

HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI

GENERAL

1978

Ncokazi calls for a national conference

DD 3/1/78

103

UMTATA — A call to the South African Government to hold a conference with leaders of the black people of the country was made at the Democratic Party congress here at the weekend.

The leader of the party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, said: "We call upon Mr Vorster to organise a Victoria Falls Bridge-type of a conference with the Mandelas, Sobukwes, Tambos and Rachidis of our nation to formulate a new political dispensation for South Africa and her people."

The congress was attended by more than 200 delegates and observers from Transkei and South Africa.

The three-day congress resolved that the United Nations should take appropriate steps towards the implementation of economic sanctions against South Africa until a new political dispensation was formulated.

Among other resolutions passed were:

That the UN and OAU

be commended for their attitude towards Bantustans;

Detention without trial posed a serious threat to individual freedom and undermined the rule of law and all people in detention should be released;

Chiefs must not be members of the National Assembly because they were the legislators and at the same time judicial officers;

Tribal authorities should be abolished;

Trade Unions should be established to protect workers from exploitation by employers.

In his address to the congress, Mr Ncokazi said to think the outside world could recognise any independent Bantustans was an "advertisement of

political buffoonery."

He said it must be clear to all and sundry that organisations like the Pan Africanist Congress and African National Congress and their leaders were genuine leaders of the blacks of South Africa.

"The Transkei people are cursed with the worst government in the history of mankind," Mr Ncokazi said.

"The Government of Transkei is nothing but a political liability in the broader spectrum of South African politics. They always sing songs of praise for their glorified godfathers in Pretoria.

"With the backing of the OAU and UN we will

fight the independent Bantustans until Mr B. J. Vorster and his henchmen disappear from the political scene; until the Mandelas, Sobukwes and Tambos emerge out of the political wilderness to be in charge of the affairs of the people of South Africa, regardless of race, colour or creed," said Mr Ncokazi.

He said the DP was a political entity that could not be throttled out of existence as it represented 57 per cent of the people of Transkei.

Mr Ncokazi attacked the Western powers for economically bolstering apartheid through their investments in South Africa. — DDR.

Transkei border post gunfight

DD 30/12/77

103

UMTATA — The two men who held up and robbed two Transkei Development Corporation officials here on Wednesday were stopped yesterday morning by police at the Tele border post between Transkei and Lesotho.

After a gun battle the two men managed to escape. Police recovered all but R60 of the R4 695 stolen and took possession of the car used by the

men.

The head of the Transkei Criminal Investigation Department, Col G. M. Nkalitshana, said police at Tele Bridge stopped the car in which the two men were travelling.

The men were taken to the charge office where one of them suddenly drew a firearm. There was an exchange of shots during which the two men ran out and escaped into the bushes on the banks of the Tele River.

A search was conducted by the police but the men could not be found.

In the shooting, Sgt J. Mdukwana's head was grazed by a bullet and Const ii. Z. Qaba suffered

head and leg wounds. They were taken to hospital for treatment.

Col Nkalitshana said it was expected that Sgt Mdukwana would be discharged from hospital soon, but he could not comment on the condition of Constable Qaba.

Col Nkalitshana said the men were driving in a different car but with the same registration number as the white car they used for the robbery. "We are suspicious the car was stolen from a garage here recently," said Col Nkalitshana.

The garage offered R1 000 reward to anyone supplying information leading to its recovery. — DDR.

A substantial self-help scheme has been established in Transkei by the once-banned former head of the South African Students Organisation (Saso), the Rev Hamington Qambela.

Through the Qambelaville Educational Projects, he has translated one of the key aspects of the black consciousness philosophy into positive action in much the same way that the Black Community Programmes organisation was trying to do before it was banned on October 19.

As a result, Mr Qambela, has been publicly praised by Transkei's Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, and the Minister of Education, Mr W.S. Mbangwa, and because of "your good work done in Transkei in the self-help scheme in aid of the community in the building of schools, clinics, offices and community halls", the Secretary for Works and Energy has officially recognised QEP as one of the 18 senior contractors in the country.

At the cost of R312 064, by the end of June 1977, QEP has been involved in

Radical turns to self-help

construction work in two church projects, two water boring projects, two tombstones for two Bomvana tribal leaders, a sewing project and a clinic with nurses' quarters.

Senior headman V.S.D. Qotongo of the Elliotdale district says that QEP broke a record when in one year, Mr Qambela built 25 modern classrooms and administration blocks for three schools — the Kwa-Nshunge Junior Secondary, the Gusi and Hobeni schools. By the end of 1977, some 30 classrooms had been completed.

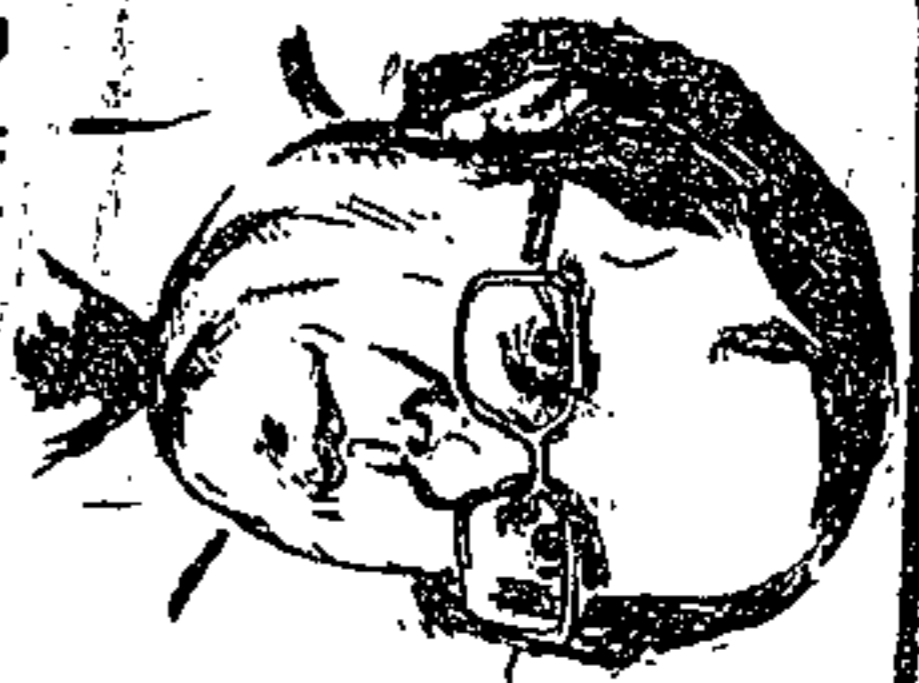
Money has been one factor restraining QEP, but it has been able to obtain a Government subsidy from the tribal authority totalling R77 600, a Bomvana Educational Levy of R10 750, a grant of R8 000 from Anglo-American and R1 000 from General Mining to construct buildings in the Elliotdale district which Mr Qotongo says

are now valued at R200 000.

Projects such as these may seem a long way from the activist days of student politics, but the principle of self-reliance has always been central to black consciousness and Mr Qambela has shown what can be done by translating that philosophy into action.

Some of his former colleagues in Saso will undoubtedly be sceptical of the fact that Mr Qambela is working within a Bantustan, and that to do so he has to have some co-operation from the much-criticised Transkei Government. However, Mr Qambela has illustrated that self-help schemes can be successfully run even if political aspirations are temporarily muted.

In a memorandum submitted to the Transkei Government to gain approval as contractor in the country, Mr Qambela



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

said QEP had been in operation since 1966 "where in a self-help scheme we built the Upper Cicira Methodist Church at Mpeko Location, Umtata. This philosophy spread widely until the founding of eight schools in this location."

From these small beginnings, Mr Qambela built the Qambelaville Boarding Hostel which the Mpeko Senior Secondary School in Umtata has used since 1972. A clinic with two sisters functions under the Department of Health from these buildings.

A number of schools, particularly classrooms, projects have been constructed since then. When QEP began operations in Elliotdale, the first project was one of the biggest churches in Transkei, the cross-shaped Kwa Mshunge Memorial Methodist Church. It covers 4 100 square feet and is valued at R48 000. The Zwelengaba Senior Secondary School is now accommodated in the church building.

"In 1976 the projects received a donation of R26 000 from the Anglo-American Corporation for the erection of the Mpeko

Clinic, nurses quarters, a dual purpose community hall with three offices attached to the hall but separated by a passage. The community levy met the shortfall of R1 500 and purchased furniture for about R900 and refenced the site for R279. So the total valuation of the entire complex is now R28 679.

"At the request of the Umtata Chief Magistrate, Mr De Beer, the entire complex was handed over to the Mpeko Tribal Authority's administration. The Department of Health supplies the medicines and pays the two sisters," Mr Qambela said in his memorandum.

Qambelaville Educational Projects, has now sunk three boreholes at Mpeko and the KwaNshunge project with assistance from Interchurch Aid. At centres in Mount Frere, Mpandela in Umtata, Mpeko and Elliotdale,

with the aid of a R12 000 donation from Interchurch Aid, school uniforms and clothing for poor children are made.

Mr Qambela concluded his memorandum by saying that "the projects are seen by many people as a God-sent salvation to their dilemma of schools, clinics, mission houses, community halls, offices and private houses. An agricultural project is envisaged in the near future and we pray that we find land for community garden schemes at Mpeko."

In broad terms, Qambelaville Educational Projects does not have grandiose schemes for transforming society into a Utopia but it has come to terms with the realities of existence for many poor people living in rural areas and it is beginning to transform their existences so they have better opportunities in life.

And the person, once banned by the South African Government for being a student radical, has given irrefutable evidence that the black consciousness movement is not as bad as we are frequently led to believe.

DD 6/1/78

103

Foreign experts visit Transkei

DD (103)
7/1/78

UMTATA — Over 20 international economic and law experts from Europe, the United Kingdom and America arrived in Transkei this week for consultations with the government on economic development and the question of recognition of Transkei's independence by the rest of the world.

The foreign visitors, including the British MP, Mr Roland Bell, who addressed members of the Transkei National Assembly, were feted at a function organised by the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs.

The group who came from Switzerland, Sweden, Britain, Israel, Austria and America were introduced to a multi-racial audience by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, who hosted the party.

Dr T. Berkovitz from Sweden, told the gathering that he was starting an information bureau for Transkei in his country. He was hoping to organise a Transkei week in Sweden sometime in June this year.

There was also Prof J. D. Ben-Dak of the University of Haifa in Israel who has already visited Transkei on a number of occasions at the invitation of the government.

Transkei's public relations man in America, Mr Jay Parker, arrived with the Transkeian Minister-at-large in Washington, Mr Leslie Masimini, a former Pan-Africanist Congress executive member. Also from America was Mr Bernard Katzen, Transkei's new representative in America.

— SAPA.

Boraine condemns move

DR ALEC BORAINÉ, MP for Pinelands and a former president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, said last night the ban was "tragic".

"One of the strengths of the church is that it crosses boundaries — the Methodist Church of Southern Africa includes Mozambique — providing reconciliation across all forms of racialism and tribalism."

He saw it as a negative step and felt it sad that Chief Matanzima had acted so drastically, rather than discussing the matter with the church's leadership.

The Methodist Church headquarters in London yesterday reacted strongly to reports from South Africa that Chief Kaizer Matanzima wants to set up an independently structured Methodist Church in

Transkei.

Dr Colin Morris, general secretary of the overseas division of the British Methodist Church said: "It is entirely appropriate that a phoney state like the Transkei should try to establish a phoney church."

"This is just the latest scenario in the comic opera developing within the overall tragedy of South Africa," he added.

Matanzima plans Methodist ban

UMTATA. — The Methodist Church of South Africa is to be banned in Transkei and the Methodist Church of Transkei will be formed in its place because certain clergy in the church were opposed to the independence of Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, announced yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference, Chief Matanzima said he had read in the Methodist Church newsletter, The Dimension, that a conference of that church, held in Benoni during last October, had decided to discontinue sending messages of goodwill and loyalty to the State President of South Africa because it would involve sending similar messages to the Transkei President.

This would, according to the newsletter, militate against the views of the Methodist clergy who were opposed to and did not recognize the independence of Transkei.

In a statement released during the press conference, Chief Matanzima said the Transkei cabinet had resolved to pass a law through Parliament banning the Methodist Church of South Africa in Transkei.

An act would also be

passed to establish the Methodist Church of Transkei which would have circuits in Transkei and in South African work centres where Transkeians were employed.

"The decision the government has taken, only concerns the Methodist Church of South Africa.

"The government will summon a meeting next month of all superintendents of the said church in Transkei for a discussion of the ways and means of taking over the assets and liabilities of the church in Transkei, and taking control by drawing up a constitution for the church.

"The government has no intentions whatsoever to interfere with the religious activities of its subjects, but has a duty to protect the integrity and dignity of the head of state, government and the people of Transkei," Chief Matanzima said.

He said the recognition of the churches was enshrined in the Transkei Constitution Act.

This had been provided for in the preamble to the Act.

It was clear, he said, that the Methodist Church of South Africa was taking instructions from the World Council of Churches which had openly declared its opposition to the recognition of Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said members of the Methodist Church in South Africa would be expelled from Transkei. The church had its biggest following among Transkeians throughout South Africa.

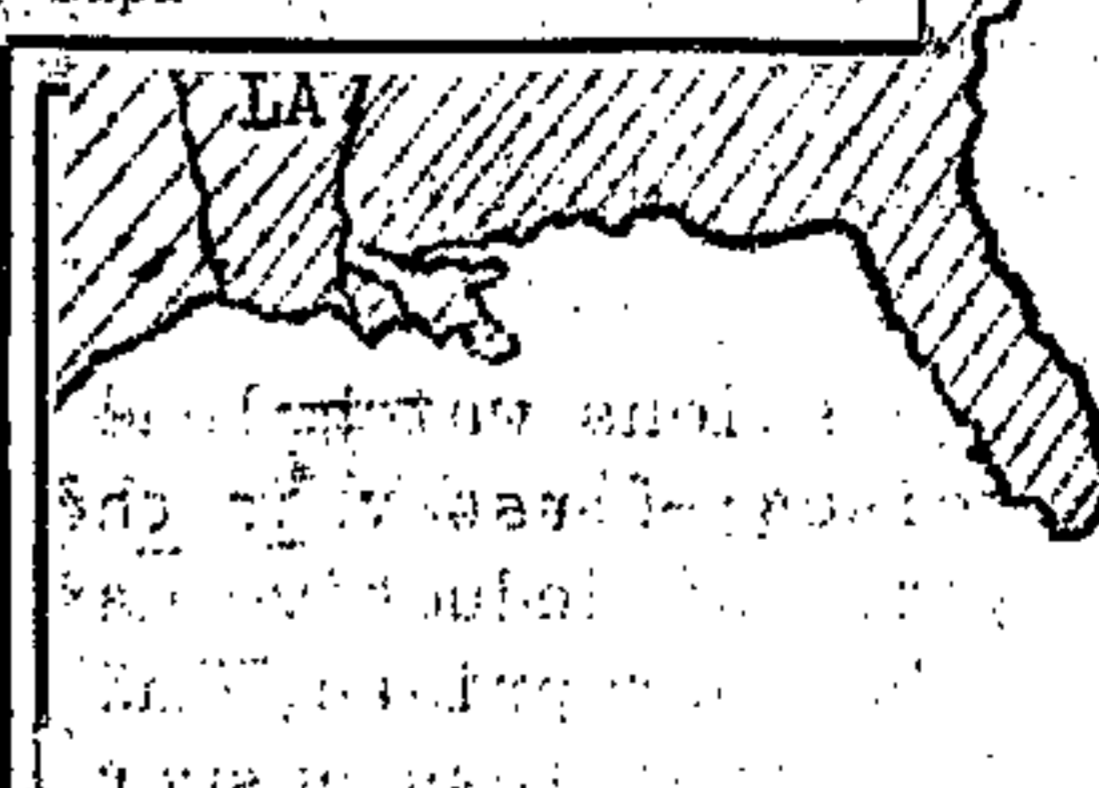
He appealed to Methodists in Transkei to be calm and continue their services as if nothing had happened. — Sapa

Slave states

Free states and territories

Open to settlement by principle of popular sovereignty 1850

Open to settlement by principle of popular sovereignty Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854



Lincoln

Douglas (Dem., No.)

Breckinridge (Dem., So.)

Bell (Con.U.)

12 1,383

72 848

39 593

Methodists to seek talks on Kei split

Star 13/1/78

703

The Rev Abel Hendricks, head of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa, said in Cape Town today he will seek an interview with the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, on Transkei's stated intention to ban the church.

The takeover of hundreds of thousands, possibly millions, of rands worth of church property by a Government-created Methodist Church of Transkei is involved.

The SA Council of Churches today called on Transkei to reconsider its decision.

Mr John Rees, acting general secretary of the SA'CC, rejected the reasons for the action given by Transkei.

Chief Matanzima had indicated his displeasure with a report that some clergy at the church's last annual conference were unhappy about the possibility of recognising Transkei.

"It must be a long time since a head of state has dissolved a church," said the Reverend Peter Storey in Johannesburg.

"The church is bigger than any state," he added.

"PHONY STATE"

The decision has been attacked by Dr Colin Morris, general secretary of the overseas division of the British Methodist Church.

"It is appropriate that a phony state like Transkei should try to establish a phony church," he said.

Chief Matanzima said from Umtata today the decision would be fully supported by the mass of Methodist members in the territory.

His decision to press for legislation enabling the establishment of a separate Methodist Church of Transkei was prompted by complaints by Transkei Methodists that the church was insulting the dignity of the Head of State.

Mr Hendricks called an emergency meeting of the chairman of the 11 districts of the Methodist Church to be held in Johannesburg on Monday morning to discuss the issue.

"Because I believe it is a major issue affecting the church in southern Africa we must put our heads together and make some response," he said.

"Regretfully, up to this point there has been no official consultation or communication between the Transkei Government and myself. I am seeking an interview with the Prime Minister of the Transkei as soon as possible after Monday's meeting."

Kaiser bans Methodist Church

UMTATA — In a shock move yesterday the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, banned the Methodist Church of Southern Africa in Transkei.

The Methodist Church of Transkei will be formed in its place.

Chief Matanzima, who is a staunch Methodist and a lay preacher, said the reason for the move was because certain clergy in the church were opposed to the independence of Transkei.

Speaking at a press conference, Chief Matanzima said he had read in the Methodist Church newsletter, *The Dimension*, that a conference of the church in Benoni last October, had decided to discontinue sending messages of goodwill and loyalty to the State President of South Africa because it would involve sending similar messages to the Transkei President.

This would militate against the views of the

Methodist clergy who were opposed to and did not recognise the independence of Transkei according to the newsletter.

In a statement released during the press conference, Chief Matanzima said the Transkei Cabinet had resolved to pass a law through Parliament banning the Methodist Church of South Africa in Transkei. An Act would also be passed to establish the Methodist Church of Transkei which would have circuits in Transkei and in South African work centres where Transkeians were employed.

"The decision the Government has taken only concerns the Methodist Church of Southern Africa and will

have no bearing whatsoever on the other churches in Transkei.

"The Government will summon a meeting next month of all superintendents of the said church in Transkei for a discussion of the ways and means of taking over the assets and liabilities of the church in Transkei, and taking control by drawing up a constitution for the church.

"The Government has no intentions whatsoever of interfering with the religious activities of its subjects, but has a duty to protect the integrity and dignity of the Head of State, Government and the people of Transkei," Chief Matanzima said.

It was clear, he said, that the Methodist Church of Southern Africa was

taking instructions from the World Council of Churches which had openly declared its opposition to the recognition of Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said members of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa would be expelled from Transkei.

He appealed to Methodists in Transkei to be calm and continue their services as if nothing had happened.

A former president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Reform Party MP for Pinelands, said: "I think it is nothing short of a tragedy that Chief Matanzima should have acted so drastically to have banned the church in Transkei.

"Whatever the reasons advanced for his actions, it is regrettable in the extreme that the Prime Minister could not have discussed this with the leadership of the Methodist Church before acting so finally.

In London, the general secretary of the British Methodist Church's overseas division, Dr Colin Morris, said the banning was a "comic opera" development within the overall context of South Africa.

He said in a statement: "It is highly appropriate that a phoney state like Transkei should try to establish a phoney church.

"History proves that no state can either destroy a church nor create one."

DDC-SAPA.

103

103

Methodist meeting

ARGUS 13/1/78

Church's bid to

see Matanzima

OVER
JOHN

The Argus Religious Affairs
Correspondent



The Rev Abel
Hendricks

THE Methodist Church is seeking an urgent interview with Chief Kaiser Matanzima, on his decision to ban the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

Chief Matanzima said in Umtata he intended to ask for legislation to establish a separate Transkei Methodist Church.

He said his decision was prompted by complaints by Transkei Methodists that the church was 'insulting the dignity of the Head of State.'

In Cape Town today the Rev. Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, said he was seeking an interview with Chief Matanzima.

In the meantime he has called an emergency meeting of the 11 districts of the Methodist Church, to be held in Johannesburg on Monday morning to discuss the issue, he said in Cape Town today.

Major issue

Mr Hendricks, who is President of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, said he had invited the chairman of the Clarkebury District (Transkei) of the Methodist Church, the Rev Ferrier Fikeni of Mount Frere, and the secretary of the district, the Rev Thomas Mbabane of Umtata, to the meeting. 'Because I believe it is a major issue affecting the church in Southern Africa, we must put our heads together and make some response,' he said. 'Regrettably, up to this point there has been no official consultation or communication between the Transkei Government and myself. I am seeking an interview with Chief Matanzima as soon as possible, after Monday's meeting.'

Takeover

Mr John Rees, acting general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said today: 'We are shocked by the announcement yesterday that Transkei intends to ban the Methodist Church of South Africa. The takeover of possibly millions of rands worth of church property by a Government-created Metho-

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Masses will back ban, says chief

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, claimed that the shock decision to ban the Transkei circuit of the Methodist Church of South Africa would be fully supported by the mass of Methodist members in the territory.

Speaking from Umtata, Chief Matanzima said his decision to press for legislation enabling the establishment of a separate Methodist Church for Transkei was prompted by complaints by Transkei Methodists that the church was insulting the dignity of the head of State.

Yesterday he cited the recent decision of the Methodist Church conference not to send a message of goodwill to the Transkei head of State as grounds for his action.

Chief Matanzima emphasised today that the Methodist Church, as such, had not been banned but enabling legislation would be pushed through Parliament so that a separate Transkei Methodist Church could be established.

WORSHIP WARNING

Methodist members in Transkei who wished to continue their ties with the South African church would have to worship at churches outside Transkei, he warned.

'The decision of the Church was clearly political. If they want to be in politics, then they will be treated as if they were in politics,' he said.

The Rev Cyril Wilkins, secretary of the Methodist Church in South Africa, said that the decision not to send greetings was purely incidental to the main debate of the assembly. It was a pity the Prime Minister had taken it personally.

CHIEF TO SEE METHODISTS

JOHANNESBURG — The Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, agreed to meet a three-man delegation of the Methodist Conference to discuss his threat to "nationalise" the Methodist Church in Transkei, the church announced here yesterday after an emergency meeting.

"We have already been in conversation with the Prime Minister of Transkei," a statement released after the day-long meeting said. "He is arranging for us to meet his Cabinet Ministers and thereafter will be willing to receive us."

The Methodist delegation would consist of the president of the Methodist Conference, the Reverend Abel Hendricks, the conference secretary, the Rev. F. H. T. Fikeni and a past-president, the Rev. S. G. Pitts.

Mr. Fikeni is chairman of the Clarkebury District which incorporates most of

Transkei. He was one of two Transkeian clergymen to attend the conference yesterday.

The other was the Rev. Thomas Mbabeni, secretary of the Clarkebury Synod, from Umtata.

Although some of the speakers at the conference debate had declared their unwillingness to recognise Transkei independence, the

independence of Transkei was not the issue before the conference, the statement said.

Rejecting allegations by Chief Matanzima that the Methodist Church took instructions from the World Council of Churches, the statement added: "The Methodist Church of South Africa is completely autonomous." — (Sapa.)

2 103
ARGUS 18/1/78

Matanzima agrees to talks with Methodists

The Argus Religion Correspondent

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has agreed to talks between the Methodist Church and his Government in Umtata tomorrow on his proposal to establish a separate Transkei Methodist Church.

The Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, said in Cape Town today the talks with members of the Transkei Cabinet were due to start at 2.30 pm tomorrow.

'We stressed, and the Prime Minister obviously appreciated, the urgency of the matter,' Mr Hendricks said.

In a statement after Monday's emergency meeting of Methodist district chairmen, the church said the decision of the 1977 Methodist Conference not to send a message of greeting to the President of Transkei had 'been unfortunately regarded as an affront.'

The statement added: 'The growing complexity of the political situation in the nation served by this church has made it more and more difficult for the conference to send letters of greeting in their traditional form. The conference, therefore decided to discontinue the practice of sending these letters.'

The Methodist Church of Southern Africa includes South Africa, South West Africa, Transkei, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Botswana.

'We strongly reject suggestions that the Methodist Church of Southern Africa takes instructions from the World Council of Churches or any other body,' the statement said.

'This church is completely autonomous, making its own decisions in the light of its understanding of the will of God as revealed through Holy Scripture.'

Church head

to see Kaiser

JOHANNESBURG — The president of the Methodist Conference, Rev Abel Hendricks, plans to see Transkei Prime Minister, Kaiser Matanzima, in an attempt to dissuade him from "nationalising" the Methodist Church in Transkei.

"I have set the wheels in motion to seek a personal interview with the Prime Minister of Transkei," Mr Hendricks said yesterday.

It was one of two moves planned by Mr Hendricks to avert a threat by Chief Matanzima to ban the Southern African Methodist Church from Transkei and replace it with a Transkei Methodist Church.

The second was to hold a special chairman's meeting of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa in Johannesburg on Monday to discuss the threat.

Among those invited to the special meeting are two Transkeians — the Rev Ferreier, chairman of the Clarkebury Synod, which serves in Transkei, and the Rev Thomas Mbabane, secretary of the synod.

Mr Hendricks said: "We will have to work out the implications of the threat and make some sort of response. But so far all we have to go on are press reports."

The threat was sparked by a Methodist conference decision not to send messages of goodwill to Southern African heads of state, which Chief Matanzima interpreted as being prompted by the desire to avoid sending one to the Transkei President.

Mr Hendricks denied his church had discontinued this custom because it did not recognise Transkei.

He said the custom was dropped "because things are getting more and more involved as more and more states are created."

Mr Hendricks also denied that the Methodist

Church was opposed to Transkeian independence. "The church no decision was ever taken and every of opinions, even conducted on Transkei dependence."

He said any misunderstanding between church and Government would be cleared if he contacted him.

"But we receive an notification of Matanzima's. All we know is we have learnt from media."

The Methodist is easily the largest in Transkei, with every four inhabitants Methodist. The church has been in Transkei for 100 years.

With ministers operating in Transkei, Methodist Church has substantial assets, particularly in education.

Chief Matanzima threatened to seize its assets and hand them over to the Methodist Church in Transkei and to its clergy members to join the new church.

With the Methodist church had discontinued this custom because it did not recognise Transkei.

In March, Matanzima threatened to appropriate the Theological Umtata unless the Federation from its premises.

Methodist leader moves to avoid ban in Transkei

THE METHODIST CHURCH of Southern Africa will hold an emergency meeting in Johannesburg on Monday to discuss the threat to ban it from Transkei and replace it with a Transkei Methodist Church.

This is one of two moves planned by the President of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, the Rev Abel Hendricks, to dissuade the Transkei Government from acting against it.

The other move is an attempt by Mr Hendricks to see the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

"I have set the wheels in motion to seek a personal interview with the Prime Minister of Transkei," Mr Hendricks said yesterday.

The chairmen of the 11 church districts in Southern Africa have been asked to attend Monday's emergency meeting. The chairman of a Methodist Church district is the equivalent of an Anglican bishop.

Among those invited to the meeting are two Transkeians. The Rev Ferrier Ekeni, chairman of the Clarkeburg

Synod which serves Transkei, and the Rev Thomas Mbabane, secretary of the synod.

Mr Hendricks said: "We will have to work out the implications of the threat and to make some sort of response. But so far all we have to go on are press reports."

The threat was sparked by a Methodist Conference decision not to send messages of goodwill to Southern African heads of state, which Chief Matanzima interpreted as being prompted by the desire to avoid sending one to the Transkei President.

The Methodist Church is easily the largest church in Transkei, where one in four inhabitants is a Methodist. The Methodist Church has been in Transkei for more than 150 years.

With about 70 ministers of religion operating in Transkei, the Methodist Church has

substantial assets there, particularly in the field of education.

Chief Matanzima has threatened to confiscate its assets and hand them over to the proposed Methodist Church in Transkei and to expel any clergymen who refuse to join the proposed new church.

Mr Hendricks denied last night that his church had discontinued the custom of sending letters of goodwill to heads of Southern African states because it did not recognize Transkei.

Mr Hendricks said the custom was dropped "because things are getting more and more involved as more and more states are created".

It was not intended as a form of non-recognition of Transkei.

"It is a pity that Chief Matanzima takes it personally."

Envoy loses his South African fortune

15/1/78

Tribune Reporter

TRANSKEI'S unofficial roving ambassador, Dr Richard Blom, had his entire estate sequestered this week while he was in South Africa on an undisclosed diplomatic mission.

Documents before the Grahamstown Supreme Court included a letter signed by Transkei's Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima and addressed "to whom it may concern". It stated: "This is to certify that Dr Richard Ernest Blom is travelling to South Africa on a diplomatic mission on behalf of my Government and I personally request his safe conduct."

Tax claims

Dr Blom and his wife, Irma, are now Transkei citizens living in Umtata. But Mr Justice Eksteen was told that Dr Blom was believed to be in Quito, Ecuador, at present.

For several months there have been court proceedings concerning the solvency of Mr Blom's business concerns.

Since September last year he has faced hefty tax claims from both the East London and Transkeian Receivers of Revenue. Personal and business back tax claims were believed to have totalled more than R1 million.

During November and December last year there was a flurry of telex cables between Grahamstown and Quito, initiated by anxious creditors. He was informed of the seriousness of his financial position and asked to brief counsel after a provisional winding up order against his large haulage company — Transkei Haulage (Pty) Ltd — and a provisional sequestration order.

Twice he was granted extensions of time for the return dates of the provisional orders.

Home deserted

According to Mr P. R. Whitaker, an auditor acting for creditors, Dr Blom at one stage suggested his companies be placed under judicial management. This was a hopeless waste of time in view of the rapid deterioration of Dr Blom's business affairs, he said.

Already a proposed sale of Dr Blom's R140 000 Queen's Hotel in East London had been stopped when the local Receiver of Revenue applied for the property to be attached. The Receiver had claimed Dr Blom owed R672 000 in taxes.

Mr Whitaker said Dr Blom's R45 000 Bonnie Doone residence had been left unattended and staff of the now dormant haulage company, unpaid.

He did not place a value on Dr Blom's sequestered estate.

16/1/78

103

Church denies that Chief Matanzima was 'singled out'

Mercury Reporter

THE Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was not "singled out" by the decision of the Methodist Church of South Africa to stop sending messages of goodwill to Heads of State in southern Africa, a leading member of the Church said in Durban yesterday.

The Rev. Arthur Attwell, superintendent of the central circuit of Durban's Methodist Church was commenting on Chief Matanzima's intention to ban the Church in Transkei.

He attended a conference in Benoni last year at which it had been decided to discontinue sending greetings annually to all southern African Heads of State.

Mr. Attwell said Chief Matanzima had made the announcement based on a report in the Methodist Church newspaper, *Dimension*.

The report stated, "The State President of South Africa would no longer be receiving the loyalty greeting because it would involve sending similar messages to the Transkei President."

Affront

Mr. Attwell said the Transkei President may have been mentioned from the floor at the conference, but he said Chief Matanzima "was not singled out by the conference when the decision was taken."

"He has interpreted the report as being a personal affront, yet no other Head of State has reacted similarly," he said.

Asked why the Methodist Church had discontinued the courtesy, Mr. Attwell said the conference had decided the practice had become an "anachronism" because of the proliferation of States in southern Africa.

He also rejected Chief Matanzima's claim that the Methodist Church was taking instructions from the World Council of Churches.

DD 17/1/78 (103)

Blom faces R360 000 Transkei tax claim

UMTATA — Transkei's unofficial ambassador, Dr Richard Blom, who had his entire estate in South Africa sequestered last week, is still facing a R363 000 back-tax claim for business and personal interests from Transkei's Receiver of Revenue.

