own national airline with independence which will, at the start, provide three flights daily between Umtata and Johannesburg as well as daily links with Durban and East London.

Test runs with various aircraft, which will carry up to 40 passengers, are to start within the next few months, I learnt from reliable sources this week. The name of the airline, which will be controlled by the Transkei Government, has not yet been finalised.

It is hoped that the airline will be in operation in time to transport the more than 2 000 foreign

By **NICHOLAS van OUDTSHOORN**

and South African guests and journalists to Umtata for the independence celebrations in October.

Although there are no plans yet for an international service, the Transkei airline will provide a connecting service for international flights from

Jan Smuts Airport.

The airline's main function will be as a link between Umtata and the major South African cities. Estimates have shown that the aircraft will be filled to near capacity on each flight.

Should Port St Johns become South Africa's big-

gest multiracial holiday resort, as Transkei leaders believe, an additional air service with smaller aircraft will link the resort with Umtata, East London and Durban.

● The Chamber of Mines has given as an "independence gift", R250 000 towards the building of an air terminal building at Umtata.

DD

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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 Par

and former Ciskei Chief Minister, of giving away to the whites Mgwali and Peelton.

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.

Clinics were to supply people, especially in the rural areas, with medicine.

Mr Myataza said his government would not sell houses occupied by people to others.

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Transkei faces cold shoulder

ADm 13/3/76

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By RICHARD WALKER
'Mail' Man on the Spot

UNITED NATIONS

CHANCES of recognition for an independent Transkei remain perilously close to nil.

With six months to go to independence, an intensive survey of attitudes at the United Nations reveals that diplomats of all shades will be heavily influenced by Black Africa's stance.

And they point to the Organisation of African Unity's condemnation of the idea of homeland independence.

On top of this, Western officials warn that the build-up of Southern African tension is going to hit hard at the Transkei's hopes of economic support offsetting a diplomatic cold-shoulder.

"There's that old, post-Sharpeville feeling about," suggested one. "Businessmen are going to be very chary about putting their money in that direction right now."

A possible exception could be the French, reports the Rand Daily Mail's London correspondent.

The French Government is expected to recognise an independent Transkei, said informed sources.

Such a decision would cause another row in the European community. France's eight partners are already peeved by its recent decision to recognise the MPLA in Angola.

Britain's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr David Ennals has made it clear Britain would not recognise the Transkei in the present circumstances.

The West German Government's attitude will depend largely on the stand taken by the OAU and Germany's EEC partners.

Whopping

The last definitive action at the United Nations was a whopping 100-0 denunciation of the Transkei and the bantustan programme in the special political committee.

Eight key Western powers abstained in the face of the strong language used — "but that's a long, long, way from recognition", a British spokesman stressed.

No matter how real the manifestations of Transkei independence appear as they emerge, two formidable barriers are being cited as standing in the way of any official salutes.

● Its creation is an integral stage in the doctrine of apartheid.

● More subtly, and more real, the Transkei represents the break-up of a nation.

Every month a new squabble arises, with demands for the return of "lost lands" or "lost people".

Against all this, Transkei diplomats are now touring the United States and other crucial places, lobbying for their cause.

APK 11115 10/5/10

Pardon bid for ANC men — 'no comment'

Political Staff

THE MINISTER of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday that he had no comment on the announcement by the Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, that he was to seek a free pardon for Transkeian prisoners on Robben Island.

Mr. Kruger said the Transkeian Government would have to raise the matter with the Prime Minister Mr. B. J. Vorster.

CONGRESS

Asked if the pardon of Robben Island prisoners had been discussed with the Government, Mr. Kruger replied: "Not that I know of."

Chief Matanzima announced the moves to seek a free pardon for "all

our citizens on Robben Island" when he opened the annual congress of the governing Transkei National Independence Party in Umtata this week.

Among the people from the Transkei on Robben Island at present are the form leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, and two other former ANC leaders, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki.

The Progressive Reform Party MP for Houghton, Mrs. Helen Suzman, said yesterday that she would be surprised if the Government agreed to the pardons.