Dr Blom left South Africa for Chile on September 14 on a mission for Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs.

Soon after a R690 000 writ was issued by East London's Receiver of Revenue against Dr Blom's company, Trans-Transkei Haulage (Pty) a second writ was issued against Dr Blom himself.

His wife, Mrs Irma Blom, would not say yesterday where he was but confirmed she had been in contact with him about two weeks ago while he was in South America.

Mrs Blom was forced to move to Transkei at the end of September after the South African Department of Immigration refused to renew her six-month temporary residence permit. She now lives in a house with her six-year-old daughter in Umtata.

"I know nothing about my husband's business interests and cannot say any more," Mrs Blom said.

As well as the hefty back-tax claim from Transkei's Receiver of Revenue, Dr Blom also faces a R220 000 claim from the Transkei Department of Agriculture. He stood surety for a contract with the department and his firm, Trans-Transkei Haulage.

Mrs Blom said she would continue living in Umtata for the time being. Her husband would probably return sometime later but she could not say when.

Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said he was unaware of Dr Blom's inten-

tions or whereabouts.

Meanwhile, the Queens Hotel in East London which was owned by Dr Blom, will be sold as a going concern as soon as possible.

A spokesman for the liquidators, Mr P. R. Whitaker, said the hotel property belonged to Dr Blom personally, but as his entire estate was liquidated last week, the hotel could now be sold.

Dr Blom bought the hotel in July 1976, paying R99 000 at an auction. At the time, the appraised

value of the hotel was R435 000.

The hotel building, which has a mortgage of R40 000, Dr Blom's R45 000 house (mortgage R30 000) and about R20 000 worth of furniture and other goods were all attached by the Receiver of Revenue in terms of a R672 000 tax claim.

• Dr Blom is believed to be living in Quito, Ecuador, where he went on a diplomatic mission for the Transkeian Government. — DDR.

White couple now Transkei citizens

DD 19/1/78

UMTATA — A white couple, Mr James Eayrs and Mrs Hendrina Eayrs, have made history by becoming the first whites of South Africa to be granted full citizenship by the Transkeian Government.

Mr Eayrs, who was elected a member of the Mount Frere Town Council last year, was born in the district of Tsolo in 1913 — his wife in 1914, also in the district of Tsolo. Their parents came from South Africa to settle in Transkei.

"They are the first white South African citizens to apply for Transkeian citizenship since independence," the Secretary of the Department of Interior, Mr L. Ndesi said.

He said they had complied with all the necessary requirements for an alien to become a

citizen of Transkei. (103)

Mr Eayrs, a labour recruiting agent at Mount Frere, speaking in fluent Xhosa, said yesterday: "I will give a comment after being officially informed by my magistrate at Mount Frere that my application for Transkei citizenship has been successful."

He said they would have to give up their South African passports and books of life and carry Transkei documents.

Last year a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper said one of the reasons that led to the misunderstanding between the former Minister of Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau and the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was the application made by Mr Eayrs for Transkeian citizenship. — DDR.

Politician disappears

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The leader of the Democratic Party in Transkei, Mr Hector Ncokazi, has disappeared and his friends believe he has been detained by Transkei security police.

The head of Transkei security police, Major Martin Ngceba,

could yesterday neither confirm nor deny Mr Ncokazi was being held.

Mr Ncokazi, who works for a building contractor near Elliotdale, did not return to work on Monday after leaving Umtata.

He has spent more than 270 days in detention since June, 1976.

Cape Times 21/11/78
Transkei party leader detained

Own Correspondent

103

UMTATA. — The head of Transkei's security police, Major Martin Mgceba, confirmed yesterday that the leader of the Democratic Party in Transkei, Mr Hector Ncokazi, has been detained by security police.

Major Mgceba said Mr Ncokazi had been detained in terms of Transkei's Public Security Act and said he would be brought to trial when investigations were completed.

Mr Ncokazi did not return to work at Hobeni on Monday after leaving Umtata but police would not confirm until yesterday that he had been detained.

Since June 1976 Mr Ncokazi has been detained three times, spending a total of 270 days in detention. He has not yet been charged with any crime.

Cape Times 21/11/78

Defence Force to quit Transkei

103

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government is to ask South Africa to withdraw all its officials seconded to the Transkeian Department of Defence, the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced yesterday.

Chief Matanzima, who is also Minister of Defence, said in a press statement, the withdrawal was a process which was going on in all Transkeian departments. The Department of Defence was introduced when Transkei became independent.

“Transkeian civil servants have proved to be efficient in the performance of duties which hitherto were the preserve of the white men and we are therefore experiencing no difficulty in replacing seconded officials.

“Transkeian defence officials will go out to any country to further their training,” he said.

Transkei would however, continue to request the supply of arms from South Africa or any other country. He said the Transkei permanent force would be expanded and the national service scheme would be accelerated.

Last week Brigadier Phil Pretorius, who had been seconded to Transkei as secretary to the department of defence and as head of the first batallion, left for Pretoria and was replaced by Brigadier de Bruin who came to Umtata three months ago.

TRANSKEI

WANTS

TO OUST

S.A. MEN

NM 21/1/78 (103)

Y.

UMTATA — The Transkei Government is to ask South Africa to withdraw all its officials seconded to the Transkeian Department of Defence, the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced here yesterday.

Chief Matanzima, who is also Minister of Defence, said in a Press statement the withdrawal was a process which was going on in all Transkeian departments of State.

The Department of Defence was introduced when Transkei became independent.

"Transkeian civil servants have proved to be efficient in the performance of duties and we are therefore experiencing no difficulty in replacing seconded officials.

"Transkeian Defence officials will go out to any country to further their training," he said.

Transkei would continue to request the supply of arms from South Africa or any other country.

He said the Transkei Permanent Force would be expanded and the National Service scheme would be accelerated.

"The Transkei Government is very thankful to the Republic of South Africa for the equipment supplied to it and also for the training given its defence force during the last 18 months.

Last week Brig. Phil Pretorius, who had been seconded to Transkei as Secretary to the Department of Defence and as head of the First Transkei Battalion, left for Pretoria and was replaced by Brig. Y. de Bruin who came to Umtata three months ago.

Brig. Pretorius, who is now a general, came to Transkei nearly three years ago when the first batch of 72 recruits were sent to Cape Town for training. — (Sapa.)

Ncokazi detained

DD 21/1/78

103

UMTATA — The head of Transkei's Security Police, Maj Martin Ngceba, has confirmed that the leader of the Democratic Party in Transkei, Mr Hector Ncokazi, is being detained.

Maj Ngceba said Mr Ncokazi had been detained in terms of Transkei's Public Security Act and would be brought to trial when investigations were complete.

Mr Ncokazi did not return to work at Hobeni on Monday after leaving Umtata, but police would not confirm until yesterday that he had been detained.

Since June 1976, Mr Ncokazi has spent more than 270 days in his three spells in detention. He has not yet been charged with any crime. — DDR

Transkei's malnourished children

A medical survey of children under the age of five in the Tsolo district of Transkei has found that here is extremely high incidence of severe under-nutrition.

It also found that 294 of 1 000 babies born in the area died before they were two years old and that 20 per cent of the babies died before they had had their first birthday.

More than half the children surveyed in the village of Jacwenti, ten kilometres away from St Lucy's Hospital in the Tsolo area, were below what is regarded as the normal lower limit for well-fed black children.

These findings have been reported by Dr R.A.P. Stott and Miss Gill Westcott in the South African Medical Journal.

They say the area served by St Lucy's about 40 kms in radius, is much the same as most in Transkei and "it is not noticeably better or worse off than surrounding areas."

But throughout the Tsolo district, clinics for children under five years of age, large numbers of malnourished are encountered. There were over 200 admissions for kwashiorkor in 1975, roughly the same as in 1965, and the geographical distribution was un-

changed.

This finding implies that neither the nourishment nor the economic position of people living in the Tsolo district have changed over the past 10 to 12 years.

Dr Stott and Miss Westcott conducted their survey to assess the overall extent of malnutrition to plan an appropriate health education programme. They said this could not be gauged from hospital statistics "because one knows that so many malnourished children are never brought to hospital."

At present most dietary teaching is based on the premise that mothers do not know what is good for their children, but others have pointed out that it is generally poverty which prevents satisfactory diets.

"Dr Trudi Thomas claims that the main cause of malnutrition is the broken homes and destitution which often result from migrancy. If this is true, certain implications for health education follow. The teaching of nutritional principles alone is probably ineffec-

tive; budgetary advice and measures towards economic rehabilitations are more likely to be relevant," they wrote.

As a result of the survey, Dr Stott and Miss Westcott wrote: "The influence of attendance at the baby clinic should be discerned, both on the diet mothers said they gave their children and on their health knowledge. However, there was no significant direct relationship between attendance and whether the child was underweight."

"It therefore appears that dietary knowledge can go a long way towards protecting children from unfortunate family circumstances, but it does not invariably do this: nor does a raised income necessarily ensure that children are well nourished, although it makes this much more likely. Both factors are required for a healthy child population. Child welfare would certainly benefit from the existence of more employment opportunities for men in the homelands, which would ensure that a higher



The poor of Transkei where 30 out of every 100 babies die before the age of five.

proportion of the income earned is available to the family."

This is a significant finding. Not only does it suggest that a substantial increase in health education programme is necessary in Transkei for mothers, but it also supports the desirability of people finding work at the place where they live. In short, the migratory labour system has a detrimental effect of the health of children.

They found that "a considerably higher proportion of the children in families were below BTP (the Boston Third Percentile which represents the normal lower limit for well-fed children) compared with 35.6 per cent of the other children." They also found that "a considerable higher proportion of children in families not supported by the child's father were below the BTP." Of the children supported by the father, 69 per cent were of the expected weight-for-age, but of the children not supported by the father, 50 per cent were below the BTP.

When the average family has an income of only R25 a month — R4 per head — the researchers found a significant improvement in the average nutrition of children and 29 per cent of the babies were under BTP. When the average income per family was R30 or over, only 18 per cent of the babies were under BTP.

It is quite remarkable that of the 125 babies surveyed, 12 came from families with incomes of less than R10 per month — which is under R2 per head. It is even more remarkable that only 50 per cent of these 12 babies were actually under the BTP weight.

The researchers found that "more mothers who had eggs, milk or vegetables at home had children above the BTP. The discriminating effect of a vegetable garden was not great; however, the possession of a field appeared to have a significant effect of its own on malnutrition."

The researchers said the average income of the mothers, from all sources was R25.05 per month, and

incomes were most frequently found to fall in the range of R10 to R15. With this level of income, it is not surprising that mothers cannot supplement (at an estimated cost of R5 to R7 a month) or replace (at R10 a month) breast feeding with powdered milk.

In conclusion, Dr Stott and Miss Westcott said: "This study serves to highlight the extremely high incidence of severe undernutrition in this rural homeland population, particularly in children just over the age of weaning. More than half of the children in the location studied passed through a period of being below the BTP in weight and a considerable proportion were also below the BTP in height."

"The two most important factors associated with a weight below the BTP were an income of less than R30 a month and the lack of sound dietary knowledge (not necessarily related to formal education). If these findings are generally applicable to

the whole of Transkei which would appear to be the case, they paint a picture but not unexpected picture. It reflects a high infant mortality rate with about 300 children out of every 1 000 dying before the age of five, low income for families with perhaps R4 to R5 per head per month, and a frustrating task for the health service.

It must surely be high time that Transkei and Ciskei laid down a legal minimum living wage for any worker recruited as a migrant labourer in "white" South Africa, particularly in Cape Town where the average wage paid to people recruited from the two countries is below the Poverty Datum Line. Then, like Lesotho, Transkei and Ciskei could require that a significant proportion of the salaries be paid at home, not in the cities.

On top of any moves to try to ensure living incomes for Transkeian families, it seems clear that the health care and health education programmes must be extended as much as possible. Certainly Dr Stott and Miss Westcott have highlighted these urgent needs.

Barry Steek

DB 24/1/73

Diko backs ban on Methodists

(1700)
(103)

UMTATA -- The Methodist Church delegation to meet the Transkeian Prime Minister to try to persuade him not to nationalise the church will arrive here on Thursday.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Department here said they had not actually made an appointment to see Chief Kaiser Matanzima, but they were to meet the Cabinet for talks at 3 pm on Thursday and might meet Chief Kaiser afterwards.

A four-man delegation, led by the president of the Methodist conference, The Rev Abel Hendriks, was to have met the Cabinet last Thursday, but poor weather prevented their chartered flight from landing at K. D. Matanzima Airport.

Chief Matanzima moved against the church after a report in the Methodist newspaper, Dimension, that the church had decided to discontinue sending goodwill messages to the South African State President as it would involve sending similar messages to the Transkeian President.

Meanwhile, the Leader of the Opposition in Transkei, Mr Gomwell Diko, has backed Chief Kaiser's criticism of the Methodist Church.

He accused the church of collecting money from Transkeians and putting it into the hands of whites in South Africa.

He said black ministers were given meagre hand-offs of this money as salaries, while white

ministers were getting fat cheques.

Mr Diko accused the Methodist Church of practising apartheid.

As well as accusing the church of destroying the traditions and customs of the African people, he said it was now exceeding its rights by entering politics.

DDR

St Johns deal: no State action

JOHANNESBURG — No action is to be taken in connection with the alleged R1 million Port St

Johns land scandal.

This is the decision of the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J. E. Nothing, who has decided the police docket on the case has presented him with insufficient evidence to prosecute anybody.

Mr. Nothing's decision has now left the way open for Mr Pieter Henning, the man who sold the Port St Johns property which sparked off the scandal, to take civil action against certain parties involved in the allegations against him.

A police investigation into the scandal was started following a Sunday newspaper's report alleging a senior government official was paid R150 000 to ensure the State bought the property for incorporation into

Transkei.

The report alleged Prof Chris Jansen of Pretoria had admitted being the "Pretoria Connection" who clinched the deal with the government official.

When police started their investigations all papers relating to Mr Henning's financial affairs were taken from his Pretoria home. As soon as these have been returned he intends handing them over to his auditors to establish what financial losses he has suffered, Mr Henning said.

Once the auditors have provided him with figures he intends taking civil action against some of the parties in the case. The publicity had caused him considerable financial harm and his good name had suffered. — DDC.

27/1/78
103

27/11/81
103

Methodists meet Transkei Cabinet

UMTATA — The Transkei Cabinet met the Methodist Church delegation behind closed doors for 2½ hours yesterday, discussing the recent move to "nationalise" the church.

The Minister of Planning and Commerce, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, and the president of the Methodist Conference, the Rev Abel Hendricks, agreed the talks were frank, cordial and peaceful.

A press statement is to be issued later.

Mr Hendricks paid tribute to the Transkei Cabinet for the cordial manner in which they were received.

The meeting followed the banning by the Prime Minister, Chief Matanzima, of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa in Transkei. It was to be replaced by the Methodist Church of Transkei.

Chief Matanzima, a Methodist lay preacher, said the reason for the move was that certain clergy in the church were opposed to the independence of Transkei.

He said he had read in a Methodist Church newsletter that a conference of the church in Benoni last October has decided to discontinue

sending messages of goodwill and loyalty to the State President of South Africa, because it would involve sending similar messages to the Transkei President.

Chief Matanzima said the Transkei Cabinet had resolved to pass a law through Parliament banning the Methodist Church of South Africa in Transkei. An Act would also be passed to establish the Methodist Church of Transkei which would have circuits in Transkei and in South African work centres where Transkeians were employed. — DDR.



CHIEF MATANZIMA . . .
a Methodist lay preacher.

Ambassador accuses South Africa of bulldozer diplomacy

Tribune Reporter

TRANSKEI'S Ambassador, Professor Mlahaleni Njisane, has accused South Africa of using Transkei independence as an excuse to bulldoze people out of South Africa.

He was reacting to the demolition of the huge African squatter town of Unibel in the Peninsula.

Professor Njisane said the demolition of Unibel by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, contravened an agreement between his country and South Africa and threw serious doubt on whether Transkei had any real power to negotiate with South Africa.

"It is an emasculation of our negotiating ability. We are still waiting for an explanation from the Department of Foreign Affairs about the Unibel breach, although we asked for this even before the demolition began."

Asked to comment, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said he was not prepared to play tennis in the newspapers concerning relations with Transkei.

"A question on this issue will be coming before Parliament and that will be replied to at the appropriate time."

Professor Njisane said the South African Government seemed to be using his country as a "home for the dispossessed."

"South Africa is defining the citizenship of Transkei so broadly that it is ridiculous.

"It pronounces people citizens of Transkei who were never there or who have one parent who was merely resident there for a while.

"No other country I have ever heard of has such definitions of citizenship and in any case South Africa is trying to tell us who our own citizens are."

Prof Njisane said first news of the imminent demolition of Unibel came in a telephone call from the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in the Western Cape, Mr Frikkie Botha, to the Transkei consulate in Cape Town.

"We immediately asked him to put this in writing, which he did the same day, and we made an immediate protest to the Department of Foreign Affairs which to this day, they have still not replied to."

Daily Star
30/11/78

Kaiser to meet clergy today

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will address Methodist clergy in Transkei and Transkei Methodists serving in South Africa tomorrow at the Ncamelana Methodist Community Centre near here.

The meeting has been convened in the wake of the threat made by Chief Matanzima that he will 'Nationalise' the Methodist church in Transkei.

The Transkei Cabinet last week met the Methodist Church delegation behind closed doors.

After the meeting, the Minister of Planning and Commerce, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, who chaired the meeting, and the president of the Methodist Conference, the Rev Abel Hendricks, agreed the talks were frank, cordial and peaceful. Both parties promised to issue a press statement later. — DDR.

Cape Times
1/2/78

(103)

Matanzima stands firm on Methodists

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday left no doubt that he was determined to proceed with his move to ban the Methodist Church of South Africa and form the Methodist Church of Transkei in its place, when he addressed a large gathering of superintendents of the church here.

Chief Matanzima told the clergymen that a bill to establish the Methodist Church in Transkei would probably be ready towards the end of the coming session of the Transkei National Assembly in June.

Last week a four-man delegation, led by the president of the Methodist Conference, the Rev Abel Hendricks, met members of the Transkei Cabinet for two-and-a-half hours behind closed doors.

During yesterday's meeting a clergyman, the Rev B Thomson, said he was worried about the coming bill to establish the Methodist Church in Transkei.

Mr Tsepo Letlaka, the Minister of Finance, said Mr Thomson's speech was typical missionary talk. Transkeians did not owe anything to the missionaries.

It was a wrong idea to say the government would be interfering with the church because the Methodist Church had shown that it was politically motivated.

Earlier, Chief Matanzima had said the majority of Transkeians were Methodists. It was these people who had voted the present government into power.

He said it was, therefore, an insult to these people for some clergy to say they did not recognize the independence of Transkei.

Kaiser to ban SA Methodists

80 (103)
1/8/78

UMTATA — The Methodist Church of South Africa is to be banned in Transkei and legislation enabling Transkei to form its own branch of the Methodist Church will be passed, Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

Chief Matanzima reaffirmed his stand against the South African branch of the church — which he made two weeks ago — at a meeting yesterday of Transkeian Methodist clergy at Ncamedlana.

The legislation would enable the Transkeian Government to expropriate all the property owned by the Methodist Church of South Africa in Transkei and enable it to be handed over to a Transkeian body of the church.

He assured the delegates the Methodist Church would be allowed to operate as an autonomous body in Transkei and its constitution would not be interfered with.

The shock move against the church followed an article in a Methodist newsletter. The Prime Minister said he detected there was certain opposition to Transkeian independence among some Methodist clergy.

Chief Matanzima, also a Methodist, said 80 per cent of the members of the Methodist Church in South Africa were Transkeians.

Other Christian churches such as the Catholics, Anglicans and Presbyterians would not have the same action applied to them as they had not tampered in politics as the Methodist Church had.

Minister of Finance, said Mr Thomson's speech was typical missionary talk. Transkeians did not owe anything to the missionaries.

It was wrong to say the Government would be interfering with the church, because the Methodist Church had shown it was politically motivated.

After the meeting the Methodist ministers decided to hold a meeting of their own, together with church stewards and prominent members of the laity. The meeting will be held on February 21 and 22 at the Ncamedlana community centre. — DDR.

"We cannot pay our money to a conference where we will be insulted. I have every reason to believe the Methodist Church of South Africa has communication with the World Council of Churches," Chief Matanzima said.

"We cannot have divided loyalties. The church is an autonomous body, but must not interfere with the State."

During yesterday's meeting a Methodist minister, the Rev B. Thomson, said he was worried about the coming Bill to establish the Methodist Church in Transkei. The South African Government had never legislated for the existence of a church in South Africa.

Mr Tsepo Letlaka,



Mr Bandanile "Dan" Nuñu, 31, and Mr Mzwandile Yenana, 25, who have been sentenced to death for murdering Prof Hendrik Truter in Umtata on July 9 last year, leave the Umtata Supreme Court.

Killers to be hanged in Umtata

UMTATA — Mr Mzwandile Yenana and Mr Bandanile Nuñu, who were sentenced to death for the killing of Prof Hendrik Truter, professor of Afrikaans at the University of Transkei, will be hanged in Umtata.

Since gaining independence in October 1976, Transkei has had its own hangmen resident in the country, the Secretary of Justice, Mr J. D. Zeka, said yesterday.

He said all hangmen in the country were Transkeians but declined to reveal how many there were and where they were trained. — DDR.

1/278 DA (703)

Botha claims Njisane agreed

CAPE TOWN — Transkei's Ambassador in South Africa, Prof. M. Njisane, had agreed with the South African Government's approach to the removal of squatters at Unibell, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said yesterday.

"He was fully aware the demolition would be proceeded with and did not object to it," Mr. Botha said in the House of Assembly in reply to a question.

The Minister's reply contradicts a statement by Prof. Njisane last week in which he said Transkei had never agreed to

demolitions, but had suggested resettlement.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Rondebosch, Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert, who tabled the question, said afterwards: "There appears to be a clear misunderstanding between Mr. Botha and Prof. Njisane as to what exactly was agreed on at the December 22 meeting.

"According to Prof. Njisane, demolition was only to take place after alternative accommodation had been provided."

Mr. Botha confirmed there had been discussions over the last six months. In September both governments accepted that illegal squatting could not continue but agreed that demolition be delayed. Squatters were to report to the Bantu affairs office, but later it was found there was no progress.

When the expected progress did not materialise, another meeting was called on December 22, 1977, and Prof. Njisane was told demolition would start in January, in order to eliminate discomfort during the Christmas and New Year period.

The Ambassador requested, however, that individuals illegally in the Peninsula be moved first and he was given the assurance that the process of clearing would be carried out systematically. He agreed to this approach, Mr. Botha said. — PC.

Background

SOCIAL scientists who have studied the growth of the Inkatha movement believe it could be a powerful force for peace and security in South Africa — if the Government would accept it as such.

Any Government action to stop Inkatha's rapidly-spreading influence is seen as dangerous for South Africa and potentially harmful to race relations.

An authoritative opinion on these lines has been given by Professor Jeffrey Butler, Professor of History at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in the United States. He is a co-author of a recently-published book on the black homelands of South Africa.

Professor Butler, now visiting South Africa, is a former student of Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and a brother of Professor Guy Butler of Rhodes University.

In an interview, he said: 'Obviously there are risks in organisations. But in a situation like that in South Africa the risks of not having organisations like Inkatha may be greater than the risk of having them.'

MODERATE

'If one looks at the history of black political organisations in South Africa, their leadership has been extraordinarily moderate.'

To his knowledge Inkatha's leadership had no violent or extreme intentions. But, on the other hand, any well-organised mass movement could be a formidable force. In South Africa the balance of power was going to be shifted. It was up to the people to work out the best way of letting this happen.

Professor Butler said the question of peace or violence depended much on whether or not leaders had a chance to negotiate. It was better to have organised groups to negotiate with than not to have them.

'I don't see it as wise in the long term to try to dictate to organisations who they must talk to. If you try to control conversations you get yourself into difficulties.'

'It is a great mistake to try to dictate channels of communication. This leads to a very authoritarian system.'

Inkatha — a force for peace?

ARGUS B/1/78
107

FRANS ESTERHUYSE interviews visiting Professor Jeffrey Butler and Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of Natal University on the alliance between the Zulu Inkatha movement and coloured and Indian groups.

context, then it is a starting position for the future,' Professor Butler said.

There was no evidence that Inkatha was deliberately encouraging violence or that it intended to be militant. However, Inkatha was unlikely to remain a cultural movement, just as the Afrikaner movement did not remain cultural.

Professor Butler said one of the major problems in South Africa's political history was that all the white governments — going back long before 1948 — had found it very difficult to negotiate with organised black people.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the department of applied social science at the University of Natal, Durban, said Inkatha was a strong influence and already had more than 100 000 members throughout South Africa.

He said a key question was how the Government would respond to Inkatha's spreading influence.

'The Government's long-term response will surely have to be to make constitutional provision for South Africa's black people. It is difficult to avoid this if the very bodies created by the Government constantly try to link up with each other.'

'One wonders if the Government will see the writing on the wall and make its own adaptations, such as more abolition of apartheid,' Professor Schlemmer said.

There appeared to be a line of conflict between Government policy and the consequences of that policy. As the Government tried to create separate political institutions for the different race groups, so these institutions and those involved in them sought common cause with each other.

This could be seen in the case of the Coloured Representative Council, the Indian Council and Inkatha.

Inkatha, though KwaZulu-based could claim to represent urban Africans. It appeared to be strong in the Transvaal, Natal and in the Free State. Its membership did not consist of Zulus only.

This movement could be important for the constitutional future of South Africa.

One of the problems about the Government's constitutional proposals was that they did not provide for representation of black people outside the homelands. Now one of the homelands — Kwazulu — was claiming, with some justification, representation for Africans outside the homelands. And this while it did not want independence for itself under the South African Government's plan.



Professor Jeffrey Butler



Professor L Schlemmer

Professor Schlemmer said that if the Government were to ban Inkatha, such a move would be 'very problematic'. Inkatha had brought much stability to Natal, especially at a time of disturbances among black people elsewhere.

The movement exercised a healthy influence on black children in high schools and actually prevented them from demonstrating. Inkatha's aims were peaceful.

It was a movement for peace and stability, which South Africa desperately needed.

cont ↓

Professor Butler said the South African Government was obviously uneasy about the development of alliances between Inkatha and other groups such as the Labour Party. But even if Inkatha formed no alliances, its very existence raised problems for the Government's homelands policy. Inkatha was a movement that was moving out of the homelands into South Africa's provinces, while the aim of separate development was to limit this kind of operation.

MASS BASE

A feature of separate development, whether this was intended or not, was that it gave black leaders a legitimised platform. Organisations like Inkatha carried that logic a little further. It was now trying to form a mass base and to develop 'political muscle' outside the homelands.

An important factor in this development was that the populations of the homelands consisted largely of elderly people, women and children. The black populations in the cities, on the other hand, were younger, more vigorous, and an important economic resource.

Referring to the Government's constitutional proposals, Professor Butler indicated that he saw alliances between Inkatha and other groups such as the Labour Party as a starting-point for further constitutional development in South Africa.

He said it seemed as if one of the reasons for the Government's reluctance to fill out all the details of its constitutional plan was that the Government wanted the details to be worked out in practice rather than being spelled out in theory.

'Assuming that these proposals are serious — and I am not one of the people saying this is a lot of nonsense — then a certain keeping of the details for later is not to me astonishing at all. If you try to put the Inkatha-Labour alliance in that

KWAZULU schools will open on February 1 in the face of a "grave" education crisis caused by an expanding population and a seriously depleted budget.

Mr. George Steyn, the Secretary for Education at Ulundi, said yesterday that Zulu school enrolment this year would reach about 855 000.

To cope with this pupil population KwaZulu has some 2 140 schools and about 14 700 teachers, qualified and unqualified, with a further 3 000 privately paid teachers who are mainly unqualified.

"Our main problem is the lack of money," said Mr. Steyn.

In November last year, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi dis-

CRISIS FOR 855 000 IN KWAZULU

closed that his Government was operating on a R12 million shortfall.

In an interview with the Mercury at the time the Chief said KwaZulu's budget for the current financial year had been cut by R24 million by Pretoria.

Retrenching

He said then that Ulundi was trying to avoid retrenching unqualified teachers but warned that his Government could not offer the same services and facilities as were enjoyed by African schools in White areas.

The education allocation within KwaZulu's budget tended to rise by between 7 and 10 percent annually, "but this is wholly inadequate for our needs. We could do with a 100 percent increase in the education budget," said Mr. Steyn.

KwaZulu registers about 120 schools every year, most being built by the community. At the end of 1977 there were 2 019 within the homeland jurisdiction. This year there will be about 2 140 when term opens.

Furniture

"But many of the new schools will be without furniture or teachers," said Mr. Steyn.

Lack of teachers is Ulundi's main problem. There are six teacher training colleges with two planned. "We simply haven't the money to establish these colleges. We have plenty of prospective teachers but we can't train them fast enough."

Mr. Steyn said his department had hoped to eliminate the double session system in primary schools, but this would now be impossible.

The pupil-to-teacher ratio in secondary schools was about 35 to one, but at primary level it was 59 to one and would probably rise to more than 65 to one this year.

Depressed

Mr. Steyn said he was extremely depressed. "The situation is actually getting worse. If things ever normalise we will have such a backlog we won't know what to do about it."

While KwaZulu's budget

and its rising population are primary factors in its education crisis, it is by no means unique.

South Africa spends about R605 annually on each White pupil while the expenditure for each Black pupil is about R42 a year.

While many experts concede that this disparity has exacerbated the problem, they feel that the African population explosion as much now as the politics of racism militates against finding a quick solution.

Dr. Ken Hartshorne, the former director of planning in the Department of Bantu Education, estimated that a free and compulsory education for Africans "at the same unit cost pertaining to Whites" would cost more than R2 000 million in the first five years.

He also believed that if such a system were introduced the African school population could jump to more than 6 000 000.

African education needed considerably more than 5 000 new classrooms a year, and more than four new teacher training colleges annually.

The strains created by the

TURN TO PAGE 2

KWAZULU CRISIS

FROM PAGE 1

population explosion on the financing of education, housing, transport and employment opportunities were compounded by racist attitudes, he said.

Dr. Gavin Maasdorp, the Natal University economist, felt African education could be improved by greater per capita expenditure, but only at the expense of White, Coloured and Indian education.

It was possible, he said, "that a new government could improve on the economic issues reflected here, because it would probably attract greater investment, but it is difficult to say how much better it would do."

Prof. Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, maintained that the problems were racial in origin, but at the same time any new government "would inherit a backlog and would probably create a further backlog."

Looking ahead, he added: "If a Black government ever

comes about it will have to neglect the problems of other ethnic groups in favour of Africans if it wants to survive politically.

"It would have to cater for Africans in the same way the White Government caters for Whites now.

"I'm sure that a sudden redistribution of privilege and wealth would create a huge brain drain, but in political terms this is a situation Blacks could learn to live with."

Inkatha heads for showdown over attack

107

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's powerful Inkatha movement, after defying a Government warning not to become involved in non-Zulu politics, has carried the confrontation a step further by publishing an election manifesto dealing mainly with South African political issues.

One of the points in the document — printed in the colours of the banned African National Congress — is that no part of South Africa belongs only to Whites.

"The whole of South Africa belongs to all people, regardless of ethnic affiliations," it states.

Inkatha has printed 190 000 copies of the manifesto, which calls on Zulus to vote for its candidates to support majority rule for the whole of South Africa.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, has told Chief Buthelezi that any move to extend Inkatha's influence and activities beyond the Zulu nation would be seen as a Black power ploy, a bid to set Blacks against Whites. He also hinted that the organisation could be banned.

Inkatha has denied Mr Kruger's charges.

Other Inkatha policy points made in the defiant election manifesto are:

- A call for release of political prisoners and the return of exiles;
- A demand for trade unions and the rate for the job for all workers;
- A stand for peaceful change because "violence in the modern context means too many lives are lost once violence is unleashed";
- Free, compulsory education, as is available for Whites;
- Abhorrence and rejection of apartheid;
- Rejection of pass and influx control regulations under the guise of travel documents.



● Gatsha Buthelezi... his Inkatha movement defied warnings.



● Minister Jimmy Kruger... hinted that the Inkatha movement could be banned.

MANIFESTO DEALS MAINLY WITH SA POLITICAL ISSUES

By JOHN MATISONN

Government-created system in KwaZulu to mobilise his attack on the system, his movement this week urged the boycott of the community-council elections to be held in urban areas this year.

An Inkatha spokesman explained that the decision not to fight community councils arose because of Inkatha's commitment to the Soweto Committee of Ten whose chairman, Dr Ntatho Motlana, is detained.

The Committee of Ten was committed to rejecting the community councils system because they did not give sufficient real power to the people.

"It would be inconsistent

and unfair if we now contested community council elections," the spokesman said.

Two of the 14 points in the Inkatha election manifesto deal with KwaZulu issues. One rejects the consolidation of KwaZulu under the 2936 Land Act.

"We say that KwaZulu includes all parts of this region known as Natal from the border of the Umzimvubu in the south right up to Piet Retief in the Transvaal and to the neighbourhood of Standerton," it states.

The other calls for the development of KwaZulu in such a way that the interests of the whole community are advanced.

The manifesto's attack on the South African Government is reminiscent of attacks on the United States by Nationalist leaders in the South African elections last year.

There is, however, another similarity between the two elections:

Asked about the likely outcome of the election, Mr Gibson Thula, publicity committee chairman of Inkatha, said: "We're looking for an avalanche".

With Inkatha members elected unopposed in 35 of the 55 seats, Inkatha has already won a majority. The 20 remaining seats are being contested by independents — not by a single political party.

While Chief Buthelezi's movement is using the

Rapport 22/1/77

107

POLITIEKE KOMMENTAAR

Gekletter op die skildvel van Inkatha

Deur Albert Crafford



DIE gewone mens kan lig verdwaal tussen al die woordgereedskap van die staatkunde wat soms so kwistig uitgestrooi word. Magsdeling, federalisme, konfederalisme, pluralisme, 'n eenheidstaat met of sonder waarborge vir minderhede en so vele meer. Dit alles om Suid-Afrika op 'n goeie koers te plaas, weg van 'n bloedige rassestryd.

Die konferensie van die SA Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge het pas sy kwota van dié dinge opgelewer — en die rou woorde van mnr. Gibson Thula, voorsitter van die reklame- en strategiekomitee van Inkatha Yenkululenkoesiswe (nasionale kulturele bevrydingsbeweging).

Welk 'n hoorspel! Reklame soos die gekletter van die assegaai op die skildvel, en strategie wat beduie dit gaan op stuk van sake met om 'n magstryd tussen swart en wit en „winner takes all”, om 'n sinsnede van die tyd by te haal.

Hy gooi die handskoen as 't ware neer vir dié wat dit wil optel. Hy sê die meeste blankes is salig onbewus van die ware gevoel van die swartmense, en sluk regeringspropaganda dat die swartman tevrede is met sy lot. — As dit so sou wees, mnr. Thula, dan moet die woord „onsalig” wees. Maar ek sal nie in die rede val nie.

Hy verwoord die „ware gevoel” so: Die swartmense wil deel in die sentrale besluitnemende prosesse van die land, en hulle wil meerderheidsregering hê.

Hy het wat te sê oor magsdeling, maar met respek gesê, ek vat daardie gedagtes nie kop toe nie, want sy emosionele betoog gaan verder om mag.

Hy deel 'n paar fris klappe uit, na regeringskant — dit spreek vanself — en na instansies wat sommige dalk as sy bondgenote ou wil beskou.

Die swartman voel hom so verydel dat hy kwaad is vir dié wat mag het, en somer ook vir die „verskrikte wit liberale wat die pas van die bevryding van die magteloses wil bepaal”. Hy is sat vir die sogenaamde eksperte wat die magtelose groepe „ken”. Hy het geen erg aan tuislandbeleid, afsonderlike ontwikkeling of plurale demokrasieë nie.

Die kerk, in den brede, staan wesenlik op die kantlyn. As die kerk nie werklik by die vryheidstryd betrokke wil raak nie, glo hy dat die kerk geen betekenisvolle rol kan speel in die „rekonstruksie van die SA samelewing onder 'n nuwe bedeling nie”. Kyk maar na wat in Mosambiek gebeur het, sê mnr. Thula.

Die swart massa word gefrustreer deur die swart middestand wat hul welslae ten toon stel met „ontelbare oordadighede”, terwyl miljoene met die honde baklei om krummels uit die asblikke van die oordadiges.

(Ook met woorde kan 'n mens oordadig wees, mnr. Thula.)

Selfs die gryse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge kry stank vir dank. Dié het darem 'n rolletjie te speel — om yir die witmense te sê hoe sleg dit met die swartman gaan. Die meeste van sy mense beskou die Instituut net as „wit liberalisme . . . Daardie dae van

wit liberalisme is verby.” Geen blanke word as relevant beskou tensy hy hom aktief met die swartman se stryd vereenselwig nie.

En al so meer van die reklame-man wat oplaas sê hy sien net een uitweg, 'n nasionale konvensie met die oog op magsdeling binne die raamwerk van 'n vreedsame skikking. So 'n konvensie moet leiers van alle bevolkingsgroepe omvat: ook dié van verbode organisasies en leiers op Robbeneiland. Net só kan die moontlikheid van geweld verminder word, „dit wat almal van ons vrees.”

So nie, sê hy, sal die swartman die pad op sy eentjie moet loop. „En dan kan ons voor die moontlikheid te staan kom van 'n swart diktatuur — met geen sprake van magsdeling nie.”

Die tema van die konferensie was „die pad na 'n regverdigde samelewing”.

Mnr. Thula, met sy trommel-slae, het my geen treetjie verder op daardie pad gehelp nie. Mnr. Colin Eglin moet maar self sê hoe hy voel oor die denke van die Inkatha-man . . . hy en sy Progge wat hul rolletjie wil speel met so 'n onsigbare draadjie na Inkatha. Hulle met hul verhewe gedagtes oor 'n nasionale konvensie.

Voor hierdie gedoe het RAPPORT met prof. Floors van Jaars-

veld van UP, oor Inkatha gesels. Met dank 'n kort aanhaling uit dié gesprek: SA se twintigste eeu lê gesaai met vorige mislukkings, maar kapt. Buthelezi se Inkatha-inisiatief het 'n beter kans om 'n eenheidsfront te smee vir politieke druk om 'n „common society” te verkry. Omdat die buitewêreld veel sterker teen die SA regering staan. Omdat bevryde Afrika op SA se grense is. Omdat die Regering moeiliker teen kapt. Buthelezi en die Indiër- en Kleurlingleiers in die Inkatha-inisiatief kan optree as teen Albert Luthuli, ANC-president, en andere in die vyftigerjare. Dié leiers van nou tree op op 'n verhoog wat deur afsonderlike ontwikkeling geskep is.

Prof. Van Jaarsveld noem twee teenstrominge: Skeptisisme van stadswartes oor tuislandleiers, en die feit dat nóg mnr. Leon nóg die Indiër-opposisieleiers kan sê hulle praat namens al hul mense. In hul gemeenskappe is 'n beduidende element wat wil saamwerk met die grondwetplan.

En prof. Laurie Schlemmer, sosioloog van Natal, ook aan RAPPORT: In die Inkatha-inisiatief is daar minder ekstremistiese elemente en daarom is kans op samewerking groter. Daar is groter kans van konsensus oor pragmatiese optrede en strategie, wat die hoofdoel van die nuwe groepering is.

● Nou ja, dit was voor mnr. Thula aan die woord gekom het. Aan mnr. Thula wil ek ewe rustig sê: As ons Suid-Afrika immer net met die een oog wil bekyk, dié van die swart- of die witman, soek ons 'n groot gelol. Aan witmense sê ek ook so.

As ons minder vir mekaar skreeu, hoor die een dalk wat die ander sê.

En kapt. Buthelezi moet maar self oordeel of hy nou eintlik die beste reklameman aangestel het. Indien nie, moet hy sê: Tula, Thula.

Sanctions: not now—Buthelezi

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu would support some form of future sanctions if they were applied "sincerely," but not at the moment, he said in an

interview published in the United States.

Explaining his stand Chief Buthelezi said: "When you look around you here in KwaZulu, these people haven't got anything to eat. When

people queue up for jobs, in fact they are indirectly voting for investments."

Sanctions applied "sincerely" would differ from those applied "hypocritically," as in Rhodesia's case, he said.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking in the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi to a Christian Science Monitor reporter.

Forecasting possible student unrest in Natal, he said that if the Government could not accept that he was groping for a non-violent solution, then "I cannot see myself restraining the students. I really would have no leg to stand on in terms of restraining them from doing whatever they decided to do."

UNREST

He could not see himself restraining the students if unrest moved to Durban schools from Soweto.

Chief Buthelezi also made these points:

- He supported the concept of one man one vote.

- He favoured conciliation with South Africa's whites, even though this could conceivably lose him the support of radical black youths. He believed there was a role for whites in South Africa.

In the interview he said he had told whites in 1976 "it was high time they broke the law" as whites did in the United States during the civil rights campaign of the 1960s.

"There are many things that are against the law that Africans have to do. Living with their families, in fact, is against the law (in many cases, in the cities).

"With whites it is high time, especially those involved in the Church, that they also declare themselves."

Cape Times 27/1/78

Buthelezi speech curbed

107

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu was yesterday ordered to confine himself to the KwaZulu election when he speaks in Soweto on Sunday.

The following words were added to a permit granting him permission to address a rally at Jabulani amphitheatre — “but only in connection with the forthcoming election in KwaZulu”.

In terms of the ban on open air gatherings under the Riotous Assemblies Act, Chief Buthelezi had to apply to the Johannesburg Chief Magistrate for permission to hold a meeting in Soweto.

In a permit issued on Tuesday Chief Buthelezi was given permission to address a rally without any limitations on the subject of his speech, officials of his Inkatha movement said yesterday.

But yesterday his principal urban representative, Mr Gibson Thula, received a phone call from the Johannesburg Magistrate's Office, asking him to bring the

permit in. “They wanted to check to see if it was in order,” Mr Thula said.

The permit was taken to the magistrate's office by a Soweto-based Inkatha official, Mr Alpheus Madlal. It was taken from him and a new one issued.

The new one was identical to the old permit except that:

- It was dated January 26 instead of January 24.
- It carried the qualifying words “only in connection with the forthcoming general election in KwaZulu”.

A spokesman for the Chief Magistrate, Mr L P Francis, said yesterday: “The permit was not altered but clarified.”

Commenting on the second permit, Chief Buthelezi said yesterday “I don't think it reflects well on the sincerity of official policy for an official of the Republic to try to prescribe what a black leader should say”.

Inkatha, which Chief Buthelezi heads as president, is firmly opposed to the “fragmentation” of South

Africa into independent homelands and stands for the creation of a new non-racial South Africa.

At a meeting with the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, last September, Chief Buthelezi was warned of the dangers of confrontation if he persisted in his policy of recruiting blacks of all ethnic groups to Inkatha.

Mercury

Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu was yesterday ordered to confine himself to the KwaZulu election when he speaks in Soweto on Sunday.

The following words were added to a permit granting him permission to address a rally at Jabulani Amphitheatre — "... but only in connection with the forthcoming election in KwaZulu."

In terms of the ban on open-air gatherings under the Riotous Assemblies Act, Chief Buthelezi had to apply to the Johannesburg Chief Magistrate for permission to hold a meeting in Soweto.

'Curb speech' Buthelezi told

27/1/78 NIM (107)

In a permit issued on Tuesday, Chief Buthelezi was given permission to address a rally without any limitations on the subject of his speech, officials of his Inkatha movement said yesterday.

But yesterday his principal urban representative,

Mr. Gibson Thula, received a telephone call from the Johannesburg Magistrate's Office, asking him to bring the permit in.

"They wanted to check to see if it was in order," Mr. Thula said.

The permit was taken to the magistrate's office by a

Soweto-based Inkatha official, Mr. Alpheus Madlala. It was taken from him and a new one issued.

The new one was identical to the old permit except that it was dated January 26 instead of January 24 and it carried the qualifying words "only in connection with the forthcoming General Election in KwaZulu."

A spokesman for the chief magistrate, Mr. L. P. Francis, said yesterday: "The permit was not altered but clarified."

Commenting on the second permit, Chief Buthelezi said yesterday "I don't think it reflects well on the sincerity of official policy for an official of the Republic to try to prescribe what a Black leader should say."

(Report by P. Laurence, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

pupils and teachers

'Right'
line on
sanctions
welcome

peace

30/11/78

107

Industry today welcomed Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's position on sanctions against South Africa.

The Zulu leader expressed reservations about sanctions and disinvestment in Soweto yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said blacks would be the first to suffer from unemployment following sanctions.

BACKING

Dr Hennie Reynders, executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, said today: "Perhaps it would be stating the obvious to say he's absolutely right."

"Everybody has been making the same point — sanctions against South Africa would hurt black people first. There's no question that sanctions would create unemployment."

Dr Reynders said he had gained the impression from talks with black leaders that none of them wished to see sanctions applied against South Africa.

Mr M de Jager, executive director of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, said Chief Buthelezi's comments reflected the general view of business leaders in South Africa.

'Come back' calls to

BID FOR

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has urged black students to return to classes — and education officials are willing to re-employ hundreds of teachers who resigned last year if the schools boycott ends.

Speaking to more than 15 000 people in Soweto's Jabulani Amphitheatre yesterday, the Inkatha leader attacked the system of Bantu education, but advised pupils to end their boycott.

He added: "We owe a moral duty to the teachers who have resigned . . . we as black people of South Africa applaud their stand in which they identified with their students." But to both the students and their teachers he said: "Sometimes in the history of a people who are struggling, the best form of attack is to retreat."

Regional director of black education, Mr Jaap Strydom, said today that if pupils returned to classes, resulting in an increased demand for teachers, his department would re-employ the teachers who resigned.

"We have no hard feelings against them," he said. "If there is work for them we will take them back." More than 300 Soweto teachers resigned last year in protest against Bantu education.

Mr Strydom said so far there had been enough enrolments at Soweto high schools to allow for the opening of 12 of the 40 secondary schools in the townships. Enrolment forms were available at all primary schools and students should complete these as soon as possible, he said.

Tribute

Chief Buthelezi stressed his opposition to Bantu education. But he said he wished to point out that despite "all the poison" in the system, black people had the ability and the resilience to emerge from it as brilliant people.



Mr Strydom

He named several black people who become famous and revered leaders, despite their having undergone "native education."

He stressed that it would be grossly presumptuous for him to pontificate to Soweto people on the schools issue, but he felt that as a "brother" and a member of the black community he had a right to express an opinion.

He paid tribute to the fight put up by students, but said it would be a disgrace "to use young minds to achieve our ends." He felt the children had a right to get an education.

Intimidation

Chief Buthelezi said the ending of the schools boycott did not signify the end to opposition of Bantu Education. Rather it would give blacks time to plan for the future.

He praised the country's English Press for its reporting on the black community in the past, but he made a plea for newspapers not to publicise intimidation at schools.

"If someone reads a news item that Orlando High School students say they will not go to school next week, then the tendency is that other children in other schools tend to think that this is consensus."

● Buthelezi's unity call

STATE PASSES BUCK TO ZULUS

31/1/78

MERCURY (107)
African Affairs
Correspondent

IN 1968 the Government moved about 2 000 people into Limehill, near Washbank, which was proclaimed part of KwaZulu territory in 1972.

Yesterday a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration said: "The Republican Government no longer has any responsibility for Limehill. It is now KwaZulu's baby."

He was commenting on a study of the resettlement area done by the former banned priest, Father Cosmas Desmond, who said nothing had been done by the Government in ten years to alleviate the misery of the people there.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said Pretoria's attitude was "another pathetic example of buck-passing."

Mr. Desmond, a former director of the banned Christian Institute, went into hiding this week after receiving a death threat.

Conditions

In *Limehill Revisited*, published by the Development Studies Research Group, he notes that in ten years the only Government action at Limehill has been the building of a Bantu Affairs Department office.

There is only one tap for every 35 families, the toilets are unhygienic iron privies, and the only schools in the district are for primary pupils who share the overcrowded facilities with other settlements. There is one clinic at Limehill, but no telephone or doctor.

Chief Buthelezi said his government was aware of the problems at Limehill, but they were problems shared by many people in KwaZulu and he recalled that Pretoria had cut KwaZulu's current budget by R24 million.

"We did not make this mess. We don't shove our people around all over the map. As much as we would love to clear up this mess we cannot because we simply do not have the funds," he said.

ZULUS 'WILL

31/1/78

(107)

GO IT ALONE'

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — KwaZulu would ask for independence in spite of the attitude of its Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, predicted yesterday.

Speaking during the censure debate, he predicted too that all the other homelands would be independent in five years.

Mr. Colin Eglin, Leader of the Opposition and Chief Buthelezi ridiculed the homelands and homeland independence. However, Transkei and Bophuthatswana were independent and others would follow.

The Black leaders thought for themselves and acted according to the interests of their people, said Mr. Vorster.

There had been a time when they had been at the beck and call of the Progressives, but this was no longer the case. Yet papers which supported the PFP said that it was the only party which spoke for the Black people.

No stopping

"Nothing the PFP can do will stop the independence of the homelands," said Mr. Vorster.

"There will be a time when the Zulu nation will be independent in spite of the attitude of Chief Buthelezi."

Later Mr. Japie Basson, (PFP, Bezuidenhout) denied that the PFP "ridiculed" homeland independence. Its policy was that if a majority of the people in the homelands wanted independence they could have it.

No. 210

3 Februarie 1978

**INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD.—EZAKHENI,
KWAZULU**

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp eZakheni, kwaZulu.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(T60/5/1370/3)

No. 210

3 February 1978

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—
EZAKHENI, KWAZULU**

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the eZakheni township, kwaZulu.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(T60/5/1370/3)

Tribune Reporter

KWAZULU is receiving applications for citizenship from hundreds of non-Zulus because it has taken a strong stand against independence, according to Mr. Gibson Thula, the KwaZulu Government's representative in Johannesburg.

He said this week that there were many blacks who had applied for, and been granted, citizenship of KwaZulu even though

Big Stampede for KwaZulu Citizenship

They were not Zulus. "The major reason for this is that KwaZulu has said very strongly that it will not be opting for independence."

home land, and they know that citizenship of KwaZulu is the best guarantee against this," Mr Thula said.

"There are many blacks who do not want to lose their South African birthright by becoming part of an independent

The Department of Administration's spokesman, Mr Andre van Schaik, said this week that nearly 2.5 million homelands citizenship cer-

ificates had been issued by the end of January of which 1.5 million were for KwaZulu.

Mr Thula, who is also the chairman of the public relations committee, continued that applications for KwaZulu citizenship were still remaining in his office, but he said

that this was mainly because there were many Zulus who wanted to vote in the coming elections, therefore they had to be citizens of KwaZulu.

Mr Thula denied that the flood of applications indicated a trend towards acceptance of the homelands by blacks. "Zulus and others are

taking out KwaZulu citizenship because they know it is the safest way of staying in South Africa," he said.

A spokesman for the Ciskeian Government in Johannesburg confirmed that his office was also receiving a large number of applications for Ciskeian citizenship.

"The major reason for the high number of applications, the spokesman said, was that the Bantu Affairs Commissioner was refusing to issue identity documents to Xhosa babies unless their parents were in possession of either Transkeian or Ciskeian citizenship certificates. "I don't think these ap-

plications mean that the people want to identify with their homelands, but they have to apply because of their babies," he said.

He also denied allegations from official sources that there was a renewed interest in the homelands among blacks.

"Our people don't want to go to these homelands. Where are they going to get jobs, and how are their children going to be educated when the few schools in the homelands are over-full? he asked.

4. What do you do to solve these problems?

3. What problems do you have with your work?

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

Have you ever thought of joining together to get something

2wrf sht of kpeq emoo of

ytuo sarkow tpeartuoo pue

'Black next door' row looms over Tswana consul

A PORCHESTER woman has appointed a black woman as her new secretary. The woman, who is a teacher, is moving into a luxury home next door to her.

Mr. Boyang, before his departure to the United Kingdom, has looked at a house occupied by Mr. J. Kellerman, which is next to Mr. and Mrs. L. Myburgh. Mrs. Myburgh said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

Mr. Myburgh said that she cannot expect me to allow her to be allowed to buy the house next door to hers. She said she would never accept a black as a neighbour.

107

The Tribune looks

Full-up black schools
turn hundreds away

BACK TO SCHOOL

5/2/78

107

Sunday Tribune

— KWAZULU STYLE

By PETER MANN

KWAZULU schools reopened this week and an overcrowding crisis underlined differences between white and black schools. It is a crisis that can mean serious repercussions for KwaZulu — and for South Africa.

White schools opened in January and many parents heaved a sigh of relief as they saw their children back into uniform.

The children returned to classes averaging about 30 pupils, to free books, to organised sport, to buildings with sufficient accommodation and to manicured lawns and sports fields.

The R605 spent annually on each white pupil was being spent wisely.

In KwaZulu the situation was different.

Only R42 a year was available for each child. The pupil-to-teacher ratio was 60 to one.

The crisis in education is grave. It is being worsened by a cut of R24 million in the KwaZulu budget that has left the homeland R12 million in the red.

This week hundreds of pupils were turned away from Natal schools because there was no accommodation for them.

In one of the schools a teacher was battling with a class of 96 pupils. The classroom of the Umlazi school was crammed to overflowing and there were up to four children sharing one double desk.

Education was impossible. The harassed principal of the same school was running around frantically trying to place extra children.

"Now I have been told that the other school in the neighbourhood is too full so it is sending me one of its classes. I just have to take them," he said.

The principal's school is one of 2140 schools trying to cope with an enrolment of 855 000 pupils.

KwaZulu has 14 700 teachers, some of whom are not qualified. There are another 3 000 teachers

**Ninety-six
to a room
these
children
find little
joy in
learning in
Natal's long
hot summer**

who are mainly unqualified and who are privately paid.

But KwaZulu's problem is money. In an interview when he announced that Kwa Zulu was R12 million in the red, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said he was trying to avoid retrenching all the unqualified teachers and could tackle no new projects.

In an interview, Mr George Steyn, KwaZulu secretary for education, said his department could do with a 100 per cent increase in budget. The average 7 per cent to 10 per cent annual increase was inadequate.

Mr Steyn, who admitted he was extremely distressed, said: "The situation is actually getting worse. If things ever normalise we will have such a backlog we won't know what to do about it."

KwaZulu has been able

to register 120 schools every year, most of them being built by the community. But money is so short that many of the new schools are without teachers or furniture.

There are lots of prospective teachers but KwaZulu does not have the money for sufficient colleges to train them.

In KwaMashu, Clermont and Ntuzuma accommodation had to be found for 7 000 post-primary pupils.

Emergency

Mr Archibald Msomi, inspector of the area, said there would not be room for 3 000 of them. He has called an emergency meeting of principals and education committee chairmen to discuss the situation.

Mr Msomi said: "The KwaZulu Government is not in a position to assist

us financially.

"We will therefore have to discuss ways and means of raising money from the community to employ privately paid teachers."

Mr Msomi said approaches would be made to churches and welfare bodies for use of their halls and premises for schools.

"Many classes will have to be held out in the open — if we can get teachers to supervise the pupils.

"Every effort is being made to accommodate as many as possible. But I fear a large number of children will be walking the streets this year," said Mr Msomi.

Perhaps the best way to highlight the crisis is the story of one young man.

Derek is 16 and has passed his junior certificate. He wants to study further but left the

Eshowe school he attended because it did not offer commercial subjects.

He applied to a boarding school in Umlazi, which had no room for him. He then applied to the Kwa Dlangzwa school at Empangeni but got no reply. His employer took the matter up, only to find the application was lost.

However, he was told the school would take the boy if he had a first-class pass.

No results

The trouble was that Derek still had not received his results — even though he had written the examination two months before.

The results arrived on Wednesday — the day he was to start school.

He had passed but with a D aggregate. Derek desperately wants to study — but he is not at school this year.



(103) 2/2/78
**E Griqualand:
Kaiser warns**

UMTATA — There was trouble brewing between Transkei and South Africa over the transfer of East Griqualand from the Cape to Natal, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, warned yesterday.

He said Transkei wanted to place on record its strongest objection to the Bill before South African Parliament seeking to transfer the administration of East Griqualand

The area in question was still the subject of negotiations between South Africa and Transkei and the proposed transfer seemed to prejudge the issue, Chief Matanzima said. — DDR.

SA gave R134m to Transkei

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Government spent R536,6 million in grants and services on nine homelands and the Republics of Transkei and Bophuthatswana during the 1976/77 financial year.

This amount included R134 million for Transkei and R64,1 million for Bophuthatswana.

Details of the Government's expenditure on the homelands and the two independent countries are given in the report of the Auditor-General released yesterday.

The grants to Transkei included R107,7 million under the Department of Bantu Administration budget vote, R1,2 million under the police vote, R1,2 million under the prisons vote, R15,1 million under the South African Bantu Trust vote and R8,6 million under the transport vote.

The report gives details of the grants to nine homelands. These included R31 million to Owambo; R13,2 million to Kavango; R53,3 million to the Ciskei; R17,9 million to Venda; R54,1 million to Lebowa; R17,3 million to Gazankulu; R6 million to Qwa Qwa; R142,1 million to KwaZulu; and R3,7 million to Caprivi.

A total of R55,2 million revenue accrued to the homelands from income tax and the Bantu general tax. This included R6,6 million to Bophuthatswana, R10,9 million to Transkei, R17,7 million to KwaZulu, R6,5 million to Lebowa, R8 million to Qwa Qwa, R3,9 million to Ciskei, and R3 million to Gazankulu. —
PC

Application of Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to Transkei Citizens X

① ~~ABUWA~~
② 103

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

Whether any decision has been reached on the application of the provisions of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to Transkei citizens in South Africa; if so, what is the decision?

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. Certain clauses of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill (B.2—'78) refer to this matter.

DD 8/21/78
**Blom: Transkei (163)
claims R925 000**

EAST LONDON — The Transkeian Department of Forestry has put in a claim for R924 773 against Transkei Haulage, one of

the companies headed up by Dr R. E. Blom who is now believed to be living in South America.

The company is under final liquidation and a first meeting of creditors will be held on February 17.

The assets of the company, including vehicles, plant, stock and debtors amount to R381 000, but the company owes R131 000 to various creditors, R672 000 to the Receiver of Revenue and there has been a further R361 200 claim from the Transkei Revenue Department. There is an apparent deficiency of R421 100.

According to the liquidator, Mr K. Tebbutt, any available money would more than likely be absorbed by preferential creditors, but objections had been lodged against the claims of both the South African and Transkeian receivers of revenue. — DDR.

Pamla calls for changes

103

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Interior, Mr H. Pamla, said the days of pure and unadulterated Bantu education were now over, "but admittedly some of its evil effects are still with us and will be for some time."

Mr Pamla, a former teacher and an inspector, speaking at the opening of a bookshop at Umzimkulu, said: "Some of our finest men in the teaching profession were lost to us during the cruel period of Nationalist rule in South Africa. Some of our best qualified teachers who saw nothing else but chaos in Bantu education decided to flee the country while most graduates sought refuge in the legal profession."

Mr Pamla said the black teacher in the days of the Eiselen system had lost confidence in himself. "He had been harassed, derided, blackmailed and made to feel small and ignorant because he did not know Afrikaans."

He said that some 25 years ago Dr Eiselen propounded a theory that education for the black

child be so reorganised that it should fit the "Bantu" to a special pattern in the South African socio-economic complex.

"Through his notorious report Dr Eiselen shocked the entire world and the general public was so violently opposed to his ideas of Bantu education," said Mr Pamla.

He said education was now in the hands of

Transkeians. Time was now opportune for them to demonstrate to the entire world that they knew what was good for their children. He was fully aware that this was a formidable task and they must enlist the support of the best brains in Transkei, South Africa and the rest of the world in order to produce a system of education that

would be internationally accepted.

"I have a strong feeling that Transkei teachers do not seem to realise that we now live in a post Bantu education era, and that there are many changes which should be effected without waste of time if we must remove the scars caused by the past system of education," said Mr Pamla. — DDR.

Transkei attacks citizenship policy

DD 9/2/78
(103)

1. Farm number

2. Name (first

3. Age

4. Sex

5. Race

6(a) Schooling

(b) School (n.

7. Work type

To permanent w

8. Length of t

To contract/o

9(a) Permanen

(b) Annual

(c) Annual

(d) Activi

(e) Number

10. To all w

(a) Working

Mon-Fri

Sat.

Sun.

(b) Annual holidays paid by farmer

unpaid

11. Cash wage (weekly)

12. Payment in kind (weekly)

(a) meat: quantity
price (if not supplied free)
value to farmer
value to worker

(b) milk: quantity
price (if not supplied free)
value to farmer
value to worker

(c) Other food:

UMTATA — To deny citizenship to blacks in South Africa and bestow it on whites from Europe was a waste of time, the Speaker in the National Assembly, Mr Z. M. Mabandla, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by the South African Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr Connie Mulder, that there would be no black South African citizens when National Party policy had been carried to its full consequences.

"Blacks do not need to claim citizenship in South Africa because it is their birthright," Mr Mabandla said. "They do not hail from elsewhere and nothing will change this fact."

Mr Mabandla said some whites had been misled into thinking that because blacks had embraced Christianity they could not see that the Nationalists had cheated them out of their inheritance.

"This indeed is a terrible mistake. What the blacks have decided to do is to abide time and when the opportune moment comes they will ride the wave for better or worse."

Mr Mabandla said there was nothing new in the utterances of Dr Mulder. "They have all been selected to this post because they have indicated privately and publicly their intense hatred for the black man. They have started to show

the black man his proper place," Mr Mabandla said.

This was no surprise it had happened before. Thousands of blacks had been removed from their homes near work centres and resettled in townships about 50 km away from the white towns.

"Blacks were removed from Sophiatown and Newclare to Meadowlands and Kliptown in Transvaal. Blacks have been removed from Ndabeni to Guguletu in the Western Cape, from Duncan Village to Mdantsane in East London, Clairwood to KwaMashu in Durban."

"This is Nationalist policy and indeed it is the mandate the Minister says they were given by a tenth of the population of South Africa."

He said when people pointed a finger at the Afrikaners because of what they said and did "they always say it is communist inspired."

What was most surprising was the fact that the Nationalists professed to be Christians and admirers of the colonialist doctrine that they could do anything to preserve their identity; that they could wipe out the entire population to preserve their kind and still have a clear and calm conscience before the Almighty, which was a myth.

He said the old adage that a nation divided among itself will perish was everlasting and will ever hold good. — DDR.

reak(s)

"

"

questions in the House

Cape Times 9/2/78

Decision taken on influx control

Political Staff

THE South African Government has taken a decision about the application of the influx-control measures to Transkeian citizens, but no details have been released yet about what relaxations, if any are in the offing.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr Connie Mulder, replying to a question in the House of Assembly, yesterday told Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that a decision had been reached about the application of the provisions of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to Transkei citizens in South Africa.

Asked what decision had been reached, Dr Mulder said:

"certain clauses of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill refer to this matter".

The bill, which was debated in the committee stage in the Assembly yesterday, gives the minister the power to extend the provisions of certain clauses to citizens of states which were formerly part of the Republic.

But it also gives the minister the discretion to "exempt any Bantu or any group or category of Bantu from any of or all the provisions of this act and may likewise withdraw any such exemption".

So far, no indication has been given of what exemptions are being considered by the government in terms of this provision.

Exemptions for 'neighbours'

Cape Times 9/2/78 103



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr Connie Mulder, said yesterday legislation would be introduced during this session to provide for special allowances for citizens of South Africa's "special neighbours".

Speaking during the committee stage of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, Dr Mulder said the governments of Transkei and Bophuthatswana had negotiated certain rights for their citizens in South Africa, and these would automatically apply to their children.

Negotiations could also still lead to future exemptions from the provisions of the bill for citizens of former homelands. These exemptions could apply to individuals or categories of persons.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, would introduce legislation later this session which would make special allowances for citizens of "special neighbouring states". He could not at this stage divulge any further information.

Dr Mulder agreed with Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that children of citizens of independent former homelands such as Transkei and Bophuthatswana would lose their privileges in South Africa.

Allowances

There were, however, certain allowances which could be made, and these would be contained in the legislation to be introduced later this session.

Dr Mulder had been asked by Mrs Suzman to consider amending the provisions of the clause on citizenship to differentiate between children of



Dr Mulder



Mrs Suzman

in parliament



Transkei and Bophuthatswana citizens and children of citizens of other neighbouring territories who have never been South African citizens.