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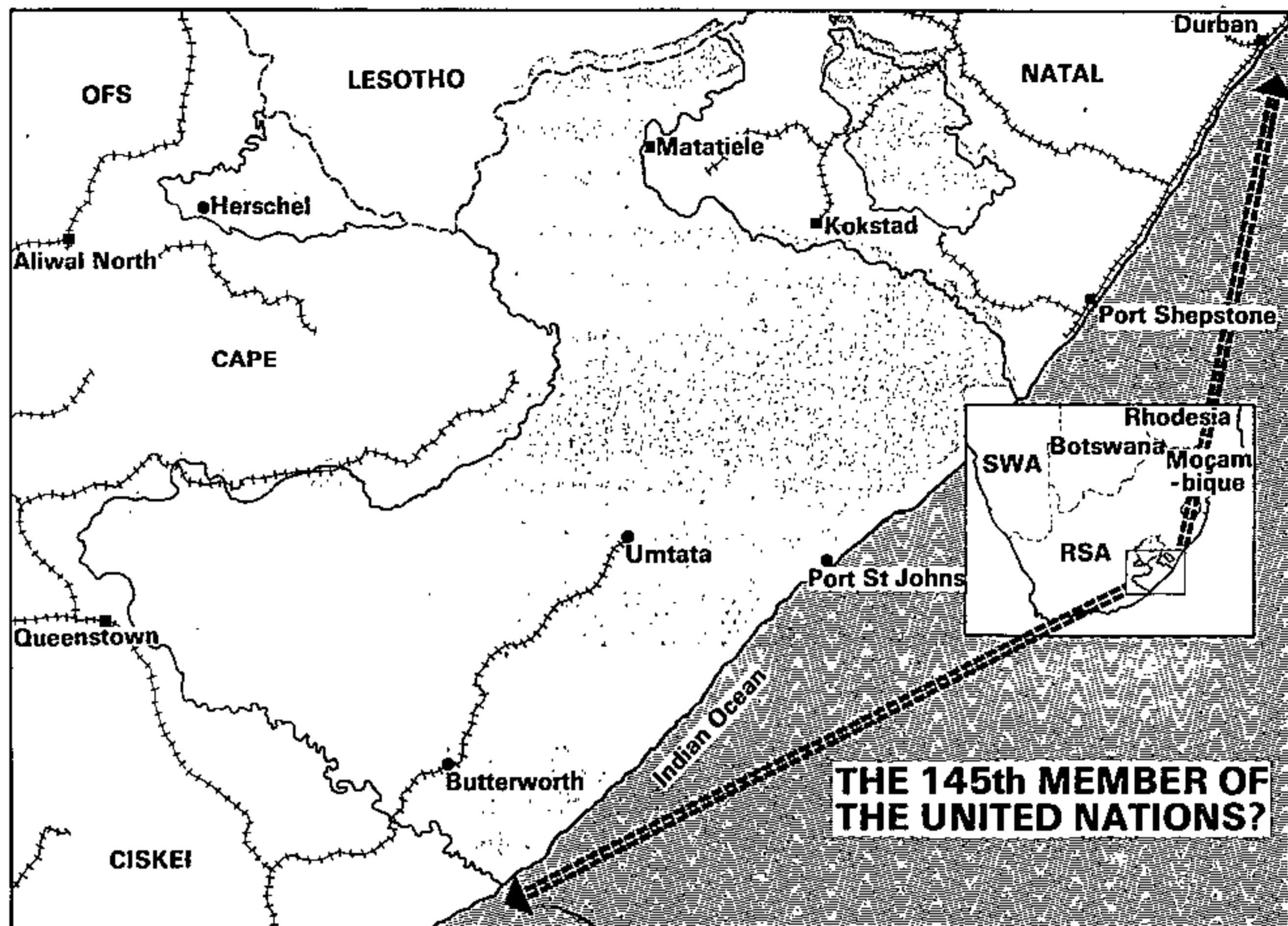
~~② 312~~

SA and the Transkei are already hard at work trying to sort out the hassles and headaches that will accompany the latter's independence

The ins and outs of independence

F.M. 19/3/76

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Hundreds of politicians and bureaucrats are burning the midnight oil to ensure that power is transferred efficiently and without fuss from Pretoria to Umtata on October 26. They want the Transkei to become a model Black State and a show-piece for apartheid. Their bible is a bulky study prepared several years ago by then Deputy Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development (now Secretary for Coloured Relations) Johan Mills.

Innumerable constitutional, legal, political and economic teasers confront the policy-makers. The two hottest issues are international recognition for the Transkei and the citizenship of Xhosas living in the common area.

On strictly legal grounds there is little doubt that the Transkei can meet the classical criteria for recognition as a State — a well-defined territory and a government in apparent control of the country and its people. But will that be good enough for Western governments, not to mention Afro-Asian and Eastern bloc countries, which, in the past few decades have made recognition more a political than a legal issue?

If it is not, Pretoria will be faced with a number of ticklish problems:

- Will it allow Transkeians to travel on SA passports?
- Will Chief Matanzima's diplomats be allowed to operate from SA embassies abroad?
- Will the Transkei's exports be even less acceptable in foreign markets than South African goods are?

The stance of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland will be significant. These three countries have to make up their minds

before October (they haven't yet) whether or not they will accept the Transkei as the fourth member of the Southern African Customs Union and the third member (Botswana is not a signatory) of the monetary agreement.