The Minister earlier stated that children born after independence to citizens of Bophuthatswana and Transkei would not enjoy preferential rights in South Africa.

Replying to Mr Bill Sutton (NKP Mooi River), Dr Mulder said it was correct that this would be the case and that those children would become citizens of their own independent countries and would have to enjoy their privileges there.

"We cannot have it for generation after generation — perhaps for a hundred years — that people retain their South African privileges. Children born to citizens of Bophuthatswana and Transkei after independence will not be given these privileges."

Helped people

The government not only helped countries to become independent but helped the people as well.

Dr Mulder said white children who were born in South Africa, but whose parents did not have permanent residence in the country, could not become South African citizens.

There was therefore no question of discrimination. It merely brought blacks into line with white immigrants.

Earlier Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) asked the minister to consider moving an amendment to the clause in the Senate to differentiate between the children born to parents who were previously South African citizens and those children of foreign blacks from countries like Rhodesia, Malawi and Mozambique who were never South African citizens.

If anything was going to prevent the remaining homelands from taking independence it would be the clause under discussion, she said.

Passing of the clause would mean that all children born after a homeland's independence, like that of Transkei and Bophuthatswana, would now be turned into foreign Africans without rights in South Africa.

Promises

Mrs Suzman said pre-independence promises had been made but these would now be lost by future generations.

"I do not know how the minister is going to explain this to the Prime Ministers of Transkei and Bophuthatswana."

The clause constituted a gross deprivation of the rights of people born and who had lived in the urban areas and elsewhere, some for generations.

Dr Mulder should give serious consideration to leaving the bill over for a few months till he was settled in his new portfolio.

Mr Hennie van der Walt (NP, Schweizer Reneke) said the

Urban Areas Act, 1945, which was passed by the United Party, provided for two categories of blacks.

People fulfilling the criteria of uninterrupted residence and who held down jobs were absolved from certain restrictions of influx control, but others, including non-citizens, were affected by control measures.

He could not see why the provision for differentiation contained in the present bill should be scrapped.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert (PFP, Rondebosch) said the population of Soweto would double in 20 years, and every inhabitant of this township would be affected by the bill if, as the government intended, all the homelands were by then to be independent.

He rejected government members' contention that the bill merely sought to bring the position of blacks in line with those of whites, saying: "Most of them had never been in these independent states. In 20 years' time the situation will be even worse. They will be deported to a country they have never seen before."

"You can't just deport a whole city like Soweto which has a population of millions."

Dr Mulder, replying to the debate on this clause, said Mrs Suzman was right in asserting that children of those blacks affected by the bill would not be entitled to citizenship rights. However, there were certain mitigating circumstances.

Citizens of Bophuthatswana and Transkei had certain rights which had been agreed upon between these countries and the South African Government, and their children would as a matter of course also qualify for these rights.

Approved

The clause was approved after a division, the PFP and the NRP opposing it. It was not voted on because fewer than 15 members opposed it.

Clause three, dealing with work-shy and idle blacks, was then proceeded with and Dr Mulder proposed an amendment providing that blacks registered as work-seekers and who had received job offers within 122 days prior to appearing before Bantu Commissioners, would not be declared "idle" and "therefore, forfeit the opportunity of remaining in the urban areas outside the homelands".

Mrs Suzman said that due to economic circumstances many blacks had tried in vain to find jobs for up to a year, and they would be discriminated against if there was a real possibility of their not being offered jobs for more than 122 days.

The clause and the amendment proposed by Dr Mulder were approved, the PFP and the NRP opposing it. No vote was taken as there were fewer than 15 members opposing it.

The debate was adjourned. Sapa

Kei officials

branded

'delinquent'

W/C

ARGUS 11/2/78

103

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — An Israeli professor, recently appointed chairman of Transkei's national planning agency, has rocked the homeland's capital with a report criticising the Transkei Development Corporation.

Professor Joseph Ben-Dak claims in the report to Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima that several top TDC officials perform in a manner which, given normal corporation practices, is delinquent, if not illegal.

These practices include conflict of interest, extravagant expenditures and most serious financial misconduct.

'INCOMPENT'

'Some of the TDC leadership is generally professionally incompetent. It is unaware of possible world markets for investment in Transkei.

'It is clearly unaware of ways and means of producing foreign interest and has no obvious objective standard of excellence.

'Some of the TDC leadership has no interest in black Transkei nationals — only one black officer is placed among top and intermediate management.

'No care or serious attention is devoted to skill and managerial talent among blacks.

In these claims, the professor does not blame anybody.

NO COMMENT

He says that his memorandum to the Transkei Prime Minister was compiled after an enormous number of reports and interviews with about 40 TDC officials, clients and non-clients industrialists, Government officials, both Transkeian and South African.

Professor Ben-Dak emphasised that his criticism was not aimed at all seconded officials in the TDC.

The Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has refused to comment.

TOP TDC man sacked

What professor said in his memo

UMTATA — A memorandum recommending major changes to the Transkei Development Corporation was presented last year to Transkei's Prime Minister by Prof J D Ben-Dak, before his appointment as chairman of the National Planning Agency.

In the memorandum Prof Ben-Dak says he had collected an enormous amount of reports and interviewed a large number of TDC officials, industrialists and government officials.

He analyses his understanding of the problems or issues involved and gives his proposed solution to each problem in the memorandum.

In the memorandum, Prof Ben-Dak criticises the level of competence of certain officials not named in the memorandum who he says were not aware of possible world markets for investment in Transkei.

His proposed solutions to these problems are firstly the employment of "professionals" who would be able to cultivate foreign skill and capital and, secondly, that "all top officials without meaningful skills" should be "let go".

Prof Ben-Dak accuses the TDC of having no interest in black nationals and recommends that the Corporation should

employ black professionals in top positions. He suggests that a policy plan should be implemented aimed at "upgrading Transkeian nationals' skills".

In his memorandum Prof Ben-Dak also recommends that he should "quietly let go of the two Mr Maritzes."

Another criticism of the TDC made by Prof Ben-Dak in his memorandum is that, according to him, its functions in manners and form of operation totally devoid of serious commitment to national process of planning and in constant ignorance of pertinent Government Ministers. Discussions, decisions, information flows, etc among officials and in mutual boards are often conducted in an atmosphere of vagueness.

Prof Ben-Dak feels that these problems would be overcome by the proposed National Planning Agency.

He also feels that the TDC should become a more functional organisation, but that it should be clearly autonomous "with direct and precise ties to cabinet-determined national priorities and to you" (ie. the Prime Minister).

Prof Ben-Dak in his memorandum does not approve of the TDC's in-

Mr Franko who fired Mr Fred Fehrsen, a top TDC official

UMTATA — A senior development officer in the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Fred Fehrsen, has been fired for talking to the newly-appointed Israeli Planning Adviser to Transkei and for allegedly accepting some of his suggestions, including a suggestion to phase out the TDC head, Mr Franko Maritz.

Mr Fehrsen is known to have spoken to the adviser, Professor Joseph Ben-Dak, on matters relating to forestry in which Mr Fehrsen is an expert.

Prof Ben-Dak was appointed National Planning Adviser and head of the Transkei National Planning Agency from January 1 this year.

A memo, revealed only to top TDC managers sent out by Mr Maritz on January 26, said:

"During 1977 Prof Ben-Dak contacted one of my officials, Mr Fred Fehrsen, without reference to myself or management for discussion relating to the future of the Transkei Development Corporation."

Mr Maritz said in the memo that at the beginning of 1978 Mr Fehrsen began discussions with certain officials of the TDC which involved the future of certain people

inside and outside the TDC.

Among the agreements that Mr Maritz said had been made between Prof Ben-Dak, Mr Fehrsen and a certain (unnamed) Minister was that Mr Maritz would be asked to retire at the end of February 1978.

"It was also decided that Mr J P Maritz (Mr Franko Maritz's brother) would have to be dismissed immediately," Mr Maritz said in his memo.

Mr Maritz said that according to Mr Fehrsen, Mr Cecil Kessler would be approached to accept Mr Maritz's position as managing director under Prof Ben-Dak.

"Mr Kessler (an industrialist with factories at Butterworth) has since been approached and according to certain statements in my possession, had indicated his willingness to consider the offer, should the financial benefits be lucrative enough," the memo said.

In his memo, Mr Maritz said Mr Fehrsen had tried unsuccessfully to cancel a meeting between TDC officials and the Department of Planning and Commerce which subsequently took place on January 24.

"I have had long discussions with senior management of this corporation and in the light of Mr Fehrsen's action and attitude he was summarily dismissed from the corporation."

"It is understood that with the unrest within the corporation's seconded personnel, notwithstanding assurances given us by the Hon. the Prime Minister and Mr Madikizela, that I had to take serious note in view of the statements in my possession," said Mr Maritz.

Mr Fehrsen could not be contacted for comment and is believed to have left Umtata for Johannesburg.

The general manager of the TDC, Mr Roy Gammie, yesterday confirmed that Mr Fehrsen had been dismissed but refused to give reasons, saying it was an internal matter.

When Mr Maritz's memo was read to him he said: "I know about that document and it is a confidential document, I don't know how you got it."

"I am not prepared to comment on it. I think enough damage has been done already."

In an interview before leaving Umtata for the United States on Tuesday, Prof Ben-Dak described Mr Maritz's memo as "ridiculous".

He said Mr Fehrsen had not merely been dismissed for his association with Prof Ben-Dak. "He was fired for his involvement in outside matters. He was not doing his job properly."

"He was dabbling in affairs outside the Corporation and was discussing Corporation matters outside work," said Mr Maritz.

Mr Maritz was told about the document giving reasons for Mr Fehrsen's dismissal. The first paragraph was read to him and Mr Maritz said there was only one document and that was the one he had read out to senior staff should and should not do.

More extracts from the document were then read to Mr Maritz. He then said: "That is my document."

"There is only one signed copy of that document and that is in the hands of the Prime Minister himself."

"I am pleading with you not to publish a story on that, otherwise someone is going to say Maritz leaked the information."

"If you have a copy of that, there is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

"I took that document to the Prime Minister unsigned and signed it in his presence. I am willing to swear by that."

This man Ben-Dak

UMTATA — Prof Joseph Ben-Dak was appointed planning adviser to the Transkeian Government from January 1 this year.

Among his intentions are to develop a national planning agency in Transkei in order to make Transkei less reliant on outside powers.

He was invited to Transkei by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after meeting the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, in Austria at an international conference last year.

He holds the Compton Professorship in International Studies at the School for International Training, Vermont, U.S., and is Professor of Management and Comprehensive Planning in the Department of Political Sciences at the University of Haifa, Israel.

Among his specialties are rural and regional planning, education and manpower planning and most areas of international economics.

He holds MA and PhD degrees from the University of Michigan, and a BA and BSc from the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

In 1971 he received the United States National Academy of Science Award for contribution to advancing forecasting theory and practice.

He has many visiting professorships and is a consultant in the U.S., Europe, Asia and Israel.

He is in great demand as a conference speaker and has been invited to deliver a paper on national planning in less-developed countries at a meeting of the Institute of Management Sciences in Hawaii in July 1979.

He has also been invited to a meeting of the International Political Science Association in 1979.

This man Maritz

EAST LONDON — Mr F. S. J. (Franko) Maritz joined the then Xhosa Development Corporation as general manager on February 1, 1970, and in 1974 was appointed managing director.

After obtaining a B. Comm degree, Mr Maritz worked for a number of national organisations, including Rondalla and Datsun Motor Company, before joining the Corporation.

He had also taken an active part in public life, which had included being chairman of the Pretoria and Northern Transvaal Road Safety Association, chairman of the production panel of the National Development and Management Foundation, and executive member of the Pretoria Publicity Association.

In June 1976 the XDC was split into two separate



Franko Maritz with twin daughters Isabella (left) and Isabella.

Cont →

In August last year he threatened to resign, following a leaked accusation that a top TDC official had leaked damaging information about Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and his brother, Chief George Matanzima, to a Sunday newspaper, but Mr Maritz stayed after Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima expressed his full confidence in the TDC and in Mr Maritz.

He is married, and has one son and three daughters, including twins. —DDR

**Professor
Ben-Dak,
planning
adviser
to the
Transkei
Government**



PROF BEN-DAK

**These reports
were submitted
to the Prime
Minister of
Transkei,
Paramount Chief
Kaiser Matan-
zima, yesterday
and he was in-
vited to com-
ment. He declin-
ed to comment
for publication.**



CHIEF KAISER

103
12/2/78
EACH BRANCHES AND MOST SCOTT'S STORES

103
DURBAN, FEBRUARY 12, 1978

TRANSVAL 30c
FREE STATE 30c

BORDER 30c
TRANSKEI 30c

EASTERN PROVINCE 35c
CAPE PENINSULA 35c

SOUTH WEST AF

Development officials slammed by Israeli

AN ISRAELI professor, appointed chairman of the Transkei's National Planning Agency at the beginning of the year, has rocked the homeland with a report criticising the administration and extravagant spending in the Transkei Development Corporation.

Professor Joseph Ben-Dak claims in a report to Chief Kaiser Matanzima:

Several top TDC officials currently perform in a manner which, given normal corporation practices, is delinquent if not illegal.

These practices include conflict of interest, extravagant expenditure and most serious financial misconduct.

Some of the TDC leadership is generally professionally incompetent. It is unaware of possible world markets for investment in the Transkei. It is clearly unaware of ways and means of producing foreign interest, and has no obvious objective standard of excellence.

Prof won't name top men

Some of the TDC leadership has no interest in black Transkei nationals, only one black officer is placed among top and intermediate management... no care or serious attention is devoted to skill and managerial talent among blacks.

In these claims against "top TDC management," Professor Ben-Dak does not name anybody. He says his memorandum to the Transkei Prime Minister was compiled after an enormous number of reports and interviews with about 40 TDC officials, clients and non-client industrialists and government officials, both Transkeian and South African.

Solution

Professor Ben-Dak emphasised that his criticism was not aimed at all seconded officials in the TDC. "There are some very good people, and I think they could be far better utilised given the right backing."

In his proposed solution, he suggests "Expand top management and let go all top officials without meaningful skills." He advises Chief Matanzima to "quietly let go the two Mr Maritzes" — a reference to TDC managing director Mr Franko Maritz and his brother, Mr J. P. Maritz, the corporation's industrial and public relations manager.

SECRET REPORT ROCKS TRANSKEI



Professor Ben-Dak... overseas finance hunt

TDC boss hits back at professor

Prime Reporters

was that he (Mr Maritz) would be asked to retire at the end of this month, and that his brother, Mr J. P. Maritz, be dismissed immediately.

He added that according to Mr Fehrsen, Mr Cecil Kessler, an industrialist with factories in Butterworth, would be approached to take over his job as managing director of TDC.

Said Mr Maritz: "Mr Kessler has since been approached and, according to certain statements in my possession, has indicated his willingness to consider the offer should the financial benefits be lucrative enough."

"I have had long discussions with senior management of this corporation and in the light of Mr Fehrsen's action and attitude he was summarily dismissed."

Mr Fehrsen has left Umtata and is believed to be in Johannesburg. The Sunday Tribune was unable to contact him yesterday.

'Ridiculous'

But before Professor Ben-Dak flew out for the United States on Tuesday, he described Mr Maritz's memo as "ridiculous".

...saad, gebruik van plaasmesjinerie
...boer (jaarliks)

He admitted speaking with Mr Fehrsen last December, but this was mostly about forestry, a subject on which he is an acknowledged expert. They had not discussed the TDC's operations.

But yesterday Mr Maritz alleged that Mr Fehrsen had been offered a top job in the TDC during his talks with Professor Ben-Dak.

"I know this because he told me about it himself before. Very strange because Mr Fehrsen was not in the top rank of TDC officials — he was what I would call a fourth-rank man, a development officer."

"It is also strange that Professor Ben-Dak could make such categorical accusations against the TDC because he at no time saw me or any of the top management."

"Our accounts are subjected to stringent internal audit as well as external examination by the Auditor-General. Surely if there had been any financial misconduct, extravagant expenditure or conflicts of interest, these would have been picked up by these people... but there has never been any suggestion from the auditors that this is so."

Chief Matanzima last night refused to comment on the report.

He said: "That is all nonsense. I am not prepared to discuss it."

And he urges the inclusion of at least two competent black professionals in the TDC's top management and that the board and management of TDC be directed to propose a new policy to upgrade the skills of Transkei nationals.

Official fired

In an interview before leaving Umtata on a trip abroad, aimed at championing the cause of the Transkei and cementing contacts... Profare contents of his memorandum being made public. Previously the document had been circulated at only top Government level and in the TDC.

Further sensation was caused in the Transkei capital when it became known that a TDC official, Mr Fred Fehrsen, has been fired by Mr Franko Maritz for talking to Professor Ben-Dak and allegedly for accepting some of his suggestions, including the one to have Mr Maritz phased out.

In a memo marked for the attention of top TDC managers only, Mr Maritz said: "During 1977 Professor Ben-Dak contacted one of my officials, Mr Fehrsen, without reference to me or management, for discussions relating to the future of the TDC."

The memo, dated January 26, 1978, claims that among agreements made between Professor Ben-Dak, Mr Fehrsen and an unnamed Transkei Cabinet Minister

...doktersrekeninge
...medi syne
...vervoer na en van
...ander

(jaarliks)

(jaarliks)

AXE WANTED FOR WHITE TDC HEAD

ede

13/2/78

103

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — A memorandum recommending major changes in Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) has been presented by the chairman of Transkei's National Planning Agency, Israeli Professor J. D. Ben-Dak, to Prime Minister Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Prof. Ben-Dak, who was made chairman of the agency last month and was formerly professor of international relations at Haifa University, recommends the phasing out of TDC head Mr. Franco Maritz.

He recommends that Chief Matanzima should also "quite-ly let go" of Mr. Maritz's brother, Mr. J. P. Maritz, the corporation's industrial and public relations manager.

He criticises the level of competence of certain unnamed officials who, he said, were not aware of possible world markets for investment in Transkei.

He recommends employment of "professionals" who would be able to cultivate foreign skill and capital and that "all top officials without meaningful skills" be "let go."

Prof. Ben-Dak accuses the TDC of having no interest in Black nationals and recommends it should employ Black professionals in top positions. A policy plan should also be implemented to "upgrade Transkeian nationals' skills."

He says the corporation functioned in a manner totally devoid of serious commitment to national process of planning and in constant ignorance of pertinent Government ministers.

"Discussions, decisions and information-flow among officials and in mutual boards are often conducted in an atmosphere of vagueness," he says.

Prof. Ben-Dak disapproves of the TDC's involvement in such things as hotels and garages which, he feels, falls into the sphere of the private section.

In an interview before leaving for a visit to America Prof. Ben-Dak said he had not aimed his recommendations at all the seconded officials.

He also commented on a memo by Mr. Franco Maritz to top TDC managers that a senior development officer, Mr. Fred Fehrsen, had allegedly accepted a suggestion from the professor that he ask Mr. Maritz to retire.

"That is ridiculous. We spoke about forestry. I never asked Mr. Fehrsen to do anything for me," said Prof. Ben-Dak.

Mr. Fehrsen had allegedly been fired for talking to the professor.

(d) Beramende deel van jaar w
Mr. Maritz's memo of January 26 said Prof. Ben-Dak had contacted Mr. Fehrsen "without reference to myself or management for discussion relating to the corporation's future."

The professor, Mr. Fehrsen and an unnamed minister had agreed that Mr. Maritz be asked to retire at the end of this month and that his brother would have to be dismissed immediately.

Mr. Maritz said from his holiday cottage in Hermanus, that Mr. Fehrsen was "dabbling in affairs outside the corporation and was discussing corporation matters outside work. He was not doing his job properly."

However, when the confidential memo giving the reason for Mr. Fehrsen's dismissal was read over the telephone to Mr. Maritz he said: "I know about that document and it is a confidential document. I don't know how you got it."

He said there was only one signed copy of it "and that is in the hands of the Prime Minister himself."

After emphasising that he had only signed one document he said: "I don't want to lose my job. It is natural I have to protect my name and those of other personnel."

Unauthorised ad campaign, bill R500 000

An advertising campaign by the Department of Information for the independence of Transkei, at a cost of nearly R500 000, was unauthorised.

The campaign was conceived and carried out by the Johannesburg advertising agency De Villiers and Schonfeldt.

In a report to Parliament yesterday, the Auditor-General said permission for advance expenditure on the advertising had never been obtained from the Treasury and a year after the payment vouchers for more than R100 000 had not been produced.

Mr Graham de Villiers, managing director of De Villiers and Schonfeldt, said today that he had not been informed his agency was the one concerned but presumed it was.

The agency conducted the campaign for the Department of Information and the cost was in the order of the R479 351 mentioned in the Auditor-General's report.

SUBSTANTIATION

Mr de Villiers pointed out that questions of obtaining Treasury permission for the expenditure and of producing vouchers for the amount spent had nothing to do with the agency but were entirely the business of the Department of Information.

"We can substantiate all amounts," he said.

Mr de Villiers said his agency had obtained the account in competition with about a dozen other agencies.

Terms of the campaign had been cash-in-advance because many overseas newspapers, particularly in America, would not accept political advertising unless it was paid for in advance.

The Minister of Information, Dr Mulder, today refused to comment on an Opposition call for a full-scale inquiry into the administration of his department.

Natal Mercury AM 19/2/78

CHURCHMEN TO MEET MATANZIMA

Mercury Reporter

THE METHODIST Church will meet the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, on Thursday in an urgent attempt to forestall a State take-over of the church.

The four-man delegation, led by the President of the Methodist Conference, the Rev. Abel Hendricks, seems likely to face a difficult task as the Prime Minister has shown no sign of altering his decision announced in January.

A week after the delega-

tion met members of the Chief's Cabinet to discuss the issue, he told superintendents of the church that a Bill to establish a separate Methodist Church in Transkei was being prepared.

Asked yesterday whether Thursday's meeting would

be a "make-or-break" affair, Rev. Hendricks said: "I wish I knew."

He said that included in the discussions would be the fate of the church's property in Transkei. He would not disclose the value of the property.

Owned

Another member of the delegation, Methodist Conference secretary, the Rev. Cyril Wilkins, said that the church owned "five major institutions" apart from smaller schools and churches.

Rev. Hendricks said that the major concern was not property but the unity of the church. "Nobody wants fragmentation when the whole aim of the modern church has been to seek closeness."

He said the church in South Africa needed the resources and abilities of its Transkei ministers. There were key ministers all over South Africa who had come from Transkei.

"There is a grave need for a flow of ministers, thinking and finance," he said.

Asked if the Transkei clergy would maintain allegiance to a "nationalised" church as envisaged by Chief Matanzima, Rev. Hendricks said this would be a decision for each individual.

Kei fish

STAR 15/2/78

(103)

deal

concern

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — A virtually open contract giving a German firm sole fishing rights in Transkeian territorial waters for 10 years for a royalty of only R30 a ton of processed fillet is causing grave concern in Transkeian Government circles.

The contract, which is seen by a number of officials and outside legal sources, as a shocking example of foreign exploitation of a developing country, was signed in Berlin on October 15 last year.

The signatories are Transkei's Minister of Planning and Commerce, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, his department's secretary at the time, Mr A Dunjwa, and two directors of the company, Mr Willy Buchel and Mr J D De La Cruz.

Although the Government announced late last year that it had given sole fishing rights to the German company the details of the contract were kept secret.

A copy of the Berlin contract was leaked to The Star during an extensive investigation into the fishing controversy.

According to Mr de la Cruz a fishing and processing ship is expected to leave Europe shortly to begin a test run in Transkeian waters.

CONTRACT?

If the initial run is favourable the company, which calls itself Transkei Commercial Promotions (Pty) Ltd, will obtain exclusive fishing rights for 10 years in the territorial waters in a zone 6 km to 200 km from the Transkei coastline.

Commenting on the contract an East London attorney said: "Do you call this a contract? It's shocking. As far as I'm concerned it is of no value whatsoever."

The general manager of Irvin and Johnson's coastal fishing operations, Mr Bruce Leask said in an interview that R30 a ton for processed fillet was a ridiculously small amount.

His opposite number at Oceana group of fishing companies, Mr Roy Schapera, said he was surprised that this had happened without the knowledge of the fishing industry.

N.M. 15/2/28

103

Threats Over Griqua transfer

Parliamentary
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Transkei Government has formally objected to the proposed transfer of the white-owned farming area of East Griqualand to Natal from the Cape Province.

And the South African Government, without con-

ceding its earlier position that the land in question did not belong to Transkei, is to consider the objections made by Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

This was revealed yesterday by Prime Minister Mr. John Vorster when he replied to a question which had been tabled in the House of Assembly by the Leader

of the Opposition, Mr. Colin Eglin.

Earlier this year the former Minister of the Interior, Dr. Connie Mulder, announced that the South African Government hoped to complete the transfer of the disputed territory to Natal by April 1.

The transfer has been approved by both provincial

councils, but in terms of the South African Constitution a change in the boundaries of a province must also be approved by Parliament.

Last year Chief Matanzima threatened to break off all relations with South Africa and embark on an armed struggle if East Griqualand were incorporated into Natal.

He warned that he would break all agreements with South Africa, withdraw Transkei's ambassador from Pretoria and return all seconded officials.

The Transkei Government had rejected South Africa's views before and it does not seem now that the differing standpoints can be reconciled.

① 103

② ~~11000~~

South African citizenship for citizens of
Transkei/Bophuthatswana X

211. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of the Interior:

- (1) Whether any citizens of (a) Transkei
and (b) Bophuthatswana have applied
for South African citizenship; if so,
how many;
- (2) how many of these applications have

(103) 6/2/84

E. Griqualand: Umtata objects

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Transkei Government has formally objected to the proposed transfer of the white-owned farming area of East Griqualand to Natal from the Cape Province.

And the South African Government, without conceding its earlier position that the land in question did not belong to Transkei, is to consider the objections made by the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

This was revealed yesterday by the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, when he replied to a question by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Eglin.

Earlier this year the former Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, announced that the South African Government hoped to complete the transfer of the disputed territory to Natal by April 1.

Last year, Chief Matanzima threatened to break off all relations with South Africa and embark on an armed struggle if East Griqualand was incorporated into Natal. He warned in the Transkeian parliament that he would break all agreements with South Africa, withdraw Transkei's Ambassador from Pretoria and return all seconded officials.

"This can only lead to an armed struggle with South Africa," Chief Matanzima said then.

Yesterday, Mr Vorster said Chief Matanzima had sent him a telegram on February 2 this year, objecting to the Bill that would transfer East Griqualand to Natal.

On February 6, Chief Matanzima sent further written representations and forwarded documents

which he considered would substantiate his claim.

"On previous occasions it was however made absolutely clear to the Government of Transkei that the South African Government did not share the view of that Government.

"The documents now submitted by Transkei will therefore be studied without prejudice to the South African Government's position and a reply will in due course be addressed to the Prime Minister of Transkei," Mr Vorster said. — PC

Ban may force clergy to quit

103
16/2/78. 23

UMTATA — A ban on the Methodist Church in Transkei may force many Methodist clergymen to leave Transkei or join other churches as they will have nothing to do with a politically motivated State church.

An informed source in the Methodist Church in Transkei told the Daily Dispatch that a third possibility in the event of the church being "nationalised" by the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was the formation of a new church which would retain its universal character.

The source said a secret meeting of ministers in favour of nationalisation had taken place on Tuesday night in Clarkebury and the Rev F. H. Fikeni was ousted as chairman of the Clarkebury district (covering most of Transkei). The Rev T. Dabula of Ezibeleni, who was not at the meeting, succeeds him.

Members of the Transkei Security Police are believed to have been present at the meeting and some of the speakers were former ministers.

A former minister, Mr

M. Lila told the meeting he had been sent by Chief Matanzima to tell churchmen there would be no turning back on the church ban.

Mr Lila also told the meeting non-Transkeians would be banned from attending a meeting of ministers and lay teachers on February 21 to discuss the future of the Methodist Church.

Such a ruling would prevent the president of the Methodist Church of South Africa, the Rev Abel Hendricks, and white ministers from attending.

A number of ministers at the meeting questioned the purpose of the meeting, saying the people present were acting unconstitutionally.

It was decided that no further discussion on the proposed ban would take place until February 21.

The Methodist spokesman described the atmosphere among ministers as tense.

Meanwhile, a four-man Methodist delegation under Mr Hendricks meets Chief Matanzima today in an urgent attempt to forestall a State takeover of the church. — DDR.

16/2/78

103

'Kei fishing deal comes under fire

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — There is grave dissatisfaction in Transkei Government circles over the signing of a contract in October last year giving a West German concern sole fishing rights off Transkei's coast for the next 10 years.

Among those who have strongly criticised it is the Israeli planning adviser to Transkei, Professor J. D. Ben-Dak, who said there should have been a thorough investigation of the consequences first.

The contract was signed in West Berlin by the Minister of Planning and Commerce, Mr. Ramsay Madikizela, his departmental secretary at the time, Mr. A. Dunjwa, and two directors of the German concern, Mr. Willy Buchel and Mr. J. de la Cruz.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Dunjwa was transferred to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Full details became available to the Press only this week.

The German concern is operating as Transkeian Promotions. A fishing and processing vessel is expected to leave Europe soon to begin a test run in Transkeian waters.

If that run is favourable Transkeian Promotions will obtain exclusive fishing rights on Transkei's 245km coastline within the limits of six to 200 nautical miles.

The contract may be renewed after 10 years by mutual consent.

One of the main areas of concern about the contract is the royalty of R30 a ton of processed fillet, which is considered extremely low.

Further, there is no provision in the contract for an increase in world market prices.

Dawson 3, @ col 156, 17/2/78

Aan Transkei/Bophuthatswana: Transmission of radio/television programmes

plase het.

(Handwritten signature)

103

*5. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

1. Wanr Whether any agreement has been negotiated with the Government of (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana relating to the transmission of radio and/or television programmes to the Republic; if so, what are the terms of the agreement in each case.
2. As d g

gedurende u verblyf of besit van besluit om dit te bou? Wie het die n?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Onderwysdepartement se distrik-

- (i) (a) and (b) No. I may add, however, that an agreement has been concluded between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Transkei concerning broadcasting facilities. The terms were published in *Government Gazette* No. 5320 of 22 October 1976.
- (ii) An agreement has also been concluded between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana concerning broadcast programme production facilities. The terms were published in *Government Gazette* No. 5823 of 6 December 1977.

eds skole op hul plase het

op hul plase het nie.

3. Indien u probleme ondervind het met die stigting van u plaasskool, neld asb. besonderhede daarvan.
4. Wie het u gehelp met bovermelde probleme?
5. Wie is aangestel as bestuurder van u plaasskool, of is u self bestuurder daarvan .
6. Het die toelae van die Departement (Bantoe-onderwys of Kleurlingsake) die boukoste van die skool ten volle bedek. Indien nie, het u self die verskil inbetaal of het die plaasarbeiders, ander boere of persone (spesifiseer) u daarmee gehelp.
7. Wie het die onderwyser aangestel?
8. Kom u goed klaar met die (i) bestuurder, (ii) onderwyser, (iii) distriksinspekteur? Indien nie, meld in watter opsig?
9. Is u tevrede met die leerplan of beoog u enige veranderings in hierdie opsig. (b.v. meer tegniese of sekere landbouvakke).

Abel Mar... 8/2/78

Church suffers setback

Mercury Reporter

THE four-man delegation of the Methodist Church of South Africa has concluded a meeting with the Prime Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, with nothing more than an undertaking by him to refer its representations to his Cabinet.

And during the same meeting a ban prohibiting non-Transkeians from attending meetings of the Methodist clergy in the Transkei was upheld by the Transkei Minister of Justice.

This was done on the grounds that violence could be expected at a church consultation.

The meeting, which took place on Thursday, is the second in a bid by the Methodist Church of South Africa to halt a State takeover of the Church in the Transkei.

The delegation, led by the president of the Methodist Conference, the Rev. Abel Hendricks, first met the Transkei Cabinet in January.

103

(103) 18/2/78 Natal Mercury
R125 million

free port for

Transkei

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday signed agreements for the construction, development and financing of a free port on the Wild Coast with a French consortium.

The consortium was entrusted in July last year with determining the feasibility of such a project.

Construction of the harbour — which is expected to be completed in five to six years' time at an estimated cost of R125-million — is to start soon, Sapa reports.

In a statement released here, Chief Matanzima said the French company Grands

Travaux de Marseille and its associates had submitted to the Transkei Government their findings and conclusions in a comprehensive report.

He said the report proved that a free port could be established at Umngazana and should be surrounded by free commercial and industrial zones together with adequate towns, suburbs and recreational resorts. The area would cover 80km².

The location of the harbour — about 20km south of Port St. Johns — has already

come under fire from top South African ecologists, our Transkei correspondent reports. A University of Cape Town habitat group recommended in 1976 that the Umngazana estuary be proclaimed a nature estuary.

Announcing the decision to go ahead with the harbour, Chief Matanzima said research by the French consortium had shown that a free port "may favourably" be established at Umngazana.

The Transkeian associates of the company are

Systems and Management Boards (Pty.) Ltd. and Transkei National Engineering (Pty.) Ltd.

Research

"Over a period of several months the experts have undertaken in-depth research both in Transkei and in Europe. Their findings and conclusions are recorded in the well-documented report which they have submitted to my Cabinet," Chief Matanzima said.

He said further preliminary investigations indicated that important French, Swiss, Italian and other concerns were anxious to establish business ventures in the free zones where they would enjoy a "tax paradise" and freedom from customs.

"After lengthy and serious consideration the Cabinet has resolved to proceed with the establishment of the port and the free zones and I have today signed the relevant agreements for detailed research, construction, development and financing of the whole project."

Injection

The establishment of a harbour at Umngazana would be an important economic injection into the underdeveloped western Pondoland region.

But ecologists, including those from the UCT habitat group, are opposed to the siting of the harbour at

Umngazana because the estuary is an important fish-breeding ground. The mangrove swamps that are unique to the south east coast of Africa provide high-protein protection for fish. For fish production the area ranks fourth after the estuaries at Durban, St. Lucia and Richards Bay. Development at Durban and Richards Bay have severely handicapped fish production and Umngazana is therefore considered vital to the ecology of the coastline.

18/2/78 M (103)

Free harbour for Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday signed agreements with a French consortium for the establishment of a free harbour at Umgazana, about 20 km south of Port St Johns.

The location of the harbour has already come under fire from top South African ecologists. A University of Cape Town habitat group recommended in 1976 that the Umgazana estuary be proclaimed a nature reserve.

Announcing the decision to go ahead with the harbour, Chief Matanzima said research by the French company Grand Travaux de Marseille and its associates had shown that a free port could favourably be established at Umgazana.

The Transkeian associates of the company are Systems and Management Boards (Pty) Limited and Transkei National Engineering (Pty) Limited.

Construction of the harbour, which is expected to be completed in five to six years at an estimated cost of R125 million, is to start soon.

"Over a period of several months the experts have undertaken in-

depth researches both in Transkei and in Europe. Their findings and conclusions are recorded in the well-documented report which they have submitted to my Cabinet," Chief Matanzima said.

He said the port would be surrounded by free commercial and industrial zones with adequate towns, suburbs and recreational resorts. This area would cover more than 130 sq km.

Further preliminary investigations indicated that important French, Swiss, Italian and other concerns were anxious to establish businesses in the free zones where they would enjoy freedom from customs in a "tax paradise," he said.

The establishment of a harbour at Umgazana would be an important economic injection into the underdeveloped Western Pondoland region.

But ecologists, including those from the

UCT habitat group, are opposed to the siting of the harbour at Umgazana because the estuary is an important fish breeding ground. The mangrove swamps that are unique to the south-east coast of Africa provide high protein protection for fish.

For fish production the area ranked fourth after the estuaries at Durban, St Lucia and Richard's Bay. Development at Durban and Richard's Bay have severely handicapped fish production and Umgazana is therefore considered vital to the ecology of the coastline.

A serious problem developers in the area would encounter is the lack of communications. There is no rail link and roads in the area are poor. The mouth of the river itself is usually approached by boat at present.

The cost of linking the area by rail with Umtata would be high in view of the numerous twisting, steep passes. — DDR.

Hendricks: Transkei church ban terrible

18/2/78 DD

103



JOHANNESBURG — The Methodist Church of South Africa viewed the banning of foreigners from attending church meetings of Methodist ministers in Transkei as "a terrible situation," the Rev Abel Hendricks, President of the Church, said in a statement received here yesterday.

Mr Hendricks was commenting on a meeting in Umtata earlier this week between a Methodist delegation led by himself and the Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Minister of Posts, Communications and Transport, Mr A. S. Jonas.

The statement reads:

"Full discussions were held on the decision of the Methodist conference in Benoni last year to no longer send greetings to heads of State. It was alleged that this indicated that the Church had become political and that this accounted for its refusal to recognise the independence of the Transkei.

"However, I and my delegation made it clear that this decision in no way dealt with the question of recognition or non-recognition of any State. Any comment which may have been made about this stage was incidental to the debate during conference.

"The question of recognition or non-recognition was not debated by the conference.

"We also firmly denied allegations by the Transkei that the Methodist Church of South Africa was the instrument of the World Council of Churches.

"No funds are paid by the Methodist Church to

the WCC or are received from it. In addition, we strongly oppose the WCC support of terrorist organisations and we firmly reject the use of violence as a means for political change.

"In our discussions with the Prime Minister, we pointed out that while the Church must indeed remain aloof from party politics, it must nevertheless speak a prophetic word based on its understanding of Biblical teaching — especially insofar as this affects any matter concerning the welfare of human beings.

"We explained that in developing nations, autonomy had in the past been granted to local churches. Such an example has occurred recently, for instance, when the Methodist Church in Rhodesia gained autonomy from the British Methodist Conference. However, the initiative in this case has come from the church and not from the State.

"Any church created by the initiative of any government can rightly only be regarded as political.

"I must, however, point out that the allegations that the Methodist Church has become a political organisation is totally without foundation. Coercion which created a separate church as a result of that contention would therefore be based on a false premise."

Mr Hendricks says the Transkeian Prime Minister undertook to refer the delegation's representations to his Cabinet.

"At this point it must honestly be stated that

things did not go as well as we had hoped. The situation is most unhappy and disturbing.

"It must be emphasised that our representations and our concern are made in the light of our pastoral responsibility to the Methodist people in the Transkei.

"Furthermore, we cannot at this point in time know what the next step will be. For the time being we have to await the outcome of a meeting on February 21 of all Transkeian Methodist ministers to be held in Umtata.

"In this regard one must unhappily report a development not of our making. The chairman of the Clarkebury district, the Rev Ferrier Fikeni, has received the following telegram from the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr G. M. Matanzima:

"Prime Minister has directed that all church meetings of Methodist ministers in Transkei be for Transkeians only. Foreigners attending will be dealt with."

"This issue was also discussed with the Prime

Minister. We were told this ban had been imposed because it was believed the church had become political.

"We informed the Minister that this step was deeply regretted and we pointed out that it was a matter of most grievous and serious concern when the President of the conference was prevented from sharing in a church consultation with his brethren and people, thus depriving him of caring for them pastorally.

"We were referred by the Prime Minister to the Minister of Justice, whom we met for between 10 to 15 minutes. He told us he had reason to fear that there might be violence at the meeting to be held on February 21.

"We informed him we saw no reason to fear or expect violence at a church consultation.

"The Minister said he had to take the matter seriously and said he was especially concerned about any possible danger to the President of the conference. The ban would stay.

"Needless to say, we view this as a terrible situation." — SAPA.

MATANZIMA HITS AT UN AND S.A.

African Affairs Reporter

PARAMOUNT Chief K. D. Matanzima, the Prime Minister of Transkei, warned the United Nations at the weekend that it would remain a debating society if it did not recognise the independence of Transkei.

Speaking at a political rally in Umzimkulu, the Prime Minister also sounded yet another warning to the Republic of South Africa that the success of its policy depended on Transkei.

Reacting to the UN attitude towards the recognition of Transkei, he said Transkei was gaining momentum and would receive recognition.

Although some Western countries did not

recognise his country, trade relations were good and he was optimistic that this would result in political recognition throughout the world.

He said the Republic had undertaken to take over East Griqualand without consulting his Government. "This is meaningless and not acceptable to us. Transkei is the key to the policy of the Republic.

"Transkei will not tolerate seeing its people graded as third-class citizens and will do everything possible to defend itself."

Attacking Lesotho for its attitude towards Transkei independence, Chief Matanzima said his country had an access to the sea and air which Lesotho did not have.

Transkei bans Methodist president

ARGUS 21/2/78

~~103~~
② 103

The Argus Religion Correspondent

THE Transkei Government has banned the head of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Abel Hendricks of Cape Town, from attending a meeting of Methodist clergymen and laity due to be held in Umtata today.

The ban, imposed by Mr George Matanzima, Minister of Justice, and brother of the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, also prohibits

all other non-Transkeians from attending any Methodist Church meetings in Transkei.

Today's meeting was called to discuss Chief Matanzima's intention to establish a separate Transkei Methodist Church, a move opposed by the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

A TELEGRAM

The Rev Ferrier Fikeni, chairman of the Clarkebury district, which includes portion of Transkei, last week received a telegram which read: 'Prime Minister has directed that all church meetings of Methodist ministers in Transkei be for Transkeians only. Foreigners attending will be dealt with.' It was signed by Mr George Matanzima, Minister of Justice.

Mr Hendricks, who is president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, and a delegation of other church leaders, last week personally objected to the ban when they met both Chief Matanzima and Mr Matanzima in Umtata.

The Prime Minister referred the delegation to the Minister of Justice in connection with the ban. Mr Matanzima said he had reason to fear there might be violence at today's meeting.



The Rev Abel
Hendricks

Kei port plan not signed

STAR

21/2/78

(103)

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — Transkeian Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima did not sign an agreement with a French consortium to establish a free port in Transkei, contrary to widespread television, radio and Press reports last week.

This was confirmed

today by the Secretary for the Prime Minister's Department, Mr M Lujabe. Apparently Chief Matanzima had intended signing the agreement when he met representatives of the French consortium on Friday.

A Press release had been drafted and signed

by the Prime Minister in anticipation of the signing. The talks with the Frenchmen bogged down.

It appears that the Prime Minister was in a hurry to get away on Friday afternoon and forgot to stop the Press release from being issued.

21/2/78
103

35 traders bought out

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The South African Bantu Trust bought another 35 white trading stations in Transkei during the financial year 1976-77, according to the report of the Auditor General.

The report said the trust had bought 530 white trading stations in Transkei, of which 420 had been rented to their former owners and other tenants.

"According to information furnished by the department 64 of these were let to the Transkei Development Corporation and 420 to the previous owners or other tenants, while 11 have been closed down," the report said.

The Auditor General

also disclosed that up to March 31 last year, 35 properties which had been bought for R589 550 were, with ministerial authority, sold to Transkeians at a total price of R281 630. He did not specify what the properties were, but most seemed to be houses and business sites.

The Auditor General said a further amount of R4 617 522 was the unspent balance in the special accounts for compensation to non-Transkeians in Transkei. It is believed this amount is reserved for trading stations and homes not yet bought in such places as Port St Johns. — PC.

TRADERS HIT BY FRONTIER ROW

Mercury Reporter

THE South African town of Matatiele has been caught up in the border conflict between Lesotho and Transkei — resulting in a dramatic drop in trade in the town.

This has happened because of stricter controls on Lesotho citizens coming through border posts into Transkei. There are three in the Matatiele district — Qachas Nek, Ongeluksnek and Ramaselisonek.

Lesotho citizens now have to apply for visas to enter Transkei and these have to be obtained from the Department of Interior in Umtata.

Visas cannot be obtained at the border post as before.

Representations have been made to the Department of Foreign Affairs by the Matatiele Chamber of Commerce over the drop in trade — one third of which is estimated to come from Lesotho.

The chairman of the Matatiele Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henry de St. Pern, said yesterday that the chamber had been told that the matter would be discussed at the highest Government levels and a decision reached this week.

He said Matatiele was now caught up between two foreign countries.

A survey of general dealers and traders in the town revealed that trade had dropped drastically.

Mr. Petrus Höll, a general dealer, said he had lost half his trade.

One businessman said there were no Basotho coming through to the town.

An official at the Transkei Qachas Nek border post said no Lesotho citizens had passed through Qachas Nek yesterday.

103

103 22/27/84

Matanzima stalls on harbour agreement

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister has not signed agreements with a French consortium for the establishment of a free harbour at Umgazana, about 20 km south of Port St Johns.

A press statement from the Prime Minister's office last Friday said the agreement had been signed, but the Secretary for the Prime Minister's Department, Mr. M. Lubabe, said it had not been signed. He was not prepared to give reasons. The agreements were to have been signed on Monday between represen-

tatives of the French consortium, Grand Travaux de Marseille, and the Prime Minister. One of the representatives of the consortium was a Dr Panegal, who left Transkei on Friday. He is believed to have flown to Paris. Chief Kaiser Matanzima is believed to have

delayed signing the agreement as he wanted more time to think it over. One of the clauses in the agreement Chief Matanzima was unhappy about is believed to be the six per cent that would go to the French company as a business consultancy fee. With the estimated harbour cost a minimum of

R125 million, this would have given the French consortium more than R7 million. This sum would have excluded consulting engineers' fees. Representatives of the company who were in Umtata for the signing are believed to have told Chief Matanzima they had to get back to France quickly

with the signed document to get the project under way. But the Prime Minister hesitated and told the company to reconsider the consultancy fee. The Prime Minister was in a rush to get to Pondoland where he was to address a rally in Umtata and apparently forgot to tell his staff not to release the statement about the agreement being signed. The Daily Dispatch learnt of the mistake and asked the Prime Minister's office for clarification. — DDR.

Methodists vote: we won't change

UMTATA — Transkeian Methodists decided yesterday to remain members of the Methodist Church of South Africa for the time being at least despite threats by the Transkeian Prime Minister to ban the church in Transkei.

At a meeting of Methodist ministers and lay teachers here, a motion was passed by 70 voted to 40 that in the light of the request by Chief Kaiser Matanzima to ban the Methodist Church of South Africa the assembled body decided that as it was still part of the Methodist Church of South Africa it could not make a final decision.

The meeting decided to refer the matter to the next conference which will be held in East London.

Non-Transkeians were not allowed to attend the

meeting.

The chairman of the Clarkebury district, the Rev F. Fikeni, received the following telegram from the Transkeian Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, last week:

"The Prime Minister has directed me that all church meetings of Methodist ministers in Transkei be for Transkeians only. Foreigners attending will be dealt with."

The ban prevented the president of the Methodist Church of South Africa,

the Rev Abel Hendricks, from attending.

A non-Transkeian Daily Dispatch reporter who attended the meeting was advised by one delegate to leave for his own good.

But when a motion was passed by the meeting that a former Methodist minister who is now in Government service, Mr M. Lilla, leave, he refused. He said the reason given that his status in the church was dubious could also be applied to others present.

A motion by a former TNIP MP, Mr M. Canca, that the meeting should

accept the formation of the Methodist Church of Transkei was rejected by 70 votes to 40.

The former leader of the Opposition in Transkei, Mr Knowledge Guzana, who proposed the accepted motion is believed to have swayed the delegates.

Mr Guzana, a prominent Methodist lay leader, told the meeting the church was part of the body of Christ and not a political body. A church forced on people would be formed without the spirit of Methodism, he added. — DDR.

Transkei's university

is set to play a revolutionary role

Sfu
23/1/78
103



2. Transkei's Prime or the speed with y is going up.

David Thomas
EAST LONDON — Transkei's multimillion-rand national university whose space-age campus is bursting into shape outside Umtata, promises to be the most revolutionary institution of higher learning in Africa.

Its physical design, modestly called "bold and imaginative" by its architects, is (with Rand Afrikaans University) the most modern in Africa.

But most important, the University of Transkei may become the first university to introduce into southern Africa modern western teaching and evaluation concepts, student self discipline, mixed sex residences and liquor on campus.

Professor Benjamin de Villiers van der Merwe, as principal of the University of Transkei, holds extremely modern views on how to run a university.
"In our approach to university we should try to inculcate (this) concept of being adult."

The residences are designed so that they may easily lend themselves to the mixing of the sexes. However, this is one of

openness will lead to a more tightly knit and responsible student body.

"I think it is true that as this is an open university it is easier for the student to associate himself with this university because he is not coerced by law to come to it.

"He comes to this university of his own choice, his own free will and, if he is called upon to act responsibly and take up certain responsibilities on behalf of this university, you will find that he very easily responds."

There were seven whites enrolled at the university last year. More are expected this year.

"The whole atmosphere among our students is so genial, so open, so friendly and they are so proud of their university — although it's the mere beginning of one."

Professor van der Merwe's ideas on how to run a university are extremely modern, if not heretical by South African standards.

On student discipline:

"I think by and large universities are treating university students as though they are children. For example if my son matriculates and goes off to work in Johannesburg, nobody worries about where he stays or what he does. He's old enough to look after himself. But if his sister — or brother — goes off to university she has to toe the line with all different sets of rules and regulations. In other words one is an 'adult' and the other a 'child.'"

"I personally feel that in our approach to university we should try to inculcate this concept of being adult and being responsible, bearing adult responsibilities

We'll assist him to think critically and make up his own mind what his real stand is. In doing this I feel we assist the student in making his way through the world."

On evaluating students' performance: "Our research committee will go into various ways of evaluating student success. In assessing our students at the final exams, I'm open to new ideas. Already 5 percent of our students' final mark is based on performance during the year. Thus the emphasis is not

on examination."

Finally, Professor van der Merwe would like to see the University of Transkei become a modern university "involved in the issues of the day and contributing to the development of the country. I would not like to see it become an ivory tower. I'm not trying to impose my ideas on the people, I'd like to assist in developing the university."

He hoped it would grow into a cosmopolitan university with at least 10 percent of the students foreigners.

cont ↓

However, this is one of the revolutionary concepts which may be vetoed by the university council under the watchful eye of its chancellor, Transkei's conservative Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The first phase of the new campus is expected to be ready for occupation in January 1980. This phase will provide for a projected enrolment of about 1 000 students with 500 of these in residence on campus.

This phase, together with the second phase which will take another three years to complete, will cost, conservatively, R57-million. A more likely figure, say informed sources, would be nearer R80-million.

The astounding speed with which the university campus is soaring upwards and outwards is due mostly to the influence of Chief Matanzima who has spared no cost or manpower in pushing through his pet project. Thus it was only logical that he was appointed the first chancellor.

The architects of the ultra-modern campus are Osmund, Lange, Vanderverre, Haarhof and Partners, of East London, Durban and Umtata. The builders are Murray and Stewart Transkei.

At the helm is the amazingly modern Free State-educated Professor Benjamin de Villiers van der Merwe, former dean of education at the University of Fort Hare.

QUOTE:
"It is imperative that students be made responsible to a very large extent for the discipline of the university."

Professor van der Merwe, as principal of UT, is quietly guiding the university from its present temporary prefab campus with its 450 students of all races into a large modern institution which he hopes will become international in reputation.

The complete lack of racial discrimination at UT is a far cry from Professor van der Merwe's former ethnic university, or any South African university for that matter. He believes that this very

responsibilities.

"It is imperative that students be made responsible to a very large extent for the discipline of the university. I'm quite optimistic that it will work here. It will not be an authoritarian committee that sits in judgment on students, but something the students will have to cope with and say: No chaps, we don't do it like this."

QUOTE:

"We'll assist (the student) to think critically and make up his own mind what his real stand is.

We assist the student in making his way through the world."

On mixed sex residences: "I have no objection to this. We could accommodate both separate or integrated sex hostels. I come back to my previous example of my son who goes off to Johannesburg. Nobody tells him he can't have a flat next to a lady.

"But this whole issue is of a moral nature. Not necessarily sexually moral, but culturally moral. I wouldn't like to force any thing on the people of Transkei. I'd rather have them decide this issue themselves. I will not make a recommendation, I will just put the question to the council and it is up to them to decide."

On liquor on campus: "I have no objection to liquor being sold on campus — just as you sell coffee. I personally feel that if you allow somebody access to liquor it is less prone to abuse.

On teaching methods (a brief summary of what he said): "Right from the start we have a research committee studying various ways university teaching can be made more effective. Our aim is to get greater student-participation, and to teach him to think critically. He must acquire the knowledge. We give him the books, slides, tapes, films, etc and he must cram that. Lectures will be a critical evaluation of what the students have studied.

Transkei envoy backs dialogue

CAPE TOWN — The future of black-white relations in Southern Africa depended on consultation and dialogue, Prof M. Njisane, the Transkeian Ambassador to South Africa, said here last night.

Prof Njisane was addressing the institute of International Affairs on Transkei's first year of independence and its relations with South Africa.

He said continued negotiation between the two "unequal powers" called for faith and determination. Transkei's positive diplomatic relations showed there

was an alternative to politics of domination and the gun.

He described the issue of citizenship as being among "the running sores of the subcontinent."

Prof Njisane said the declared policy of 80 per cent of South Africa opening its doors to anyone but black, and the discriminatory laws suffered by black aliens, were among areas "we hope can be cleared before there is a real definition of these as problem areas in race relations."

Referring to the land question, Prof Njisane said in their relationship with South Africa, they were conscious of the fact that "we are bucking the historical trend which left us a legacy of no bargaining power and which were based on avoided tests."

He described the land question as an "explosive one."

Tourism had unlimited possibilities for Transkei's economy, and resorts already economically viable were listed in the Transkei official tourist and commercial guide.

Referring to education, he said they needed every available assistance.

Prof Njisane said independence had created opportunities for "us all," to work towards the reduction of racial problems and an increase in concern for human welfare. — SAPA.

Kaiser denies Ben-Dak memo

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, denied yesterday he ever received a memo from his Israeli planning adviser, Prof J. D. Ben-Dak, accusing TDC officials of "extravagant and illegal practices."

Two weeks ago the Daily Dispatch published stories about two memoranda sent to Chief Matanzima by Prof Ben-Dak and another from the head of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz.

Among the observations Prof Ben-Dak made were that the Transkei Development Corporation was unaware of world markets and was not promoting black Transkeians.

He also recommended that Chief Matanzima should "quietly let go" of Mr Franko Maritz and his brother, Mr J. P. Maritz, who holds a senior position in the TDC.

In his statement yesterday Chief Matanzima said: "I have read in the daily newspaper a statement made by Prof Ben-Dak of Israel, pertaining to an alleged report he maintains he submitted to me about the Transkei Development Corporation in which he sets out indictments of extravagant and illegal practices of the TDC officials in financial controls."

"I regret to declare that no such report has ever reached my office or been received by me. None of my officials know anything about such a report."

"I wish the world to know that my Government has never had any cause to lay the charges alleged against an institution whose creation was for the economic and in-

dustrial development of Transkei," Chief Matanzima said.

Under the chairmanship of Mr F. Maritz, the TDC had exercised all efforts at their disposal to fulfil their mission and their work in Umtata, Butterworth, St Mark's district and Gwatyu farms in Queenstown showed their success, he said.

Practically all businesses in Transkei had been taken over or were in the process of being taken over by the TDC and transferred to Transkei citizens.

Industrialists had come to Transkei at the "instance and with the financial assistance" of the TDC.

"Who therefore can be so thankless as to treat the personnel of this august body with the alleged contempt and ridicule?"

"Further industrial firms are applying through the TDC to come and establish their businesses here, thanks to Mr F. S. Maritz and his team for attracting overseas investors," said the Transkeian Prime Minister.

Commenting on the Prime Minister's statement, Mr Franko Maritz, who returned to Transkei from a holiday in South Africa yesterday, said "I am thankful this thing has at last been cleared. Nobody could make this statement, but the Prime Minister. I am very relieved tonight."

Mr Maritz interrupted his holiday to return to Umtata the day before the Daily Dispatch published the story.

Prof Ben-Dak left Umtata on February 7 for the United States where he teaches at a university in Vermont. — DDR.

25/1/78 113

Port: Kaiser signs

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday signed agreements with a French consortium for the establishment of a free port at Umgazana, about 15 km south of Port St. Johns, after delaying the signing for a week.

The agreement was signed in the presence of the president of the French company, Grand Travaux de Marseille, Mr Francis Germain, another representative of the company, Dr D. Panegal, and some Cabinet Ministers.

The agreement was signed on a car bonnet at Chief Matanzima's farm near Qamata.

Chief Matanzima was to have signed the agreements last Friday, but stalled as he wanted more time to think the matter over. One of the clauses he was unhappy about is believed to be the six per cent consulting fee that would go to the French company.

An official statement on the signing of the agreement is expected to be released next week. —
DDR.

First whites take out 'Kei citizenship

W/E ARGUS

25/2/78

103

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE husband of the first white family to be granted Transkeian citizenship decided to take the step because I don't know any other country.

Mr and Mrs James Eyars of Mount Frere will be sworn in at special ceremonies next week.

Mr Eyars, who runs a recruiting agency in Mount Frere, said the decision to apply for Transkeian citizenship had not been difficult.

CUSTOMS

'I was born here, lived here all my life and speak Xhosa probably better than I speak English. What would I want to go to the Republic for?

'I'm not trying to be nasty, but what has the Republican Government done for me? I've made my living out of Transkei, I know the people and their customs, my children were brought up and taught by these people. This is the only country I know.'

Mr Eyars, who was born in Qumbu, spent most of his life trading in the Thabankulu district, moving up to Mount Frere in 1970.

'IMPROVED'

The people at Thabankulu were quite upset when they heard the citizenship ceremony would be in Mount Frere, so I'm also going down there to take part in another ceremony.

Mr Eyars feels that, in spite of the apprehensions of many white people who left Transkei before inde-

pendence, relationships have improved.

'I've never known any hostility from Black people. They have a tradition of politeness and respect for people and since independence this has definitely been reinforced by a feeling of freedom.

'There were a couple of youngsters who got a bit bumptious, but I told them if they wanted to talk to me like that, they should also try it on their parents and it soon stopped.'

THE point of no entry — the border between Lesotho and Transkei

Sunday Times
20.12.1978

By Dick Usler

THE border closure between Lesotho and Transkei has created a desperate situation for about 100 000 peasant farmers in the eastern districts of Lesotho.

They are the pawns in a game of international politics apparently being fought out over the issue of recognition for the fledgling Republic of Transkei.

On the order of the Transkei's Department of the Interior, the border between the two countries was closed last Friday to all Lesotho citizens who don't have visas.

According to one source in Matabele, the order was given by telephone to the sergeant in charge of the Quachas Nek border post late on Friday afternoon. He was told to close it immediately.

Until then, Lesotho citizens going to Transkei were able to get visas at the border post, but now all applications have to be made through Umtata — the Transkei capital.

It is feared, that with bureaucratic delays, it will take several months to get a visa.

Now most of the people living in Lesotho's eastern sector are virtually trapped there.

They are cut off from the rest of their own country because the roads are so bad and they are almost entirely dependent on access to South Africa through Transkei for most of their food, other necessities and their income.

Thousands of men are recruited there each year for work in South Africa. The families they leave behind live on the wages they earn here.

At the same time, all the products exported from the area have to come through the border posts between Transkei and Lesotho.

Now these desperately poor districts have even these sources of income endangered by the border closure.

For years the pattern has been for nearly all necessities to be bought in the nearest South African town — Matabele — either wholesale by small dealers in Lesotho or by individuals coming down by bus or other transport.

Inside Lesotho, these goods are then carried into the mountains to small,

TRAPPED — BY BORDER BUREAUCRACY



AT Quachas Nek, donkeys are loaded with food for the trek up the mountains

isolated communities — mostly by donkey. Although some goods are still going over — some people have valid visas — storekeepers in Matabele have noticed a severe drop in trade this week.

Mr Darrell de St Perrin, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, estimated the drop at about a third, but thought some businessmen could be worse hit than that.

One who has been badly hit is Mr George Douglas who runs a fruit and vegetable business.

"Now we realise how many Basothos were coming into town," he said. My business has dropped to about a quarter of what it was a week ago. Normally I send my two trucks down to Pietermaritzburg two or three times a week for produce — when things are very good nearly every day — but this week I sent one truck for half a load.

"I've been in business here about eight years and the only other time I can remember things being this bad was when we had floods and the roads and bridges were washed away.

Mr John van der Heyde, manager of a large supermarket, said business was down about 50 percent.

One businessman calculated there would be about two weeks supply of food left in the Lesotho districts neighbouring Transkei.



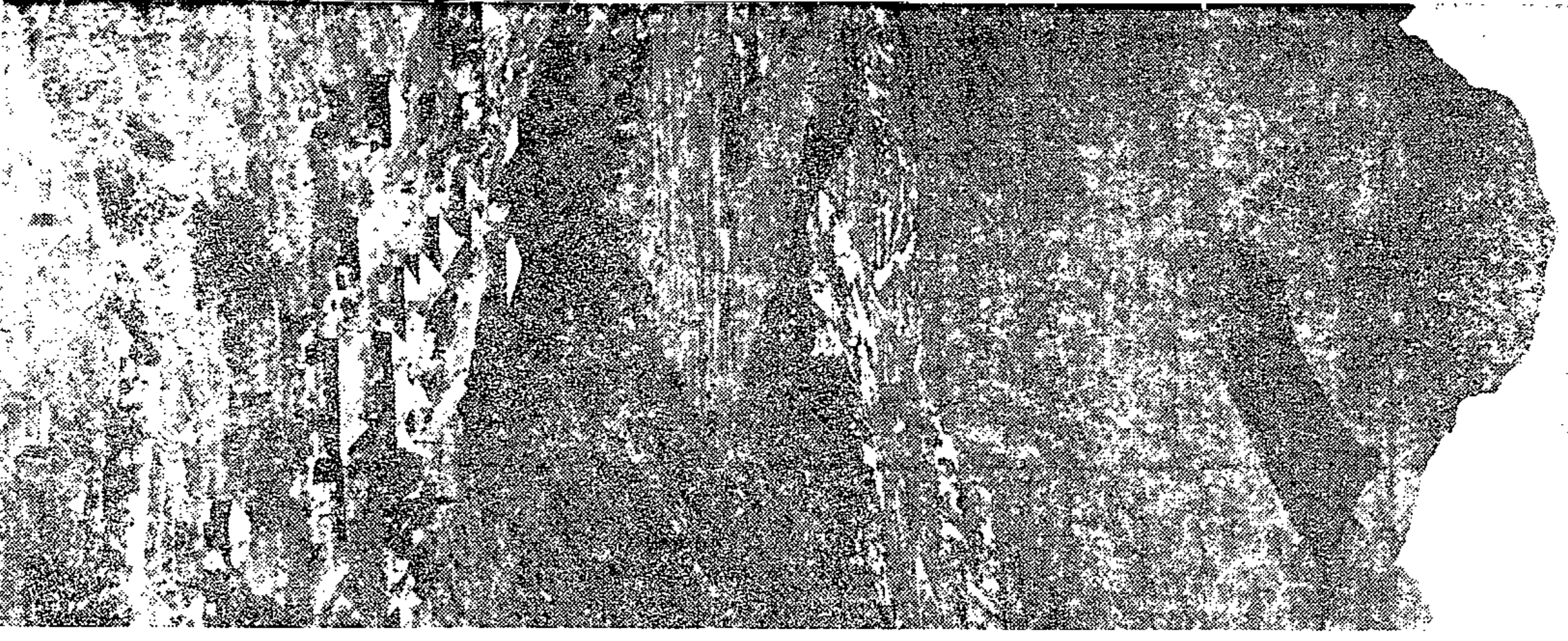
Farmers pawns in Matanzima's struggle for independence recognition

"When that runs out things are going to be very tricky indeed," he said. It would be virtually impossible to supply the area except via the traditional links with South Africa.