Economically, they will lose nothing if they do, since the Transkei's slice of customs, excise and sales tax revenue will come entirely from SA's present share. But the BLS countries realise that their signatures to the necessary amendments of the agreements will constitute formal recognition of Umtata and be a big feather in Pretoria's cap.

What if they are not prepared to give the nod to Transkeian membership? SA could conclude a separate agreement with Mantanzima, though even that would require consultation with the BLS States. Or would Prime Minister John Vorster go so far as to make the continued existence of the agreements dependent on BLS acquiescence to Transkeian membership?

Contrary to popular belief, neither Pretoria nor Umtata is likely to be pushing for, or hopeful of, UN membership. Instead, SA diplomats are already lobbying hard for its admission to less politically-orientated and less hostile bodies such as the IMF, World Bank and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt).

Vorster holds a trump card when it comes to persuading Mantanzima to accept Xhosas living in "White" SA as Transkeian citizens. Already SA's hefty grant to the Transkei is based partially on taxes paid by Transkeian citizens in the common area. By continuing this

formula, Pretoria is dangling an irresistible carrot before Matanzima to take the 1,3m nominal Transkeians in South Africa's cities and farms under his wing. In this way they could be deprived of any claim to the rights of SA citizens.

But even if Vorster gets his way, there remain plenty of unanswered questions. What if a Transkeian specifically applies for SA citizenship? Will it make a difference whether he is Black or White? And what will be the citizenship of children born to Transkeians in SA? And to mixed unions of which one party only is a Transkeian?

The citizenship issue has far-reaching implications. Many matters which are now the concern of SA alone will also become the concern of a foreign government after October 26.

- Will all Transkeian political prisoners held in SA jails be entitled to visits from and the protection of Transkeian diplomats?
- How many Transkeian citizens will Pretoria be able to ban or banish before it elicits a formal protest from Umtata?
- Will SA still be free to deport as many Transkeians as it wishes in the interests of influx control?
- Will Transkeian passport holders be able to move around the country as freely as British, German or American visitors?

While Pretoria must give the Transkei all the trappings of an independent State, it won't be easy to avoid the impression that Umtata is still tied hand and foot.

Some services can and will be performed by SA for the Transkei on the same basis as for some or all of the BLS

CAPK TIMES 19/3/76
**Gesture 'not
unfriendly...'**

Political Correspondent

CHIEF KAISER MATANZIMA'S announcement that he is to request the release of Transkeians on Robben Island after independence should not be seen as an unfriendly gesture, the Transvaal Nationalist newspaper, the Transvaaler, said in its main editorial yesterday. The newspaper said it was clear that Chief Matanzima's motive was rather to demonstrate the fruits that could be plucked through following the policy of separate development. It was important to note, said the Transvaaler, the conditions laid down by Chief Matanzima for negotiating the release

of the Robben Island Transkeians.

These were that they recognized the sovereignty of the Transkei and that they contributed to the development of the country.

The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said this week that Chief Matanzima would have to raise the question of release with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, directly.

Among the people from the Transkei at present on Robben Island are the former leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, and two other former ANC leaders, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki.

(+312) General

2 103

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Huge slide buries 10 in kraal

Mercury Correspondent

EAST LONDON—Ten people were killed when a huge landslide completely demolished huts and buried all the inhabitants in the rural region of Mova, near Tabankulu, Eastern Pondoland. The victims are reported to be five adults and five children.

Yesterday two rescue teams, one comprising two magistrates, police and local residents of Tabankulu and the other a police rescue unit from Mount Ayliff, left for the area to dig out the bodies.

The heavy rains in the Tabankulu area caused a large section of earth to dislodge and all the huts built on the steep gradient were destroyed by the onslaught of earth, boulders and rubble.

Colonel Matthys, Commissioner of the Trans-

kei Police, said the landslide occurred on Tuesday night, but the people living in the Mova region were unable to get word to the Tabankulu police station until yesterday.

"It is impossible to get to the area by vehicles," he said. "The only way they have managed to get to the disaster area is on horseback and by walking."

Late yesterday afternoon the rescue teams had not returned to Tabankulu and it is expected that they will work through the night to free the bodies.

In Natal the discovery of four bodies buried under mud in the Idududu Township on the South Coast has brought the floods death roll up to 33.

In the Port Shepstone police district the number of deaths has risen to 14 and the Idududu Township to nine.

● See also Page 3

British created Transkei

26/3/76 STAR

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Transkei was created by the British and "never became integrated in the Union of South Africa with the consent of the Transkeian people." Hence, it is wrong to see the achievement of independence for the Transkei as carving up South Africa or to see the newly independent country as a "Bantustan."