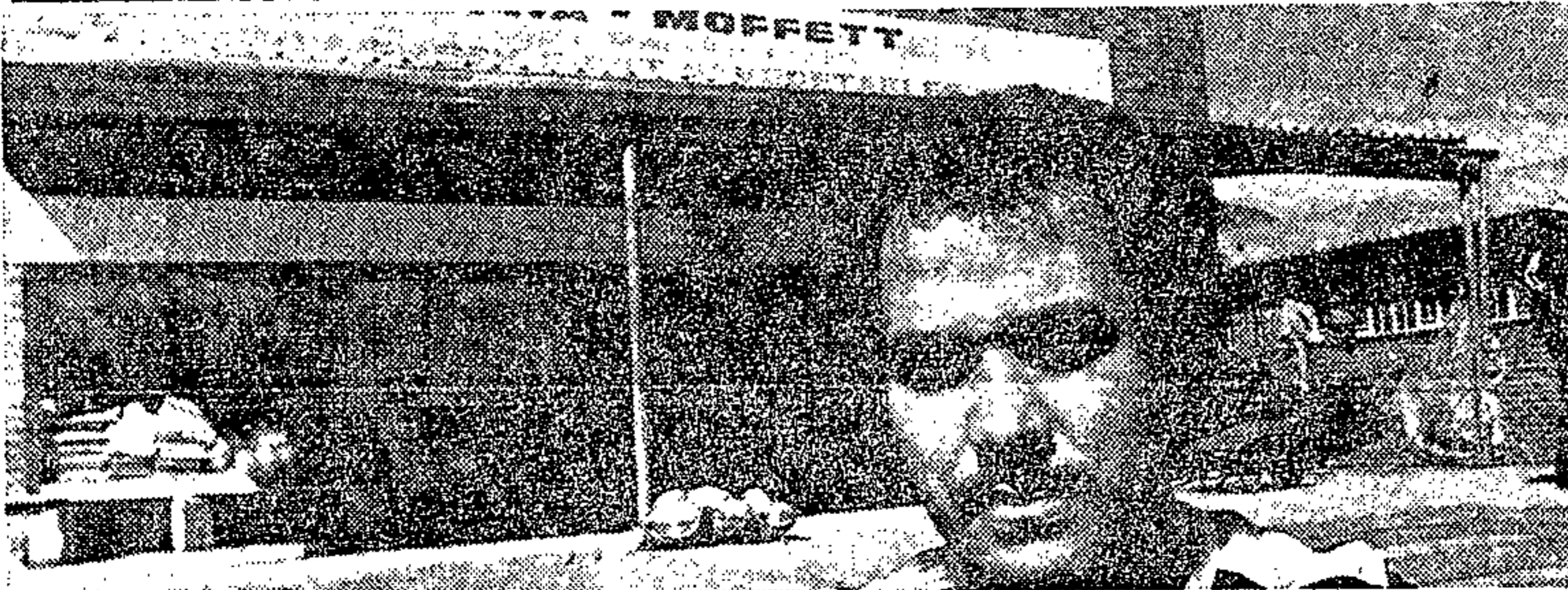
"There is only one rough possibility to the capital, Maseru, and the only respectable landing strip in the area is at Quachas Nek — the rest are suitable only for small planes.

The position appears desperate, but Transkei also appears desperate for some international legitimacy."

Lesotho mountain hamlet near Quachas Nek

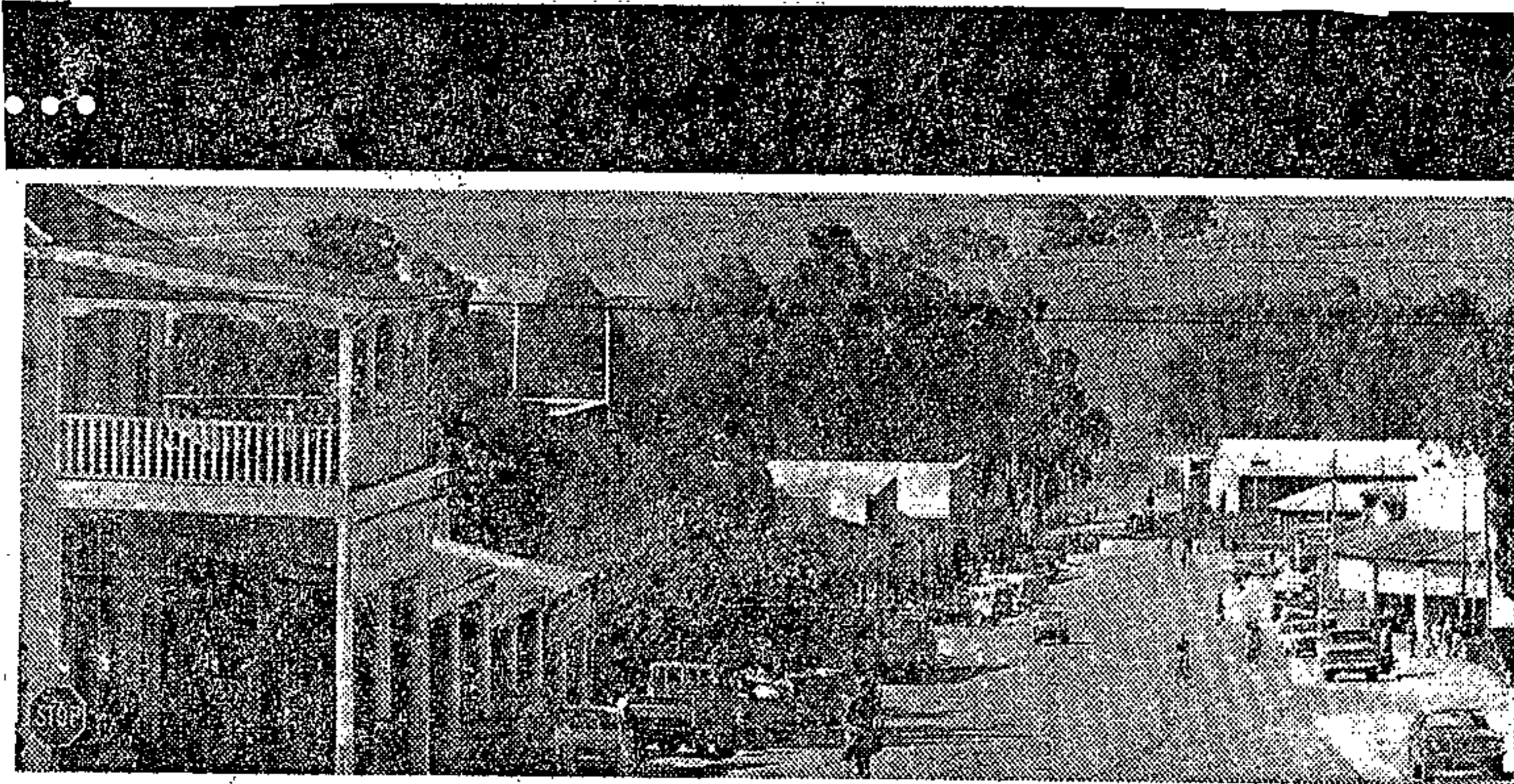


Transkei cuts the Lesotho peasants' lifeline



RIGHT: Matatlele — main source of food for thousands of people in Lesotho

LEFT: Mr George Douglas whose business has slumped by about 75 percent since the border closure



Sunday Times 26/2/78

103

This is our country, says first white Transkeian



James Eyars: where else?

By DICK USHER

THE first white man to be granted Transkeian citizenship took the step "because I don't know any other country."

Mr and Mrs James Eyars of Mount Frere will be sworn in at a special ceremony next week.

He and his wife will be feted at two ox-braais organised by chiefs.

Mr Eyars, who runs a recruiting agency at Mount Frere, said this week the decision to apply for Transkeian citizenship was not difficult.

"I was born here, lived here all my life and speak Xhosa probably better than I speak English — what would I want to go to the Republic for?"

"I'm not trying to be nasty, but what has the Republican Government done for me? I've made my living out of the Transkei, I know the people and their customs, my children were brought up and taught by these people. This is the only country I know."

Mr Eyars, who was born at Qumbu, spent most of his life trading in the Thabankulu district, moving to Mount Frere in 1970.

"The people at Thabankulu were quite upset when they heard the citizenship ceremony would be at Mount Frere so I'm also going down there to take part in another ceremony."

Mr Eyars feels that, despite the apprehensions of many white people who left the Transkei before independence, relationships have improved.

"I've never known any hostility from black people, anyway. They have a tradition of politeness and respect for people and since independence this has definitely been reinforced by a feeling of freedom."

26/2/78 Sunday 103

Matanzima denial

Tribune Reporter *Robert*

TRANSKEI Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has denied receiving a memo from his Israeli planning adviser, Professor Joseph Ben-Dak, accusing Transkei Development Corporation officials of "extravagant" practices. Press reports claimed the memorandum alleged TDC officials were

unaware of world markets and were not promoting black Transkeians and recommended the dismissal of the head of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz, and his brother, Mr J. P. Maritz, a senior TDC official. It is understood Prof Ben-Dak left Umtata for good on February 7 and has no further connections with Transkei.

FACULTY OF ARTS

1977

(103) He/2/18, Sunday

Kei adviser quits

By Ivor Wilkins
TRANSKEI'S Israeli adviser, Professor J. Ben-Dak, who was the centre of a recent rumpus over a senior development officer's

dismissal, has left for America.

He has no further connection with Transkei, says a statement on behalf of the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Weather

TRANSVAAL: Mostly partly cloudy and fine to warm, with isolated thundershowers and rain in parts.

FREE STATE: Partly cloudy and warm, with isolated thundershowers.

CAPE PROVINCE: Mostly fine and mild to warm, with isolated light rain in north and east and strong winds over False Bay.

NATAL: Partly cloudy and warm, with isolated thundershowers.

Tides

	High	Low
Cape Town	0511/1730	1122/2330
Mosel Bay	0544/1806	1155/0003
Knysna	0548/1810	1159/0007
Port Elizabeth	0530/1749	1141/2349
East London	0531/1750	1142/2350
Durban	0537/1756	1148/2356
Walvis Bay	0528/1747	1139/2347

The statement adds that he is understood to have left for good.

The rumpus in which Prof Ben-Dak was involved blew up earlier this month.

He was said to have suggested that the Transkei Development Corporation head, Mr Franco Maritz, should be asked by one of the top managers to retire. Prof Ben-Dak denied having made the suggestion.

Chief Matanzima's statement says that under the chairmanship of Mr Maritz the Transkei Development Corporation had exercised all efforts at its disposal to fulfil its mission, and its work.

26/8/76
**Methodist
plea to
Kaiser**

CAPE TOWN — The Methodist Church in Transkei had clearly indicated that "Methodism" did not want to see its fellowship fractured by outside action, the president of the Methodist Church of South Africa, the Rev. Abel Hendricks, said here yesterday.

In a statement released after Tuesday's meeting of church ministers and laymen in Umtata, Mr Hendricks said the decision taken by the meeting showed most of the church's leadership in Transkei wished to remain part of the Methodist Church of South Africa.

Mr Hendricks was not present at the meeting in terms of a ban on foreigners attending meetings of clergy in Transkei.

The meeting decided to send a deputation to the Prime Minister "in the light of the resolution," he said.

"I trust that Chief Matanzima and his Cabinet will respect the decision of the Methodist leadership in Transkei who have given such a big 'no' to his announcement to ban the church," he said. — SAPA.

Councillors elected

EAST LONDON — Three councillors were elected to represent Ciskeians in a by-election of the Ciskei Urban Board Council meeting at Duncan Village yesterday.

Chairman of the Ciskei National Independence Party in Duncan Village, Mr T. T. Matuntuta, announced that Mr Kelly Mxoli, was elected to replace Mr Sax Manuel; Mr Dennis Morolong to replace Mr Victor Mbolekwa, who were ousted from the council.

Mr S. Machule was elected to replace Mr M. Maqosha who has since left to settle at Keiskammahoek.

The council is elected to a three-year term of office. Other councillors were elected last year.

They are Mr Thomas Matuntuta, Mr Barney Biyana, Mr D. D. Makatala and Mr Michael Gxashe. They will hold term of office until 1980.

More than 450 residents attended the meeting. — DDR.

Ballot box vigil by Inkatha

103 27/2/78 NATAL MERCURY

African Affairs Reporter

A DAY-and-night vigil has been kept on the KwaZulu General Election ballot boxes for the past seven days by members of Inkatha at Umlazi Magistrate's Court, until the counting starts today.

The Inkatha members, including women, have been guarding the boxes in turns 24 hours a day.

Mr. Winnington Sabela, a candidate in the election, told the Mercury that Inkatha wanted to ensure that no one interfered with the boxes.

KwaZulu citizenship certificates which were not collected by the owners from the magistrate's office were also guarded by members of Inkatha.

Mr. Sabela said a pile of citizenship certificates was discovered in an office where the polling took place.

The matter was reported to the local magistrate and the certificates were removed immediately.

Stamp

In Mpumalanga constituency police have confiscated an official rubber stamp after it was discovered that a man was registering voters at Fredville polling station on the election day.

The registration of voters closed on October 31 and all official rubber stamps were returned to the magistrates. A man is expected to appear in court soon.

Mr. R. Mkhize, an independent candidate, said they were considering legal action which could result in the Mpumalanga election being declared null and void.

According to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi more than

3 000 Zulu miners may have missed their chance to vote in the election which closed last Friday because they could not get to a polling station.

Too far

He said the polling station in Welkom, where more than 3 000 Zulu miners had registered to vote, was too far from the mines for them to travel there.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been told that when the Assistant Urban Representative tried to resolve the problem with Mr. S. Pieterse, Chief Electoral Officer, Mr. Pieterse had refused to speak to him. Mr. Pieterse had later denied this.

"As far as I know the problem had not been solved and it was quite possible the miners were not able to vote," said Chief Buthelezi.

A low percentage poll was recorded in the first KwaZulu General Election in most areas in Zululand.

In Nongoma district, bad weather hampered the voting but there was a last minute rush on Friday.

At Ingwavuma voting had been very slow, but at Ubombo voters turned out in large numbers.

The poll in Kwa Mashu was estimated at about 55 percent while in Umlazi a total poll of 33 percent was predicted.

Official vote counting will take place today.

27/2/78 Natal Mercury (103/114)

STILL TENSE IN LESOTHO

Mercury Africa Bureau
JOHANNESBURG — The situation in south-eastern Lesotho was still tense yesterday after the border closure between Lesotho and Transkei and members of the para-military police, are watching the situation closely.

In his address to 5 000 Basotho at a public meeting at Sehapala in the Quthing district on Saturday afternoon the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua, Jonathan, spoke very strongly on the closure of the border post between Lesotho and that "territory of South Africa known as Transkei."

The Lesotho Prime Minister said the Government of Lesotho had already adopted certain measures in

relation to the deteriorating state of affairs on the border between Lesotho and South Africa, at Quthing and Qachas' Nek border post, as a result of the resolute refusal of the Lesotho Government to recognise the "so-called independence" of Transkei.

Meeting

Chief Jonathan told the meeting that the Government had already instructed Lesotho's permanent representative in the United Nations in New York to inform the Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, about the retaliatory measures which South Africa had taken against Lesotho through "their puppet, Kaizer Matanzima."

Chief Jonathan said the border post should be opened for free passage of the Basotho people without any restrictions whatsoever, in terms of the 1973 Labour Agreement between Lesotho and South Africa on movement of Basotho and goods between the south-eastern border post of Lesotho and South Africa.

The Prime Minister referred to the escalating incidents of cattle rustling from across the border in South Africa.

Livestock

He said as far as the seizure of livestock belonging to the Basotho by people from "Transkeian territories of South Africa" was concerned, the Government of Lesotho would see to it that those areas of Lesotho where local livestock was stolen were given full protection.

He advised the Basotho to respect the international border between Lesotho and South Africa in this area and not to commit unlawful acts in Transkeian territory.

Chief Jonathan explained that the purpose of imposing retaliatory measures on the Basotho was to try to coerce Lesotho and the Basotho to recognise "the sham Bantustan-style, so-called independence of the Transkei." He said the entire world rightly regarded Transkei as part of the Republic of South Africa and Lesotho could not be an exception on this international issue.

Top Transkei adviser quits

28/2/78 DA
103

UMTATA — Prof Joseph Ben-Dak, the man who recommended major changes in the structure of the Transkei Development Corporation, has resigned as the Prime Minister's planning adviser and chairman of the National Planning Agency.

He announced his resignation to the Transkeian Cabinet on February 6, the day before he left Transkei for the United States.

The Israeli professor, who was a consultant in Europe, the United States, Asia and Israel, resigned after the Transkeian Cabinet decided to shelve his plan for a National Planning Agency, which it had previously enthusiastically accepted.

Prof Ben-Dak was appointed to his position from January 1 with a salary of R75 000 payable in United States dollars anywhere in the world.

Prof Ben-Dak came to Transkei at the beginning of the year to launch his National Planning Agency. When he heard of the baulking at his plan he decided to resign.

On February 7, little more than an hour before he was to fly to the United States, Prof Ben-Dak met eight Cabinet Ministers, including the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

They told Prof Ben-Dak they required his services as an adviser and a contact in the United States and Israel. They said he would not lose the R75 000 he was to have received in his new post, but he would no longer be the chairman of the national planning agency and the agency would be abandoned.

Prof Ben-Dak told the Daily Dispatch he had told the Cabinet he did not want the job and they

A development officer in the TDC, Mr Fred Fehrsen, was fired in January for talking to Prof Ben-Dak and accepting some of his suggestions, including one that both Mr Maritz and his brother, Mr J. P. Maritz, be phased out.

The secretary for the Prime Minister's department, Mr M. Lubabe, would neither confirm nor deny a Sunday newspaper report that Prof Ben-Dak had left Transkei for good. Neither could he say whether or not Prof Ben-Dak had resigned. — DDR.

could keep their R75 000 as he had not taken the job for the money.

"I took the job because I thought I might be able to do something positive for Transkei in its struggle for self-dependence," he said.

"While I have the greatest admiration for Chief Matanzima for leading his people to independence from South Africa, I think he has shown that when it really comes to doing something positive for the country to become more self-sufficient he does not have the courage or clear-sightedness to act decisively."

According to Government sources the managing director of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz, is believed to have influenced Chief Matanzima in having doubts about Prof Ben-Dak's planning agency.

Buthelezi warns on Mulder's job

4278 Natal
Mascara

(107)

African Affairs Reporter

ONE of the most unfortunate things about Dr. C. Mulder's succession to the Ministry of Bantu Administration was the fact that he would be holding this portfolio with the portfolio of Information, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, said yesterday.

Speaking at an election meeting in Pietermaritzburg the Chief said there was a long record of officers of the Department of Information in Pietermaritzburg who had always been Pretoria's agents in sowing the seed of division among Black people in the region.

"Of all departments the Department of Information is persona non grata in our community because of the role they have played, particularly in Pietermaritzburg.

"The combination of the portfolio of Bantu Administration with that of Information is the biggest disservice Mr. John Vorster could have done Dr. Mulder.

"When Dr. Mulder comes to us wearing those two hats, the Information hat stains his image. In this way we cannot be receptive to what he says to us.

"The Department of Information here and abroad is seen as a big propaganda machine of the Government of South Africa, which spends millions of rand to tell us and the world that apartheid is good for us.

"Thus in spite of the good

declarations which the new Minister of Bantu Administration has made on his assumption of the new portfolios, the more sceptical we are about his sincerity, particularly when the thought crosses our minds that he is also the Minister of Government propaganda.

"We do not doubt Dr. Mulder's integrity but if he continues to hold this portfolio of Information in conjunction with Bantu Administration it will be impossible for us to believe him however sincere he may be.

"The serious complication is that we in KwaZulu have already said that we do not want officers of the Department of Information in our territory because of their performance and divisive tactics.

"The reserves are under the Bantu Trust and the only trustee of the Bantu Trust is the Minister of Bantu Administration. This will give the officers of the Department of Information some carte blanche authority to move about KwaZulu."

(Report by Alex Maphalala, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

(107) Natal Mercury
6/2/76

Whites offered trucks claim

African Affairs Reporter

A MEMBER of Inkatha in Maphumulo has accused Whites in the area of offering trucks to the independent candidates who are to contest the KwaZulu General Election against Inkatha candidates this month.

The accusation was made by Mr. J. M. Ngcobo at an election meeting in Maphumulo on Saturday which was also attended by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha.

He said certain Whites in the area had offered transport to the independent candidates thus interfering with KwaZulu politics.

Mr. Ngcobo said three independent candidates had made it clear that they had withdrawn their candidature "but we have evidence that they are canvassing for votes."

Against

He said there were chiefs in the area who were also working against Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi told the gathering that there was a possibility that those people were manipulated by agents of the Special Branch, who had tried to hatch up artificial "opposition" in KwaZulu without success.

"It will be recalled that right in this district there were people who were prompted to go into the 'Spear Party' ruse which was initiated and financed by a member of the Bureau for State Security.

"I do not for one moment say all those who have somersaulted and stood for election are police agents."

(Report by Alex Maphalala, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

Cape Times 8/2/78

(107)

Buthelezi here 'with open mind'

By MARK AUGUST
CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu arrived in Cape Town last night for talks today with the new Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr C P Mulder.

Chief Buthelezi said he had come at the invitation of Dr Mulder.

"I don't know what we are going to talk about. However, I have come with an open

mind to meet Dr Mulder," he said.

They will meet for the first time since Dr Mulder's appointment to his new portfolio.

It is expected that they will discuss the recent developments of the Zulu-based Inkatha cultural movement, the attainment of full independence for Kwazulu and the question of urban

blacks.

Dr Mulder recently promised to improve the living conditions of black people and has said he would like to make Soweto the most beautiful black city in Africa.

A point of disagreement in the talks could be the question of urban community councils which Dr Mulder would like to turn into city or town councils. Chief Buthelezi

recently attacked the impending council election in Soweto during a speech at a mass rally there.

Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, which recently established an alliance with Inkatha and the Indian Reform Party, said he expected to meet Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi will return home tomorrow.

9/2/78
Netel
107 Mercury

NEW BOSS FOR KWAZULU TRANSPORT

ONE of South Africa's top bus transport personalities, Mr. John Armstrong, has joined the Corporation for Economic Development as manager of KwaZulu Transport Ltd. based in Pietermaritzburg.

KwaZulu Transport is the holding company for eight regional operating centres charged with the task of getting Homeland commuters to and from work in the Vryheid, Newcastle, Ladysmith, Hammarsdale, Pietermaritzburg, Durban North and Margate-Port Shepstone areas. It runs a total of 458 buses at present.

Mr. Armstrong has a background of close on 30 years with the giant British-based United Transport group. He had his training in Britain, has managed subsidiaries in Kenya and

Uganda and was manager for 10 years of Greyhound Buslines (Pty) Ltd, based on the Reef.

The Corporation for Economic Development owns transport holding companies in most of the Homelands, which in turn run regional operating centres.

The total CED bus operation exceeds 1 400 vehicles, with high (90 percent) and growing Black participation right up to boardroom level and a dynamic training function in the technical, operating and administrative spheres.



Mr. Armstrong

Court switch for KwaZulu

9/2/78 Natal Mercury 107

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — There is to be a big change-over on April 1 when the Emnambithi district of KwaZulu takes control of its own criminal and civil jurisdiction.

From that date all trials, whether criminal or civil, will be heard at the magistrate's offices at Ezakheni which will mark a big step forward in the district's self-determination.

In the past any cases which arose in Ezakheni, the township which houses 38 000 Africans near Ladysmith, were heard in the Ladysmith Magistrate's Court or Regional Court.

Mr. George Reynolds is the chief Magistrate of Emnambithi and the assumption of criminal and civil jurisdiction has necessitated careful preparation.

A senior grade magistrate, Mr. Holtzhausen of Pretoria, will be arriving in March to supplement the Emnambithi magistrate's personnel which already consists, in addition to Mr. Reynolds, of Mr. A. Bronkhorst and an African magistrate, Mr. N. Mhlongo.

Although it is expected that the majority of cases heard by these magistrates will involve Africans any offence or civil claim in the Emnambithi district, even if it involves Whites, will be heard at Ezakheni.

Mr. Reynolds said yesterday that, for a start, he expected two criminal courts at Ezakheni and one period court at Ekyvukeni to be in operation.

New magistrate's offices have been built in Ezakheni for justice staff and provision has been made for courtrooms.

Gatsha's ¹⁰⁷

Zulu

Jeugbond

YOUTH . . . the crucial word in South African black politics since Soweto, June 16, 1976. And the key element by which the future fortunes of any leader or party are judged.

When people discuss Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, one question is seldom far from their lips: "What following does he have among black youth?"

Whatever he says or does people want to know whether he can count on the support of the young.

As head of the biggest black nationalist liberation movement in the country (membership about 130 000) Chief Buthelezi is all too aware that he needs that support.

Without backing from the youth his political path will be perilous.

Events last weekend gave him good cause for confidence.

Sophisticated

At a conference at Ulundi, capital of KwaZulu, more than 800 Inkatha Youth Brigade delegates gathered for the first time since the movement was founded two years ago.

They represented Youth Brigade branches which have been formed throughout the country. About a third were women.

And they made it known that they hadn't been wasting their time waiting for direction.

Sophisticated members in their teens and early twenties from Durban and Johannesburg sat through the long agenda they had prepared.

Chief Buthelezi's welcome had them roaring with laughter:

"Hello oldies!"

He explained that some people at home and abroad had promoted the myth that he was not supported by young people.

By
**SUZANNE
VOS**

katha's executive, who recently formed an alliance with coloured and Indian politicians, the delegates resolved to open lines of communication and have joint consultation between black, coloured and Indian youth.

Their next topic should give white South Africans food for thought.

In an echo of a resolution passed by 1 500 delegates at an Inkatha Women's Brigade conference recently, the youngsters decided to urge and help organise blacks to cultivate all arable land in the townships.

It was an effort towards self-help in a time of economic hardship and unemployment. But it was also a political move.

Rejection

In times of strife or during drawn-out negotiations, their bargaining position, they reasoned, would obviously be all the better if families could feed themselves without relying on supplies from beyond township borders.

The delegates were forceful in their outright rejection of blacks and whites who expressed sympathy with their cause but professed to know more about their oppression than they themselves did.

Among them, he said, were overseas friends of the man he called "Our late brother, Mr Stephen Biko."

Aims

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Bernard Zylstra, of the Institute for Christian Studies in Toronto, had been telling people that Mr Biko had said to him: "Gatsha is supported only by oldies."

The huge marquee housing the delegates reverberated with applause as the Chief threw out his arms and said: "So hello, oldies!"

The delegates accepted without comment his message that they held the hopes and desires of all blacks in their hands; that they, the flower of their nation, must guarantee the continuation of the struggle whatever catastrophe might overtake the adults.

And then they got down to business.

They elected office-bearers, discussed strategy and projects and finally in eight resolutions clearly defined their main aims.

Black solidarity topped their list of priorities.

Following the lead of In-

It was an obvious message to liberals and black power movements.

And they planned to get their message across by organising training in politics so that they could respond to criticism by those opposed to Inkatha.

This would be coupled with a programme directed towards blacks who, they said, had in their ignorance been deceived by comforts provided by whites so that they contributed towards the oppression of their people.

In a not-unexpected resolution the delegates pledged support to Chief Buthelezi and flatly rejected Transkei-type independence.

But in an age when cries from church pulpits lament the decline in belief by today's youth, what was unexpected was the length of time delegates spent in discussing their support for religion.

They resolved: "Our only hope for success in our struggle depends on God."

And they acknowledged that they did not expect an instantaneous overnight answer to their prayers.

(107)
19/2/79
Sundays
Inkatha
set for
landslide

ZULUS will go to the polls tomorrow in KwaZulu's first general election, which is expected to result in a landslide victory for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

More than 630 000 have registered to vote in 26 constituencies. In 12 of these, Inkatha candidates have been elected unopposed. In the remaining 14 constituencies, Inkatha has 23 candidates and there are 21 independents.

Four independent candidates recently announced they were withdrawing from the election, but were told by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner that this was illegal.

Reports over Radio Bantu emphasised that the candidates — even though they had indicated they no longer wanted to run for office — could still be voted for.

The Inkatha platform has been based on two main issues: The rejection of independence for KwaZulu and opposition to apartheid.

It is believed the Labour Party executive will discuss foreign investment with Chief Buthelezi at the Cape Town meeting.

Chief Buthelezi recently made it clear at his election rally meeting in Soweto that he felt the withdrawal of foreign investment in this country would cripple the blacks more than the people it was aimed at.

Pressure

Mr. David Curry, deputy leader of the Labour Party, said his party felt economic pressure from outside was the only hope for peaceful change in South Africa.

"Nobody is against foreign investment but we are against the exploitation of labour by foreign companies, mainly British and American," he said.

"These companies are not able to operate in their own countries as they do in South Africa. All we want these foreign countries to do is to offer the same opportunities and privileges to blacks as they offer to white workers."

HANSARD NOW Col 190 20/2/78

Citizenship certificates for kwaZulu
citizens X

107

226. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) How many citizenship certificates had been issued to kwaZulu citizens as at 31 December 1977 and (b) how many certificates (i) were issued during 1977 and (ii) remained to be issued as at 31 December 1977.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) 1 424 000.
- (b) (i) 437 000.
(ii) 777 000 approximately.

Natal Mercury 20/2/78

107

Pretoria's idea of independence was "a ruse to entrench disparities in pay and social benefits on a racial basis for South African race groups to the permanent disadvantage of the Black people."

Wealth

"We regard the Pretoria-type of independence, therefore, as an attempt by White South Africa to run away with all the wealth, in whose production Black people have participated."

"Regardless of the fact that we are not getting our share of it, we know we will compel White South Africa to give us our share one day, only if we remain South African citizens."

"We cannot sign away our birthright as South Africans by opting for an empty pseudo-independence which, at most, makes us only economic vassals of White South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi reminded Zulus that the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, had recently claimed that they would opt for independence in spite of the chief's attitude.

"He has baited you by depicting me as the only fly in the ointment as far as his plans for Black dispossession are concerned."

"If we fall for that bait it will amount to us endorsing his bannings of our people, his detentions of people without trial, mysterious deaths of Mr. Joseph Mdullini and others in detention, influx control regulations and the whole pass system."

Report by T. Mull, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.

Blacks in KwaZulu poll today

African Affairs Correspondent

INKATHA believed that Blacks "must have a voice in the South Africa, which is Parliament in Cape Town," — said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at Umlazi yesterday.

The chief was speaking to about 7 000 people at the township's football stadium during the last Inkatha rally before the start of KwaZulu's first general election today.

He told his enthusiastic audience that certain independent candidates were "political traitors" and he recalled the opposition to his

Government's development plans for the township by the Umlazi Town Council.

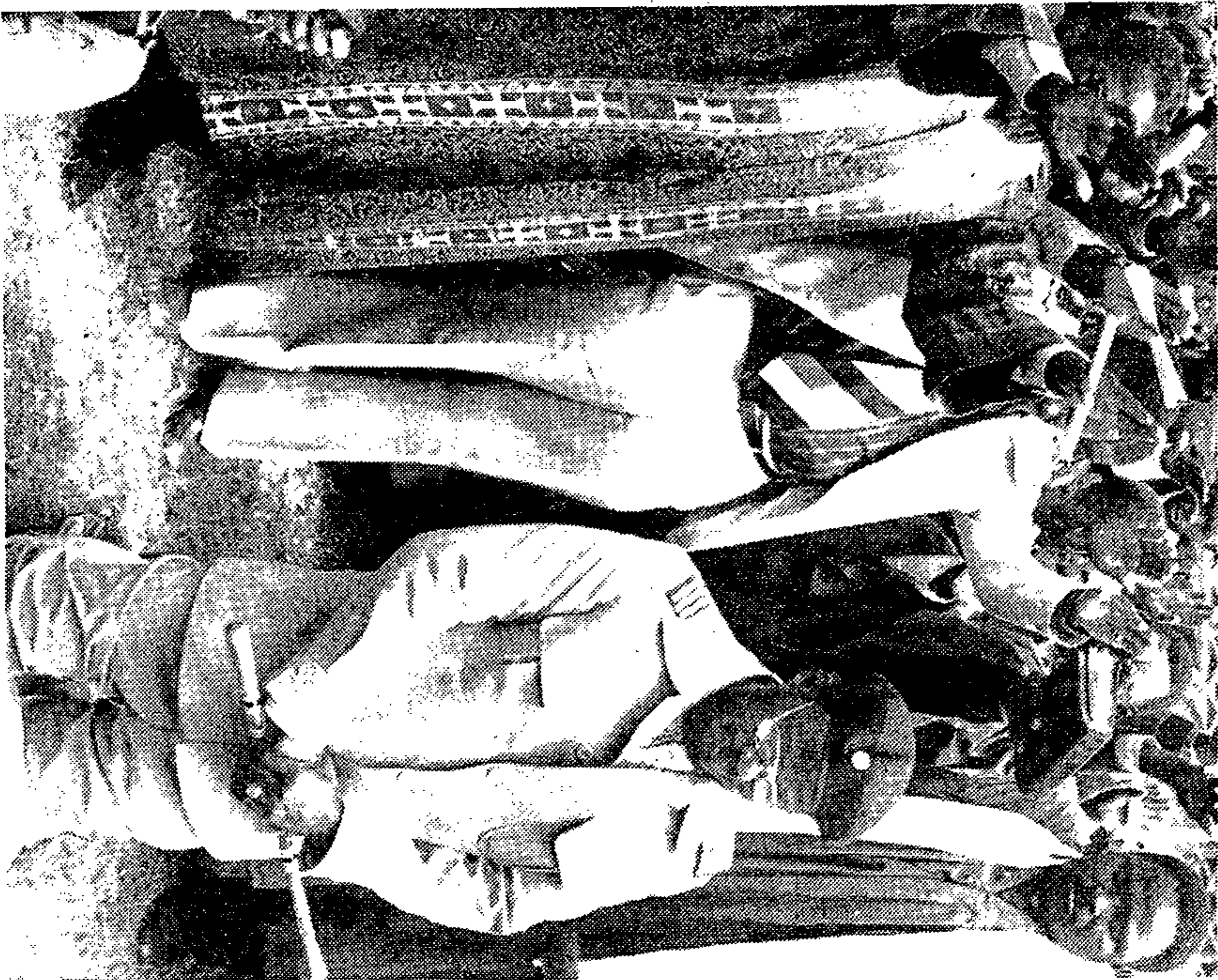
A number of candidates who were also Inkatha members, had not understood the Inkatha constitution and had offered themselves for election because they were mis-

guided. "Those of them who have withdrawn their candidature are forgiven. No disciplinary action will be taken against them."