This is the argument of the Transkeian information attache with the SA Embassy in London, Mr A L M Socikwa.

In a letter to the editor of The Scotsman, he objected to a report from Cape Town alleging bitterness on the part of the Transkei Government over Britain's expressed intention of refusing recognition for the Transkei after independence at the end of October.

The attitude of the British Government, as expressed in the Press, is based on the assumption that the Transkei is a Bantustan and this is factually incorrect, says Mr Socikwa.

The "Transkei" is not a Bantustan, but a country, nor are its people 'Transkei Xhosas' but Transkeians."

The Transkei, says Mr Socikwa, was created and given its name by the British Government in the 19th century and the Transkeian General Council has existed since 1895.

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TLA bid to stop disruption

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UMTATA — The Transkei Legislative Assembly yesterday directed its government to take "all reasonable steps" to foil any action taken by the opposition Democratic Party aimed at disrupting the homeland.

The directive was issued at the conclusion of the no-confidence debate in the government introduced by the Leader of the New Democratic Party (NDP), Mr K. Guzana, when Mr Guzana's motion was defeated and the Assembly adopted an amendment expressing "grave concern at the communistic orientation".

of the Democratic Party led by Mr H. Ncokazi.

The amendment, introduced by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, and supported by the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, read that the House expressed its full confidence in the government and its grave concern at the communistic orientation of the Democratic Party, with a view to imposing a Marxist state on its unwilling inhabitants.

"It is obvious to this House that it is a further object of this party, similarly to cause chaos and confusion in the

Transkei before, during and after the independence celebrations.

"This House directs the government in view of the objects aforesaid, to take all reasonable steps to foil any activities that may be taken by this party with a view to causing such chaos and confusion and thus safeguard our country," the amendment concluded.

At the division, only Mr Guzana's New Democratic Party voted against the government party. The three members of the amendment's target, the Democratic Party, and two independents abstained. — SAPA.

20/3/76 DD

Ncokazi challenge to George on Red tag

DD

30/3/26

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UMTATA — The Transkei Democratic Party leader, Mr H. B. Ncokazi, has challenged the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, to come out in public with his allegations of communism and sabotage.

Mr Ncokazi said yesterday: "I don't subscribe to the ideals of communism.

"He must not use Parliamentary privilege. He must say these things outside the Assembly."

He said the Matanzima Government was making a scarecrow of him to frighten away his supporters. Chief George was terrorising them until they no longer felt safe under his leadership.

Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo announced yesterday that he was dissociating himself from the Democratic Party

leadership and would continue to sit in the Assembly as an independent.

"When Mr Ncokazi was made leader of the Democratic Party," he said, "we were not aware he was being called a communist and a saboteur. My Tembus do not want to be involved in revolutions or anything like that.

"I shall stand back for the moment until the government works this out. If they call Mr Ncokazi a communist they must arrest him and try him in court.

"As far as we are concerned there is nothing against him."

Chief Sabata said he would sit as an independent member in the opposition until his big meeting of Tembus on May 22, when they would have to decide for him.

But he was sure they would never advise him to join the government — they were still against independence.

The three elected members of Mr Ncokazi's Democratic Party, he said, had decided to stay with him until the meeting. All are Tembus.

Mr Ncokazi, who addressed a meeting of the South African Indian Council in Natal at the weekend, could not understand, he said, why Chief Sabata and Chief Mtirara, from Engcobo, who left his party last week, were worried about his refusal to recognise Chief Kaiser's "dummy government."

"Chief Sabata himself once called it a baboon parliament," he said. "I don't know what he is worrying about now." — DDR.

School's affairs probed

DD 31/3/76

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UMTATA — The Transkei Education Department is investigating the affairs — including financial — of Clarkebury School, after the discovery of irregularities there.

The school was the scene of considerable unrest at examination time last November and at one stage a prefect was shot in the stomach.

The Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, replying in the Assembly yesterday to a question by Mr H. H. Zibi, said some 28 students who wrote the arithmetic examination had been marked absent and in some cases ex-

amination scripts had not been available.

But Mr Jonas could not tell Mr K. Guzama any more about reported financial irregularities at the school.

In reply to another question about the shortage of places in teachers' training schools, Mr Jonas said training was geared to the needs of the country, not to the wishes of parents and students.

Accommodation at training colleges was considered sufficient to satisfy the needs of the Transkei.

He denied that the

Maluti Training Institute had become a tribal school.

There have been complaints that the school — the only training school in Maluti region — only used Sotho, but Mr Jonas said this was because there was no other school for Sothos.

Mr Jonas was not in the House when a motion was put later by Mr N. G. Jaffa calling for free books for all pupils.

The Government subsidises books up to R20 a pupil in Std 7, but in the higher classes they have to buy their own. — DDR.