Complained
The chief also complained that the "apartheid mass media" had campaigned for KwaZulu's independent candidates, and he singled out the SABC's Radio Bantu for "quite openly canvassing" for these non-Inkatha candidates.

Turning to Inkatha aspirations, Chief Buthelezi said: "We can only crack the granite edifice of White oppression through Black unity."

Inkatha saw its horizons as being those of southern Africa and rejected the Nationalist Party's concept that Black people could be aliens in their own country.



WEARING his Inkatha uniform, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, a devout Anglican, knelt before an audience of about 7 000 in the Umlazi football stadium yesterday to be blessed by the crowd and by clergymen of various denominations. The Chief was speaking at the last Inkatha rally before the opening of KwaZulu's first General Election today.

say they want ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ to join Inkatha

By MARK AUGUST

CHIEF T K MOPELI, leader of the South Sotho people of Qwaqwa, and the predominantly Xhosa Ciskei opposition have come out in support of the Zulu-based Inkatha movement.

Chief Mopeli said he decided to support alliance between Inkatha, the Labour Party and the Indian Reform Party because it could strengthen the bargaining power of blacks in South Africa.

Mr L S Siyo, a leading member of the Ciskei opposition, said that he supported the alliance. The Ciskei opposition was considering joining it.

The alliance has the potential to unite about 11 million blacks if all the interested parties join.

Chief Mopeli said he expected to be invited to join the alliance.

"There can be no doubt that black solidarity is essential and against our complete rejection of independence for Qwaqwa, it is important for us to give strong backing to the alliance", he said.

Mr Siyo said that he had discussions with members of the Labour Party in Durban last week.

Mr Siyo said that two other opposition parties in the Ciskei would meet soon to decide on joining the alliance.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of Kwazulu, who is president of Inkatha and chairman of the alliance declined to comment on the developments yesterday.

Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, said yesterday that he expected the Inkatha alliance to snowball.

Observers from the interested parties, the Ciskei opposition and the Qwaqwa Government may attend the meeting of the Inkatha alliance in Cape Town on March 13.

Mr Leon said a set of rules to govern the alliance would be drawn up at the meeting. The meeting would also consider drafting constitution.

Inkatha has more than 130 000 members which includes non-Zulus. It is considered the largest socio-political movement in South Africa.

3 SHOPPING COMPLEXES FOR ZULUS

African Affairs Correspondent

N.M. 22/2/78

107

THE Corporation for Economic Development will undertake a R14 million project to build huge shopping and business complexes in three KwaZulu townships this year.

And it will also build two bakeries worth about R1 400 000 in Mpumalanga, near Hammersdale and at Kwa Mashu.

The construction of the Kwa Mashu business complex, costing about R6 250 000, will begin after July opposite the main railway station.

This centre will include tri-company partnerships with the OK Bazaars, Jet and Pep company stores and with financial and insurance firms. The centre will provide about 600 jobs for Zulus and will offer a large number of shops for lease to African businessmen.

The Umlazi complex, which will also start later this year, will cost about R5 800 000 and will provide jobs for about 680 Zulus.

This centre will include companies like Checkers, Bata and Beares. It will also include a book shop, a restaurant, a shoe shop, a drycleaning business, hairdressing salon, herbalists and a chemist.

Mr. Hans Kruger, the CED development manager for Natal, said yesterday that his board had decided "that we should involve a property development company in these projects."

Negotiations with such a company were in progress and the name of the firm, one of the largest in the country, would be revealed when discussions were finalised.

The second phase of the Madadeni business complex near Newcastle will be undertaken this year.

The first phase, finished late last year, cost R2 800 000 and provided about 250 Zulus with jobs. The second phase, costing about R2 500 000, will be started this year and will provide Zulus with 150 jobs.

Bremer Milling Company will enter Mpumalanga under a tri-company agreement in September to run a bakery. This will be a R500 000 investment, with the buildings and equity and will create jobs for 62 Zulus.

Bakers Ltd. will start operating a bakery in Kwa Mashu in about October with an R850 000 investment. This tri-company will give jobs to 72 Zulus.

Mr. Kruger emphasised that all the projects were being undertaken with the full co-operation of the local town councils.

This he regarded as significant in the light of the past opposition by these bodies to development projects.

Consolidation of kwaZulu X

*9. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether representatives of his Department have held talks with the Chief Minister of kwaZulu about the consolidation of kwaZulu; if so, (a) when were these talks held and (b) what was their outcome.

†The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Yes, talks were held with the kwaZulu Cabinet during 1972-'73.

FEBRUARY 1978

224

(b) The Resolutions of Parliament in connection with the consolidation of kwaZulu.

107

Buthelezi attacks Woods

D107

The Argus Political Staff

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI of KwaZulu launched a scathing attack today on exiled former editor Mr Donald Woods and 'liberals of his ilk.'

Speaking of Mr Woods, the chief said: 'If he's the new saviour of the black people, I think I have the right to ask questions about his income.'

His comment was in reaction to an unwarranted attack on him by Mr Woods in a BBC television interview.

Chief Buthelezi accused Mr Woods of exploiting the death of Mr Steve Biko and asked how much of the money he made from his book about Mr Biko would go to the bereaved family and how much would be invested in black development in South Africa.

'This question of investment is not an academic matter as it is for Mr Woods,' the chief said angrily.

'For us it is a life or death issue.'

Mr Woods was typical of people who left the country and began advocating things in a vacuum which they would never have advocated while in South Africa and confronted with its realities.

(107)

(151)

26/9/78 Sunday

BUTHELEZI EDITOR QUILTS OVER WOODS STATEMENT

Tribune Reporter

THE NEWLY-appointed editor of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's mouthpiece, the Inkatha newspaper the Nation, has resigned over an attack on exiled editor Mr Donald Woods by the Zulu leader.

Mr Peter Bruce, 25, who is Mr Wood's brother-in-law, quit his post after only 14 days.

Chief Buthelezi hammered Mr Woods and "liberals of his ilk" for setting themselves up from abroad as the saviours of black South Africa.

Yesterday Mr Bruce said: "I resigned as a direct result of Chief Buthelezi's attack on Donald Woods as it was reported in the Afrikaans newspaper, Die Beeld. His statement to this newspaper in particular is astonishing, considering they have spent the past week smearing both Donald and Steve Biko in a most vicious manner.

He had resigned with immediate effect "because I am not prepared to continue working for Chief Buthelezi."

Refusal of treatment denied ^{2/3/78} (103)

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Health, Mr Mlonyeni, has denied that officials at a Transkeian Government hospital refused to treat a white man who was involved in a car crash on February 16.

A Pietermaritzburg man who drove Mr Lawrence Vermaak, of Durban, to Kokstad that day claimed he was told there were no doctors at Mount Frere and Mr Vermaak was refused treatment or pain killers.

In his statement the man said he intended laying a full report and complaint to the Transkeian Minister of Health.

Yesterday, Mr Mlonyeni said he had instigated an investigation into the

matter after reading about it in the press.

Those involved in the investigation were the Deputy Minister of Health, Chief D. Ndamase, the Assistant Secretary of Health, the Chief Nursing Officer and the Organiser of Hospital Services.

"So you can see," Mr Mlonyeni said: "I did not take the matter lightly as it casts a bad reflection on my department and country."

"The person who said he would report the incident to me never did. I reacted purely from newspaper reports."

The Secretary of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, submitted the

following report to Mr Mlonyeni after the investigation:

"At 15.05 hours on February 16 a white female person arrived at the matron's office of Mary Teresa Hospital, Mount Frere, introduced herself as a doctor and demanded an ambulance for white patients.

"When told Transkei no longer possessed segregated services of any kind she stormed out of the office, stating she was removing the patient, with or without medical consent to Kokstad."

She declined the transfer to Umtata Hospital."

Dr Bikitsha's report said

the man had been seen by the sister-in-charge at the out-patients' department in the absence of doctors who were on their visiting rounds in the town and district. The patient was given primary medical care and told a doctor would arrive in half-an hour.

However, he was bundled into a car leaving some clothing and suitcases scattered near the hospital gate, and was driven towards Kokstad."

"It is clear that all reasonable assistance was rendered to a victim of a motor vehicle accident within the declared non-racialistic stance of the Republic of Transkei, Dr Bikitsha said. — DDR.

Transkei petrol hours

UMTATA — From tomorrow Transkeian garages will be open Monday to Saturday, from 8 am to 6 pm, the Secretary of Planning and Commerce, Mr M. T. Nkungu, said yesterday.

Sales of petrol will only

be permitted on payment of cash or by credit card issued by a commercial bank.

The previous limit of five litres per container permitted to motorists has been increased to 10 litres. — DDR.

2/3/78 (103) 10

Polygamy may become legal

UMTATA — A source close to the Government here said yesterday legislation may be introduced during the coming session of the Transkei National Assembly legalising polygamy.

The Secretary for the Department of Justice, Mr J. D. Zeka, said the black man's religion recognises polygamy and this custom should be revived and maintained in Transkei.

"I will not deny or confirm that legislation legalising polygamy will be introduced in the coming session of the National Assembly," Mr Zeka said.

Expressing my own opinion, our good customs and traditions should be revived and retained and one of them is polygamy."

Mr Zeka, a staunch

member of the Church of the Province (Anglican Church) said he was not interested in what Christianity preaches. "It is a white man's religion." He said polygamy secured stability and peace in the family. "Why must a man be penalised when he fancies to have a dozen wives? Nobody must frown at that."

Mr Zeka said he believed in the resuscitation and the preservation of the good customs and traditions of the black people.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, as well as the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, could not be contacted for confirmation yesterday.

— DDR.

2/3/78
103

Kei claims rejected

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The South African Government has given formal notice that it intends transferring East Griqualand to Natal from the Cape in spite of the objections of the Transkei Government to the move.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, gave notice yesterday that he intends moving a Bill today to change provincial boundaries.

The Government announcement of the Bill,

which the previous Minister of the Interior, Dr Mulder, said he hoped to complete in time for the transfer to be effective from April 1 this year, means it has decided to reject Transkei's claims to East Griqualand.

Last year Chief Kaiser Matanzima warned he would break off relations with South Africa and he threatened that he would go to war with the Republic if the proposed transfer went ahead.

PC.

M 5/78 (03)
Ncokazi
health
concern

UMTATA — Mrs Nomsa Ncokazi, wife of the detained Democratic Party leader, Mr Hector Ncokazi, is concerned about her husband's health.

He was suffering from a kidney complaint when he was arrested.

According to a letter received by Mrs Ncokazi from her husband, who is being held under the Transkei Public Security Act, Mr Ncokazi says he was supposed to see Dr B. Mbambis, of Engcobo, on January 17 for a check-up, but was prevented from doing so as he was detained the day before.

"I am not feeling well because this kidney trouble has been aggravated by the cold stony floors of this prison," Mr Ncokazi says in his letter.

Mrs Ncokazi has not been allowed to see her husband. All she knows is that the district surgeon had seen him and referred him to a specialist.

Other members of the DP detained are Mr Marelane Joyi and Mr Anderson Joyi, the vice-chairman of the party. They were detained in September last year.

The head of Transkei's Security Police, Maj Martin Ngceba, could not be contacted for comment yesterday. — DDR.

Griqualand Bill is published

4/3/78
MB

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Government yesterday published legislation providing for the incorporation of East Griqualand into Natal, despite Transkei claims to the area.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, made written representations to the South African Government last month which he believes substantiates his claim to East Griqualand, at present part of the Cape.

Replying to a parliamentary question on February 15, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said South Africa's rejection of Transkei claims had been made clear in the past, but that the latest Transkei documents would be studied without prejudice to the South African position.

The Alteration of Provincial Boundaries Bill, introduced in the Assembly by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schiebusch, and read a first time, provides for the area to become part of

Natal.

White East Griqualand voters will in future fall under the Mooi River and South Coast constituencies, instead of Griqualand East and Aliwal as at present.

For the purposes of coloured Persons' Representative Council elections, the area will become part of the Natal Interior electoral division, instead of the Eastern Cape electoral division.

East Griqualand, on the Natal side of Transkei, was cut off from the Cape when Transkei became independent in October 1976.

It falls between the main part of Transkei and the separate Umzimkulu area of Transkei to the north-east. The Transkei Government maintains the whole area should be consolidated under Transkei.

Neither Chief Kaiser Matanzima, nor the Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was available for comment yesterday. — SAPA.

Traders happy in the new Transkei

The only time I'll be leaving is when they carry me to the grave. Why should I want to leave? Race relations are fine and leaving would mean abandoning my whole life and the people I have known for so long . . . there were about 400 whites living around here before independence, now there are only a handful. But I think many of those who left are feeling sorry now.

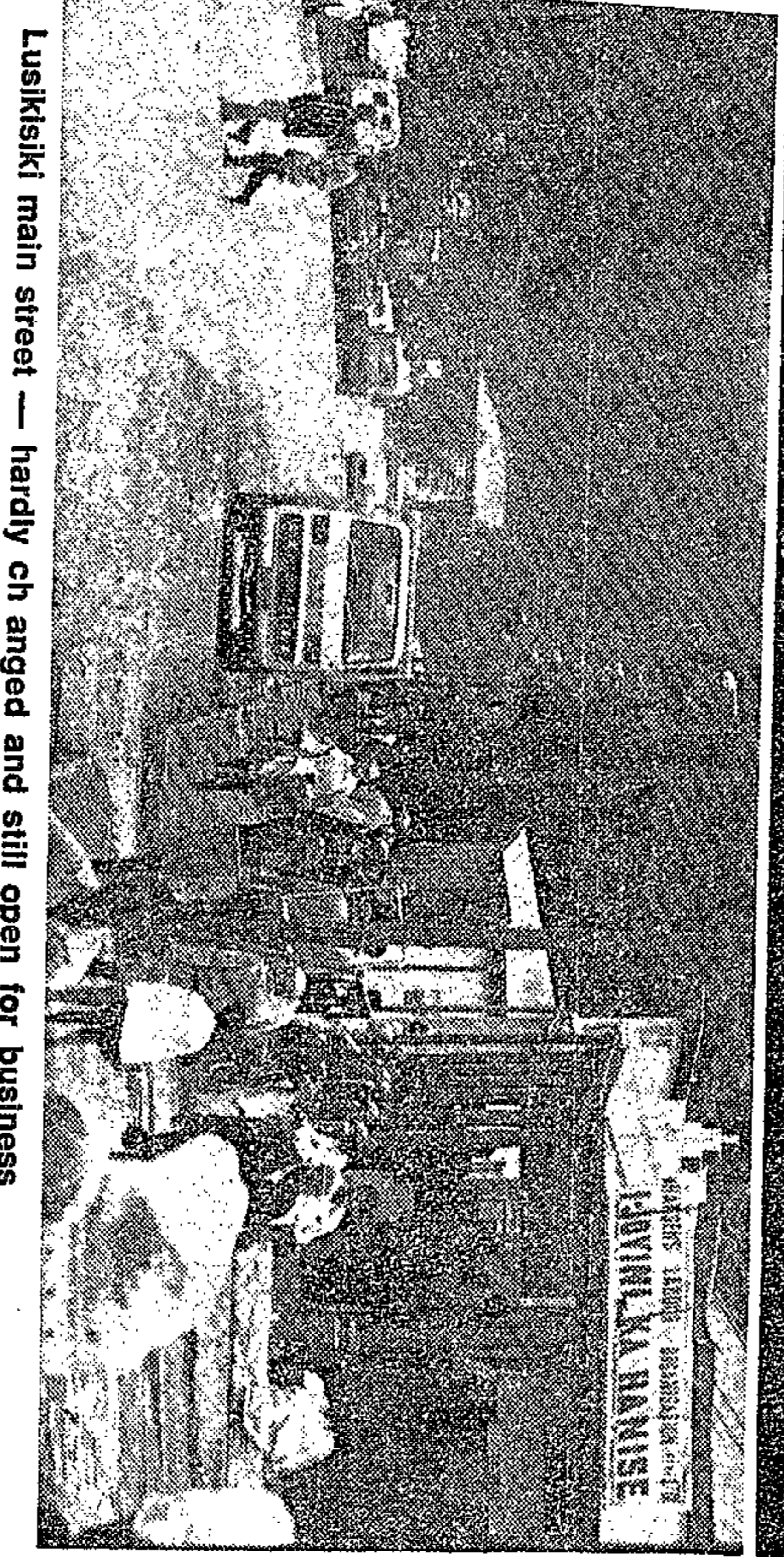


JAMES EYARS: "Many of those who left are feeling sorry now."

The whites who quit are sorry they have pulled out

By DICK USHER

WHEN Transkei became independent many of the territory's white traders left, a move they called the great escape — but back home they're calling it the great mistake.



Lusitiki main street — hardly changed and still open for business

"Things have never been better and we couldn't be happier," said Mrs Erica Goss who runs the last white-owned trading station in Lusitiki, a family business which has been going about 80 years.

Her view seems to be a fair reflection of the feelings of many others who stayed.

"I think a lot of people who left before independence were much too apprehensive about what would happen. Now I suspect they're sorry."

Port St John's is

"Trading is a way of life and when that's all you've known, it is difficult to uproot yourself and go somewhere else.

"And I think it's quite obvious that race relations have improved since independence.

"Staying was not a hard decision for us — especially as there was never any pressure put on us to stay," she said.

There is also more

seemingly inviolate behind its ring of cliffs. It is still a white enclave — the money for compensation has run out so the whites still run their businesses and life seems to continue much as it did before independence.

The changes, however, have crept in. The Transkei flag flies outside public buildings there are black officials administering the laws and the apartheid signs have come down.

"People here are apprehensive," said Mr John Costello, a local resident. "A lot of people have left already and as others see their contemporaries go they start thinking about leaving too.

"But there's no money for compensation and most of these people have put

their lives into creating and keeping a business going — it is their money and their lives they've got invested.

"So when things are so uncertain you can't blame them for being worried. At the same time there are factors such as pensions and medical facilities to think about and that again is something people aren't certain about," he said.

In spite of the uncertainty some see good aspects. "Race relations have

certainly improved," said one resident. "People who were frightened to be racist before independence have had to change their attitude and black people have responded to this."

In Qunbu there are still three white families trading as opposed to 13 before independence.

Mr and Mrs Frank Alexander have been there for years and have no intentions of leaving. "We're happy here and we just don't ask about the future," said Mrs Alexander.

Alive

"Trading is much more than a matter of taking money. You become so involved with the people and their lives."

Their store is amusing, a stereotype of the Transkei

trading store. Clothes and blankets hang from rafters, the store is alive with people and sells everything from matches to patent medicines.

"You can't just sell medicine to someone who is obviously very sick. It wouldn't be honest and in the end you'd lose the trust of the people you trade with — and their custom.

"So I try to do what's best for them and if that means sending them to see a doctor instead of selling them something then I tell them to see a doctor.

And then you get illiterate people who need to fill in forms for the Government or write letters or something — you end up helping those people as well.

"It's a way of life that independence has done little to change — except the people seem fiercer somehow," she said.

Mr James Eyars of Mount Frere this week became the first white person to receive Transkei citizenship.

He was born in Qunbu, traded for many years in the Tabankulu district and now runs a recruiting agency in Mount Frere.

He seemed to sum up how others felt about the situation.

Handful

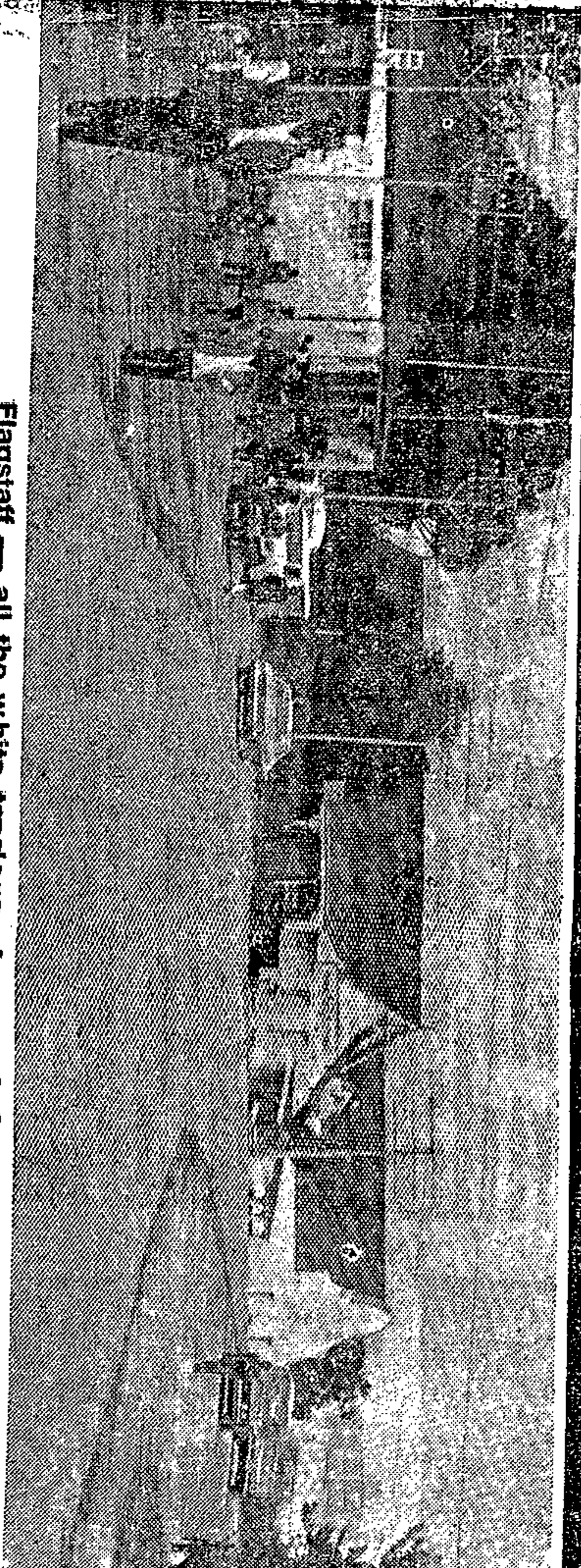
"I don't want to leave Transkei," he said. "I've lived here all my life. If anything it's better now than it ever has been."

"There were about 400 white people living around here before independence.

..and are determined to stay

Now we're free. Now it's our country . . . black people expect whites to do everything for them, they are dependent on whites and it is up to people like myself to show them they can do anything whites can do.

MISTAKE



Flagstaff — all the white traders have left

"Out of that they've had to buy themselves and their families a new home and get a start in business so they haven't done very well materially out of it.

"So why would I want to leave?"

"Race relations are fine and leaving would mean abandoning my whole life and the people I've known for so long."

"The only time I'll be leaving is when they carry me to the grave," he said.

"I don't want to leave Transkei," he said. "I've lived here all my life. If anything it's better now than it ever has been."

"There were about 400 white people living around here before independence.

"The only time I'll be leaving is when they carry me to the grave," he said.

There have been changes since independence, but for the whites who stayed these appear superficial compared with the attractions their way of life offers them.

Not many chose to remain. In the period before independence the Transkei Development Corporation bought more than 700 trading stations from whites and turned them over to blacks.

In Flagstaff the hotel, which was once an exclusively white gathering place for businessmen and traders, has changed hands but not its role.

There are no whites living there now, and a quick check of the hotel register showed that no whites had booked in there for several weeks.

Pride

"There is no water. The pump doesn't work and we don't know when it will be fixed," said the hotel receptionist.

Apart from that, and the absence of whites, the village had hardly changed.

In the bar with a badly-mauled dartboard, drinks were served — now almost exclusively to the black businessmen and traders of the town.

Their attempts to explain the new Transkei and their feelings seemed to boil down to one factor — "Now we're free. Now it's our country."

From this has emerged the beginnings of a quiet pride and confidence, which is changing the face of Transkei.

"Black people expect whites to do everything for them," said one garage manager.

"They are dependent on

18

First white Transkeian celebrates with a steak (very rare)



James Eyars, the first white citizen of Transkei, swears allegiance to his chief, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. Magistrate for Mount Frere, Mr W. M. Ntuli, takes the oath.



The sacrificial ox falls to its knees seconds before being slaughtered with a spear in honour of Mr James Eyars, Transkei's first white citizen.

I'm the baas now, magistrate tells new citizen

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

Pictures: KERRY BERRINGTON

JAMES EYARS, the Transkei's first white Baca tribesman, celebrated taking out Transkeian citizenship this week by tucking into a meal of freshly slaughtered raw meat.

It was as if the clock had stopped at the turn of the century. More than 100 tribesmen gathered for the ceremony in the shade of a huge tree at The Great Place near Mount Frere, the traditional home of chiefs.

Under this tree Baca chiefs and the leaders of their impis met to plan their strategy against the white and the Pondos during the Kaffir Wars and tribal strife of the 1800s.

"When I was young I grew up among tribal people. I took part in their customs, herded cattle, ate mice and later hunted with the local chiefs," said Mr Eyars. "And I decided to give up my South African citizenship and become a Transkeian because this is the only country I know."

The chief magistrate of the area, Mr W. M. Ntuli, welcomed Mr Eyars and told him that he no longer owed loyalty to Mr John Vorster, the Prime Minister of South Africa.

"I am your boss and Prime Minister Paramount Chief Kaiser is your chief," he said.

The tribesmen rose to their feet, shouted "bayete" — the traditional tribal greeting of respect — and then cheered as they led an ox to slaughter.

Groan

Its hooves were tied and it was forced to the ground. Then a spear was plunged into its heart.

The huge animal let out a groan and strained against riempies tied to its head and tail. Seconds after its final kick, tribesmen began to flay the carcass.

Choice pieces of raw meat and liver were carried to Mr Eyars, the Baca chief — Chief Promise Makaula — the magistrate and headmen.

After they had each taken their share, the meat was carried off to be cooked over an open fire.



Mr James Eyars, the first white citizen of Transkei, takes a bite of fresh raw liver during his initiation as a member of the Baca tribe.

Ben-Dak says report DID go in

105 5/31/78

Tribune Reporter

PROFESSOR Joseph Ben-Dak insisted in New York this week that Transkei Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima did receive reports criticising the Transkei Development Corporation.

Last week Chief Matanzima denied he had ever seen the professor's reports and claimed that his officials knew nothing of them either.

Professor Ben-Dak served one month and six days as the chairman of the Transkei National Planning Agency, responsible for advising the Transkeian Government on economic matters. He left Transkei last month.

His appointment and some of his recommendations jolted some top TDC management officials.

The Ben-Dak report sub-

mitted to the Government suggested that managing director of the TDC Mr Franko Maritz and his brother, Mr J. P. Maritz, should be phased out.

He said he had submitted several memoranda to the Government on the TDC issue.

Last week Chief Matanzima claimed all he knew about the Ben-Dak reports had come from newspapers.

He stressed that the Government "has never had any cause to lay the charges alleged against an institution whose creation was for the economic and industrial development of the Transkei."

The Transkeian Cabinet, which initially approved the professor's five and 10-year development plans, is

now apparently split on their shelving.

One of the reasons for this was a memo from Mr Maritz, which was signed in the Prime Minister's office on January 26.

Mr Maritz's memo explained that a TDC development officer, Mr Fred Fehrsen, had been fired by him for allegedly accepting some of the professor's suggestions, including the one recommending Mr Maritz's phasing out of the corporation.

Even before his appointment was official in September, the professor told the Government that several top TDC officials performed in a manner which was delinquent if not illegal.

These practices included extravagant expenditure and serious financial misconduct.

6/374
103

Coastal parks plan

UMTATA — The Pondoland Wild Coast could be developed into one of the most outstanding coastal national parks in the world with correct management.

This was said by the Director (conservation) of the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, Mr Keith Cooper, at the conference of the Transkei and Ciskei Research Society here at the weekend.

The Transkeian Government requested the wildlife society to survey the entire coastline to assist the Government in its plans to develop the coastline for its land-use potential.

Mr Cooper said a report, which was favourably received, was produced in 1977.

In the report the establishment of two national parks was recommended. — DDR

6/13/72
**UPPER
CRUST**
**FORM
HALF OF
CENTRE'S
INMATES**

UMTATA — About half the patients at the Transkei Rehabilitation Centre at the Umzimkulu Hospital were professional people such as doctors, nurses, lawyers and teachers being treated for alcoholism, the superintendent of the centre, Dr. Guy Daines, said here yesterday.

Dr. Daines, who was speaking at the bi-annual conference of the Transkei and Ciskei Research Society which began here on Friday, said alcoholism and mental illness which affected the "upper crust" in Transkei were depressive illnesses which were treatable.

Accidents

The Superintendent of the Umtata General Hospital, Dr. D. Luswazi, who led the discussion on road accidents in Transkei, said traffic consciousness among Transkei road users was still lacking.

The excessive use of alcohol was one of the major causes of accidents in Transkei.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Saul Ndzumo, said any attempt to tackle agricultural development in Transkei without the co-operation of the Ciskei farmers was a futile exercise.

Backbone

He said Transkei and the Ciskei should join hands as far as agriculture was concerned as agriculture was the backbone of any nation.

"Let us forget our politics and concentrate on nothing else but farming," he said.

The president of the South African Medical Research Council, Dr. H. H. Kleeberg, spoke on tuberculosis problems facing Transkei and revealed that two research studies conducted by a council unit in Transkei between 1972 and 1977 had shown a marked improvement. — (Sapa.)



PROF BEN-DAK
several memos were submitted.

Kaiser claim denied

DD
7/31/78
103

EAST LONDON — Prof Joseph Ben-Dak has broken his silence on whether or not the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, received his reports criticising the Transkei Development Corporation, and, according to a Sunday newspaper, he insists the reports reached Chief Kaiser.

Chief Kaiser has denied that he or his officials ever received the reports which accused TDC officials of "extravagant and illegal practices."

Prof Ben-Dak was chairman of the Transkei National Planning Agency responsible for advising the Transkei Government on economic matters. He left Transkei for New York last month.

According to the Sunday newspaper, Prof Ben-Dak said this week he had submitted several memoranda to the government on the TDC issue.

Recently the Daily Dispatch published details of some of these reports which called for Chief Kaiser to "quietly let go" of Mr Franko Maritz, the head of the TDC and his brother, Mr J. P. Maritz, who holds a senior position in the TDC.

Chief Kaiser claimed all he knew about the Ben-Dak reports was what he had read in the newspapers. — DDR.

Land row looms

(103) 7/3/78 DD

UMTATA — In a terse comment on the proposed transfer of East Griqualand from the Cape to Natal, Transkei's Acting Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday: "You know our views. You know what we have said."

The transfer will be debated in the South African Parliament during the second reading of the Bill to change the provincial boundaries. The Bill was tabled in spite of strong objections from the Transkeian Prime Minister and his Government on a number of occasions.

The Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, is believed to be saving his salvoes for the annual congress of the

ruling Transkei National Independence Party which starts on Monday.

At last year's party congress Chief Matanzima warned South Africa of an armed struggle if his land demands for East Griqualand were not met.

In a special motion in Parliament later last year, Chief Matanzima reiterated his land claims and threatened to break off diplomatic relations with South Africa; recall the Transkeian Ambassador in South Africa, and "declare war." — DDR.

Transkei release detainees

8/3/78 DA
03

103

UMTATA -- Eighteen tribesmen from the Mputi location here who were detained by the Security Police under the Transkei Public Security Laws on September 23 last year, were released on March 3.

A spokesman for the tribesmen said members of the Transkei Battalion and Transkei Police besieged and invaded the Mputi location on September 20 last year. More than 200 men were taken in police vans to the Umtata police camp.

A list of 24 names was read out and only 18 people responded to their names. The rest of the tribesmen whose names were not on the list were sent home and the 18 men were detained by the Security Police.

"We were told that we conducted night meetings with a view to overthrowing the Government. We were then detained under Proclamation R400 and that was written on our

prisons card," the spokesman said.

The men released were, Chief Bamgilizwe Joyi, Chief Anderson Joyi, representative of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyabo in the Transkei National Assembly, Mr William Nelani, Mr Apolis Joyi, Mr Hlofane Dotsha, Mr Gengele Qobotwana, Mr Lorry Qobotwana, Mr Pikani Tiya, Mr Maboyi

Vulindlela, Mr Makehleni Vulindlela, Mr Maside Bisiwe, Mr Stanford Hlangane, Mr Hudson Nwelende, Mr Xajane Mayekiso, Mr Lucas Mkoba, Mr Nozenenkabi Mangquku, Mr Sidelo and Mr MpiSekhaya Nqaku.

The head of the Security Police, Maj Ngceba, yesterday confirmed the release of the tribesmen. He would not make any comment. — DDR.

Ncokazi (105) in court 1/23/78 soon

UMTATA — The leader of the Democratic Party, Mr. Hector Ncokazi, will appear in court soon charged under the Transkei public security laws.

The Chief of the Security Police, Maj. M. Ngceba, said: "Mr. Ncokazi has been charged under the security laws and a date will be made known when he will appear in court." Maj. Ngceba declined to give the nature of the charge.

"There has been a hue and cry that detainees be charged and brought to a court of law or be released," Maj. Ngceba said. "That is what we will be doing with Mr. Ncokazi."

He refused to comment on a letter written by Mr. Ncokazi to his wife complaining that he was not feeling well because his kidney trouble has been aggravated by the cold stone floors of the prison cell in which he is detained.

Mr. Ncokazi was detained during January this year after a speech he made at the congress of the Democratic Party at Engcobo. — DDR.

3

R36 000 spent on Transkei fire victims

DURBAN — The last of the money collected for the veld fire victims of Flagstaff in August 1975 had been paid out and pupils are now attending the rebuilt school.

Twenty-eight people were burned to death, more than 1,000 left homeless and scores injured in the fire which ravaged this central part of Transkei.

At the time Lions International, headed by Mr Keith Anderson agreed to administer the relief fund for which a total of R36 600 was received.

"We spent R15 000 on building materials for the homeless to rebuild their houses, R2 300 on blankets, food and clothing, R6 500 to replace livestock and the rest on sundry items.

"This week I made the final payment for the rebuilding of the Ntlalontsha Primary School in the Ntlenzi administrative area, which cost R12 300," Mr Anderson said.

More than 1 000 people had been helped by the fund, which had now been wound up. — DDC.

...s survey on training facilities for
...idened to include Coloured. He was
...he had already sent out. Next year
...mmissioned by the Anglo-American
...emand for highly skilled black

Daily Mail, had just spent 10 days in
...iled account of the Newcastle Bus

...e Farm Labour Conference on farm
...hools on farms and finding out to
...s to schools.

...hortly to start working on the distrib-
...s.

Farieda Khan was busy doing a research job for Francis Wilson collecting factual material on South African history over the last 30 years.

Francis Wilson reported that he had completed two papers, the first for the Economic Society of South Africa's 50th anniversary conference on Labour Problems in South Africa, the second was a background paper for the ILO Conference on International Migration in Southern Africa. He was also busy on an article for the Annual Labour Survey on 'The Gold Mines Revisited' this would cover the last 7 years since the publication of his book. Dr Wilson told the meeting that he was the representative for Bantustan leaders on the Commission on Black Taxation with a mandate to investigate whether 'the Bantu in general and the homelands in particular are receiving a fair share of the taxes paid directly and indirectly by the Bantu'.

Plans for next year: These include Labour '76 - A Survey of Labour Handbook of Statistics Agricultural Conference - September 1976

Mr. Bromberger suggested that it may be beneficial next year to invite interesting people, mainly from outside the University, to attend the occasional lunch with SALDRU members. This was agreed upon.

Administrative arrangements (F.W. away to March 1976)

As Dr. Wilson would be away from the University until the first week in March 1976 Mr. Norman Bromberger would act as Head of the Division of Research and be available to make decisions.

Books It was agreed to hold this item over until the next meeting.

Structured contact: Dr. Wilson proposed that:

- 1) A time should be made for informal tea daily
- 2) Monday lunch meetings should be continued
- 3) Formal meetings should be held once a month or once every two months. The first of these formal meetings to be held in the middle of March.

No opposition to East Griqualand transfer

DEVELOPMENT
 MBER 1975

11/3/78
 163

THE ASSEMBLY — The proposed transfer of East Griqualand to Natal from the Cape was supported by all parties here yesterday.

And the objections of the Transkeian Government to the move featured briefly in the debate on the Alteration of Provincial Boundaries Bill which was taken through all its stages without amendment yesterday.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, warned at his party's congress last year

he would cut off relations with South Africa and go to war if East Griqualand was transferred to Natal.

Earlier this year, he telegraphed the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, about the matter and sent documents to back up Transkei's claim to East Griqualand.

Mr Vorster said the Government would consider the representation without prejudice to its previous view that East Griqualand did not belong to Transkei.

Chief Kaiser is expected

to speak on the matter at his party's annual congress on Monday.

In yesterday's debate, the Progressive Federal and New Republic Parties said there were good reasons for the move, particularly in view of the territory's proximity to Natal and the administrative benefits since Transkei's independence had cut the area off from the rest of the Cape.

Mr John Malcomess (NRP, East London North) said of Chief Kaiser's claims: "It seems to me they are historically unsound."

He said even if East Griqualand was transferred to Natal, this would not affect Transkei's claims to the area.

In his reply to the debate, the Minister of Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said: "The question of the attitude of Transkei in relation to Griqualand East is not relevant to this debate. That would involve a change in international boundaries which is not at issue here."

Transkei's claims should rather be taken up with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Schlebusch said.

Mr Schlebusch said the incorporation was a matter which could be left to the next delimitation.

He was replying to Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Musgrave), who said he hoped that the delicate balance of power in Natal would not be upset by the measure. — PC.

mal meeting of SALDRU. to be held regularly,

ms of SALDRU and said e pamphlets the

kers

ers of S.A.

ed by getting organis- ested bodies) to five years. He

All money is paid in hich administers it

ined that these were on year, with richer year. Departments

30 a year, other univer- Elizabeth, would be on

at a sum of money had ust Company in England for (The ticket had been oney was being retained

National Union of Col
 Dept. of Applied Mat
 Urban Problems Resear
 Nedbank and Syfrets-
 National Union of Fur
 Garment Workers' Unli
 Bakery Employees Ind
 Graduate School of B
 SHAWCO, U.C.T.
 Christian Institute
 Anglo-American Corpor

He went on to explain how mo ations (trade unions, busine affiliate and thus enable S stressed that this money mu - with no strings attached on behalf of SALDRU.

With regard to affiliation a sliding scale. The marg organisations being asked i within the University were sity groups, such as at the an exchange basis.

Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust: The been given by the Joseph R Mr. Reggie Africa's airfare purchased from South Africa in England for the purchase

Report from members:

Norman Bromberger reported that he was still searching for some big project but in the meantime was busy with smaller things.
 A) He was a member of Urban Problems Research Group's Advisory Panel which had grown up at the University of Cape Town and had members from Architecture, Planning and Applied Mathematics, this group was concerned with giving technical advice with regard to the planning of low-cost housing. There were 7 projects Mr. Bromberger being involved in a detailed way mainly with the seventh - which was an attempt by applied mathematicians (and others) to construct a model of housing requirements in the Western Cape for the next 25 years.

OR BOOKS.

11/3/78. DP (103)

Tributes paid to Sobukwe

UMTATA — The independence of Transkei would be meaningless if Transkei remained indifferent to the hardships suffered by Transkeians in South Africa, Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said at a memorial service for Mr Robert Sobukwe yesterday.

Mr Letlaka, a PAC member who was exiled from South Africa for 12 years, was delivering an oration for the former PAC leader at a service attended by Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and members of his Cabinet.

The service was conducted by the Bishop of the Diocese of St Johns, the Rt Rev James Schuster.

"I rise on behalf of the Government and people of Transkei, the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa, the teeming masses of Africa-loving people of the whole world, to pay tribute to a great and illustrious son of Africa — Robert

Mangaliso Sobukwe," Mr Letlaka said.

The chairman of the Democratic Party which organised the service, Mr P. Fadana, said: "We pay tribute to a hero who refused to accept separate development, but fought for the black nation."

The DP publicity secretary, Miss Florence Mancotywa said: "Robert Sobukwe sacrificed and suffered for the blacks who were being oppressed. He stood by his political principles that Africa is for Africans and had been admired by the black youth who rallied around him." — DDR.

Kei diplomat for Sobukwe funeral

UMTATA — Transkei will be officially represented today at the funeral of former PAC leader, Mr Robert Sobukwe, by the Transkeian Ambassador to South Africa, Prof M. Njisane.

Prof Njisane was a former PAC member who exiled himself from South Africa for a number of years. — DDR.

Transkei No to Lesotho passport

UMTATA — Lesotho citizens who apply for visas to enter Transkei will be issued with them if they are in possession of valid international passports and not the Lesotho "local passports."

The Secretary for the Department of Interior, Mr E. Ndesi, said the Lesotho passports were regarded as an invalid document by the Transkeian Government.

He said his department has been inundated with applications from Lesotho citizens for visas to enter Transkei. Attached to the applications was Lesotho passports and not inter-

national passports.

"I wish to emphasis the fact that there is no agreement between the Lesotho and Transkei Governments that Lesotho passports can be used between the two countries," said Mr Ndesi. "It may be there is such an agreement between Lesotho and South Africa."

Mr Ndesi also said Transkeians who qualified to live in urban areas of South Africa could still use their reference books travelling to Transkei. He said they had been given a period of grace of two years to apply for proper documents. — DDR.

HOW WILL YOU COPE WITH THIS SHORTAGE?

IF YES, WHY?

13. DO YOU FORESEE A SHORTAGE IN FUTURE?

17. IS THERE CURRENTLY A SHORTAGE OF SHEEPERS?

WHY/WHY NOT?

16. WILL YOU USE THE SAME TEAM NEXT YEAR?

WHAT IS THE VALUE TO YOU OF THESE PAYMENTS?

WHAT?

15. DO THEY GET ANY OTHER PAYMENTS WHILE ON YOUR FARM? IF YES,

Transkei to join 'liberty' struggle

ARGUS
14/3/78
103

The Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, today denounced the South African Government and its apartheid policy and committed his country to what he called the liberation struggle in South Africa.

Speaking at the annual congress of his ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Chief Matanzima said apartheid was a curse which should be deplored by all people.

'With BophuthaTswana and other independent states in Southern Africa we shall force white South Africa to come to her normal senses,' Chief Matanzima said.

Their arrogance and selfishness should be crushed and they should be made to understand that South Africa belongs to

all races which live in it, particularly the blacks.

While white South Africa might be flattered by its military strength, to him it meant nothing.

'Our strength is in our population, our national spirit to fight the oppressors and our determination to win.'

'The hour has come for us to unshackle the chains and struggle for our complete freedom.'

He appealed to the Big Five nations of the West to visit his country and consult with his Government but he warned the West that if his appeal for assistance was not heeded, Transkei would turn to the Middle East, or even the Far East, for help.

Turning to the cession of East Griqualand to Natal, Chief Matanzima said his Government was negotiating with South Africa over the matter, but if these talks failed, relations between the countries would deteriorate and a struggle for power would escalate.

Land warning by Matanzima

NM 15/3/78

(103)

UMTATA — Transkei had already decided on the next step to take if the land dispute was not resolved and would challenge South Africa to impose economic sanctions, Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima said here yesterday.

Chief Matanzima, officially opening the 15th congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, said relations between Transkei and South Africa depended on the settlement of land claims and the treatment of Transkeians in South Africa.

Crucial

"It will be noted that the land question is crucial to the policy of separate nationalities and should negotiations crumble, race relations in South Africa will deteriorate and the struggle for power will escalate.

"South Africa belongs to all races who occupy it, particularly the Blacks, and no amount of watering down of the fundamental principles of apartheid by the creation of councils and so-called improvement of separated social amenities will ameliorate the position," he said.

He called on the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity and all anti-apartheid movements to take note of Transkei's call for a relentless struggle against apartheid.

He said the UN should allow a Transkei delegation to represent Black South Africa and put their case in the world forum.

Transkei, which was accessible to the international world from all directions, was looking to the West for assistance and if that was

not forthcoming "we will turn to the Middle East and even to the Far East."

Events in Mozambique, Rhodesia and South West Africa should present a lesson to everybody who attempted to resist the in-

evitable course towards the control of South Africa by Blacks.

"Probably White South Africa is flattered by its military strength which to me means nothing. Our strength lies in our popula-

tion, national spirit to fight against the oppressor and determination to win.

"The struggle will bring about suffering, a situation experienced by the Angolans and the Namibians," Chief Matanzima said. — (Sapa.)

skape toegelaat	gehou
bokke "	"
beeste "	"
ander	
boer	
verskaf	gebruik
boer:	
likse koste aan boer)	
der dienste b.v. saad, gebruik van plaasmesjinerie	
kels verskaf deur boer (jaarliks)	
e aan boer:	
iks)	
arliks: artikels	
Koste aan boer:	
geriewe verskaf:	
er (jaarliks):	
ienste:	

Jaarlikse koste aan boer van: doktersrekeninge betaal
medisyne
vervoer na en van geriewe
ander

- (j) Totale mediese koste
- (k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)
- (l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

15/3/78 DD (R2)

Kaiser warns South Africa

UMTATA — Transkei Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima warned yesterday that future relations with South Africa depended on settlement of his land claims and treatment of his people in the Republic.

Opening the congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, he said:

"The settlement of land claims is presently sub-judice and it would be unfair to prejudice its outcome. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the land question is crucial to the acceptance of the policy of separate nationalities and should negotiations crumble on this vital issue, race relations will deteriorate and a struggle for power will escalate."

"It should be clear to everybody that as a consequence of our struggle for land, South Africa may impose economic sanctions against us. Let them act as it pleases them. We cannot buy our prestige as a sovereign state so cheaply. We have built the economy of the white man. They are rich and prosperous because of the black slave labour."

"Whites are immigrants into this country and have no right to arrogate all the land to their exclusive occupation and ownership."

South Africa continued to apply its apartheid laws to Transkeian citizens and other blacks whenever they landed on South

African soil.

No amount of watering down of the fundamental principles of apartheid by the creation of councils and the so-called improvement of the social amenities could ameliorate the fast deteriorating race relations in South Africa.

"Apartheid is a curse and should be deplored by all the oppressed people in their country of birth. Transkeians resolved to eradicate the noxious scourge of apartheid with the full determination to restore equality among all racial groups in South Africa."

"With Bophuthatswana on our side and other independent states in Southern Africa, we shall force white South Africa to come to the normal senses of a respectable community," Chief Matanzima said.

"There would never be peace in South Africa until this realisation was put into effect. Events in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Namibia should be a lesson to everybody who attempted to resist the inevitable course towards the control of South Africa by blacks during our lifetime."

"The writing is on the wall for white South Africans who still believe in herrenvolkism and baasskap. We shall break the chains of bondage and attain our freedom," Chief Matanzima said.

He added that white South Africa was flattered by its military strength "which to me means nothing. Our strength lies in our population, national spirit to fight against the oppressor and determination to win."

He invited everybody to attend a conference of the oppressed people in Umtata at a date still to be set.

The Transkeian Prime Minister also indicated he was willing to come to an understanding with KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, whom he has tended to spurn in the past. Chief Gatsha has rejected Transkei-type independence.

● The Alternation of Provincial Boundaries Bill, in terms of which East Griqualand will be incorporated into Natal, passed through all its stages in The Senate yesterday with the support of Opposition parties. — DDR-SAPA.

Kaiser may seek aid from East, page 9.

force, would you

If yes, what strict?

sts is taken by labour

conditions? If yes, specify.

2. Are there any agreements (formal or informal) between you and other farmers in this district on wages or working

1. How are wages fixed on your farms?

1. Wages

Questionnaire to farmers (2)

Botha silent on Kei ^{STAR} statement (103) 15/3/78

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, last night declined to comment on a statement that Transkeian Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima had committed his country to the "liberation struggle in South Africa."

Speaking at the annual congress of his ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Chief Matanzima asked the Big Five nations of the West to visit Transkei and consult with his Government.

He warned the West that if his appeal for help were not heeded he would turn to the Middle East or even the Far East. The chief said Transkei, together with Bophuthatswana and other independent states, would force white South Africa to "come to her normal senses."

Contacted in Pretoria, Mr Botha would not comment on the statement.

HOW WILL YOU COPE WITH THIS S

If yes, why?

13. Do you foresee a shortage in future?

17. Is there currently a shortage of shears?

Why/why not?

16. Will you use the same team next year?

What is the value to you of these payments?

15. Do they get any other payments while on your farm? If yes, what?

Kaiser: we'll seek East aid

15/3/78
103

UMTATA — Transkei would turn to the Middle East or Far East for aid if the West refused, the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

He told the congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party the struggle for freedom had begun on Independence Day — October 26, 1976.

"The struggle will bring about suffering as experienced by the Angolans and Namibians."

He said: "We must work hard to improve our own economy towards self reliance."

"The United Nations, OAU and all anti-apartheid movements abroad should take note of this clarion call for a

relentless struggle against apartheid in South Africa as it emanates from a leader of an independent state that has been defrauded by the oppressors.

"Transkei is joining the struggle with full determination to restore its complete nationhood. The OAU should open its doors to the true leaders of black South Africa who are struggling on the soil of their country for the clarification of their stand."

Chief Matanzima said the UN should permit a delegation from Transkei to represent black South Africa and put their case to the world.

Government sources said this could be interpreted as a major shift in his attitude to the world,

body.

He said the Big Five Foreign Ministers should avail themselves for consultation with Transkeians.

"We are aware of their verdict against us without bringing us before trial. A reorientation of people who act emotionally and prejudicially becomes imperative. Those gentlemen should visit Transkei and observe the position we have taken."

Chief Matanzima sounded a friendly warning to Transkeians not to indulge in subversive activities.

"I do appreciate that like all former slaves, it is difficult for you to believe you are free," he said. "The building of a nation is a heavy task and without unity and co-operation we cannot reach our goal in the shortest possible time."

Chief Matanzima said taxes would increase, but would be a consequence of the salary wage increase. — DDR.

Mtshizana: who'll succeed Kaiser?

15/3/78
103

UMTATA — A member of the executive committee of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Mr L. L. Mshizana, yesterday asked delegates at the two-day congress of the party: What would happen when Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima disappeared from the political scene?

Mr Mtshizana said Chief Matanzima should not be the only one in a position to outline the political set-

up of Transkei. "Members of the executive committee should be in a position to deliver addresses at congress when the leader is not available," Mr Mtshizana said.

Mr Mtshizana said the youth should be drawn into the political fold. They had not accepted the fact Transkei was independent, but were involved in South African politics. — DDR.

Transkei may host banned

UMTATA — It is highly likely groups like the PAC, ANC, BPC and other banned groups in South Africa will be invited to a conference "of the oppressed" here later this year.

The conference was announced by Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, at the congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party yesterday.

Top Government sources said it was highly likely these groups would be invited to attend the conference, but were unable to give full details and date of such a conference.

In his speech, Chief Matanzima warned that foreign ideologies, laws and customs were being taught to the youth.

— DDR.

an plaasmesjinerie

inge betaal

van geriewe

ander

- (g) Bonus (jaarliks)
- (h) Geskenke (jaarliks: artik. Koste
- (i) Ontspanningsgeriewe verskeie Koste aan boer (jaarliks):
- (j) Gesondheidsdienste: Jaarlikse koste aan boer v

- (j) Totale mediese koste
- (k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)
- (l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

Handvaal 7 16 March 1978.
Question 370 Col. 424.

103

Businesses/properties in Transkei sold to South African Bantu Trust by Whites

(m) Regskoste, 370. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(n) Werker se
13. Behuising How many (a) businesses and (b) properties situated in the Transkei were (i) offered for sale and (ii) sold to the South African Bantu Trust by Whites in 1977.

(a) Grootte van elke eienskap, grootte van
The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(b) Dakmateriaal (a) (i) 11.

(c) Muurmateriaal (ii) 45.

(d) Vloermateriaal (b) (i) 39.

(e) Riolering (ii) 78.

(f) Verwarming

(g) Watervoorsiening

(h) Hoeveel mense, behalwe werker self, woon in die huis?

14. Werker se vorige werk

Plek (plaas, dorp, Tydperk Soort werk Weeklikse loon distrik)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Rede waarom werker elke werk verlaat het:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

16/3/78 D.D. (103)

Sigcau: world stand changing

UMTATA. — Opinions on Transkei independence were changing and the country was going all out to project its image overseas, the President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, said yesterday.

Opening the third session of the National Assembly, Chief Sigcau said the Department of Foreign Affairs, had opened information centres in Washington, New York, London, Copenhagen, Oslo, Zurich, Beirut, Bulawayo and Salisbury.

The London office had produced a film, Independent Transkei, which would circulate in Europe and the Middle East.

He said the free harbour to be built at Umgazana would signal the beginning of a new era in economic development. Transkei had always enjoyed the advantage of a coastline compared with her land-locked sister states in the rest of Africa.

"As is the case with other nations endowed with a coastline, and to keep in step with her schemes for establishing a free port, Transkei has found it necessary to extend her territorial waters in the interest of

national security and to protect her fishing rights from undue exploitation."

A Bill to this effect would be introduced in the coming session, the Transkeian President said.

The overflowing labour market had led Transkei's Public Service Commission to change its former recruiting procedure of first-come, first-serve to merit selection.

Chief Sigcau also said the University of Transkei had doubled its enrolment this year from 1976.

"In spite of the continuously depressed economic conditions throughout 1977 giving rise to a certain degree of unemployment, the absorption of Transkeian labour into employment, both locally and farther afield, has remained at a gratifying level.

"This is attributable mainly to the relatively high tempo of industrial development and enterprise in Transkei, as well as to increased job opportunities occurring on the gold mines because of accelerated output brought about by the substantial gold price rise," the President said. — DDR.

Tranскеi manager robbed

DD 17/9/76 (123)
UMTATA — Thugs robbed the manager of a beer depot here, Mr Kevin Farr, after he had agreed to give two men a lift from a hotel in Umtata.

Mr Farr, formerly of East London and a well-known sportsman and Border cricketer, was leaving the hotel after attending a party for Mr Basil Sparg when the men approached him. As he thought he knew the two men by sight he was not worried about giving them a lift.

As Mr Farr and his two passengers neared the Ngangelizwe Stream, one of the men grabbed the steering wheel and forced the car off the road. The car was left teetering near the bank with the differential and petrol tank resting on a gravel mound.

A car that had been following behind Mr Farr's car then drew up alongside and five men adapted a menacing attitude and demanded money from him.

"In the circumstances I decided it was safer not to argue and handed over the money I had in my pocket — about R25. They then took my jacket, my watch and my shoes as well as the keys for another car," said Mr Farr.

He reported the robbery to the police, but no arrests have been made. — DDR.

Plans for

Administ

INSIDE	
Business	8
Shipping, Aircraft	6
Television	8
Entertainment	8, 9
Weather	9

d that Nigel Bloch's survey on training facilities for the Town was to be widened to include Coloured. He was questionnaire that he had already sent out. Next year ing on a survey commissioned by the Anglo-American igitate the future demand for highly skilled black

porter on the Rand Daily Mail, had just spent 10 days in p report on a detailed account of the Newcastle Bus

g a report for the Farm Labour Conference on farm ling up a map of schools on farms and finding out to on farms had access to schools.

tranex were both shortly to start working on the distrib- population on farms.

doing a research job for Francis Wilson collecting outh African history over the last 30 years.

ad that he had completed two papers, the first for the outh Africa's 50th anniversary conference on Labour. ica, the second was a background paper for the ILO tional Migration in Southern Africa. He was also busy Annual Labour Survey on 'The Gold Mines Revisited' this 7 years since the publication of his book. Dr Wilson he was the representative for Bantustan leaders on the axation with a mandate to investigate whether 'the Bantu melands in particular are receiving a fair share of the nd indirectly by the Bantu'.

include Labour '76 - A Survey of Labour Handbook of Statistics Agricultural Conference - September 1976

ted that it may be beneficial next year to invite ainly from outside the University, to attend the SALDRU members. This was agreed upon.

F.W. away to March 1976) e away from the University until the first week in March erger would act as Head of the Division of Research ake decisions.

Books It was agreed to hold this item over until the next meeting.

Structured contact: Dr. Wilson proposed that:

- 1) A time should be made for informal tea daily
- 2) Monday lunch meetings should be continued
- 3) Formal meetings should be held once a month or once every two months. The first of these formal meetings to be held in the middle of March.

1 UMTATA — Transkei's roving ambassador, Chief J. D. Moshesh, has been sacked.

And two consuls based in South Africa have been recalled. They will be replaced next month by two new officials.

A source close to the Government said a letter had been sent to Chief Moshesh yesterday terminating his services from the end of the month.

The two consuls are Mr Sydney Dubeni in Johannesburg and Mr H. S. Mdingi in Durban.

The chief protocol officer, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, will replace Mr Dubeni and the senior planner of education, Mr

16/3/78 M (03)

Transkei sacks Chief Moshesh

C. P. Songca, will replace Mr Mdingi.

Chief Moshesh served as a Cabinet Minister since the inception of self-government in 1963.

He was Minister of Interior then Minister of Justice and finally Minister of Health. He was dropped in the Cabinet reshuffle after independence in October, 1976.

Chief Moshesh was ap-

pointed roving ambassador to discuss economic, industrial and political matters in the Americas, Europe, Middle East, Africa and Asia.

A Government source said: "We doubt if we will make another appointment to this post."

Chief Moshesh could not be contacted yesterday but it is expected that when he relinquishes his post, he will take his seat in the National Assembly

as an ex-officio member for the Maluti region.

When he was dropped from the Cabinet and appointed roving ambassador, his seat in the Assembly was taken over by his wife, Mrs J. D. Moshesh.

Mr Dubeni and Mr Mdingi were among the first four Transkeians to be appointed urban representatives after self-government. When Transkei became independent, their status was elevated to that of consuls.

Mr Dubeni and Mr Mdingi will now be attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information here. — DDR.

- (f) Skooljare voltooi
- (g) Nou op skool?
- (h) Skool (naam, soort, distrik en afstand van plaas)
- (i) Werk wat vir boer gedoen word (b.v. gedurende skool vakansies)
- (j) Jaarlikse tydperk gewerk (dae of weke)
- (k) Jaarlikse betaling: kontant

ander

Keelvol vir Kaisers

RAPPOORT 1931/38

103

Van JOHAN VOSLOO

PREMIER KAISER MATANZIMA se voortdurende kragdadige aanvalle op Suid-Afrika is besig om die blankes in die Republiek tot versadigingspunt toe te irriteer. Reaksie van Regeringskant sal nie vir ewig kan uitbly nie, word gesê.

Die jongste voorbeeld sprak Dinsdagaand in Transkei National Independence Party. Toe van 'n Matanzima-aanval is sy openingstoe- van Umtata voor die kongres die regerende Transkei National Independence Party. Toe het dr. Matanzima onder meer gesê:

* Transkei het reeds besluit tot 'n volgende stap indien daar nie aan sy grond-eise deur die Suid-Afrikaanse regering voldoen word nie.

* Hy het Suid-Afrika uitgedaag om ekonomiese sanksies teen sy land toe te pas.

* Hy sal almal in Suid-Afrika nooi om 'n konferensie oor verdruktes nog vanjaar in Umtata by te woon.

In parlementêre kringe word gegis wat hy met 'n "volgende stap" bedoel het. Daar word gegreus dat hy teen blanke Suid-Afrikaanse burgers in Transkei kan optree.

Tot nou toe is dr. Matanzima se uitlatinge van amptelike regeringskant feitlik geignoreer. Dis gesien as 'n spel van 'n leier van 'n staat wat dringend erkenning soek, in veral Afrika.

Deur Suid-Afrika, volgens die praktyk van die tyd, uit te skel, sou hy sy saak bevorder. Om dié rede word geduld beoefen, is 'n algemene gevolgtrekking.

Die gewone man sien nie altyd die Transkeise uitbarstings in daardie lig nie. Dit hinder dat ander tuisland-leiers onder mekaar begin bies om Suid-Afrika en sy beleid sleg te maak. Binnelands kan dit die rasserverhoudinge vertroebel, word geredeneer.

spreek tot Afrika.

Dr. Matanzima het ook te kenne gegee dat die nuwe onafhanklike state druk-groep sal vorm om verandering in Suid-Afrika af te dwing. Hy het wel op 'n party-politieke verhoog gepraat, maar daar moet onthou word dat hy sade van haat saai, is 'n ander mening.

Dis moontlik dat vrae in dié rigting later vanjaar op NP-kongresse aan die Regering gestel sal word.

* Soos in die geval van Bophuthatswana bestaan daar digby die sestig ooreenkomste tussen Transkei en die RSA. Op feitlik alle departementele vlakke heers die nouste samewerking tussen die twee lande, sê 'n amptenaar van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling aan R.A.P. PORT.

Nie basisse

Die ooreenkoms wat met die Departement van Verdediging aangegaan is, lui byvoorbeeld: "Die partye (state) sal nooit om enige rede hoegenaamd, hul toevlug neem tot die gebruik van gewapende mag teen mekaar se territoriale soewereiniteit en politieke onafhanklikheid nie." Hul lande en lugruime sal nie as basisse dien vir 'n vyandige aanval nie.

'n Paar van die meningvuldige voorbeelde van die noue samewerking wat volgens ooreenkoms tussen Transkei en Suid-Afrika bestaan, is:

Samewerking op landbou-gebied, soos veaartsenykundige en landboutegniese hulp, koördinerende van vleisproduksie, ens. Daar is hulp met nywerheidsontwikkeling, finansiële hulp wat miljoene

word die betalings bepaal?

waarde aan skeerder

waarde aan boer

ander: hoeveelheid

waarde aan skeerder

waarde aan boer

ander: hoeveelheid

Druk-groep

Maar daar is Nasionale Volksraadslede wat meen dat die blanke publiek volwasse moet wees en besef dat Transkei en Bophuthatswana onafhanklike state is en 'n reg op meningsuiting het. Ons noenie die state in die hart nog as onderhoriges van Suid-Afrika beskou nie. Die mense

sondeisdienste, bibliotekege-riewe, pos- en spoorgeriewe, gebruikmaking van Evkom-krag en die dienste van die SA Buro van Standaard, uitgebreide hulp op onderwysgebied, ens.

Daar is 61 poorte van binnekoms, hetsy deur pad- of spoorverbinding.

Dit beklemtoon die noodsaaklikheid van noue samewerking tussen die twee lande.

Lawyer fights for Transkei in U.S.

THE former Human Rights Commissioner for New York State has quietly assumed duties as full-time American representative of the Transkei.

Lawyer Bernard Katzen, who is styled "Counsel of Transkei", told me from the top of his Madison Avenue suite: "I'm dedicated, absolutely dedicated. Anyone who wants to stop me, I'll fight with every weapon I can."

By Richard Walker: NEW YORK

The move is part of a silently engineered strengthening of the Transkei presence in the face of non-recognition from the United States Government.

At the same time, Transkei has terminated its contracts with black public relations consultant Jay Parker and Vermont professor, Joseph Ben-Dak who sharply criticised the working of the Transkei Development Corporation.

Jailed Evel to 'bomb' haystack

EVEL Knievel, world famous daredevil, who talked exclusively in millions, is now a bitter, penniless convict.

The hero is a hasbeen in a California jail and the tax men have taken all his money. The gaudily clothed, diamond encrusted stuntman who used to light his cigars with \$100 bills, was imprisoned for beating up his press agent with a baseball bat. Morose, and clothed now in drab prison dungarees, Evel still hopes to bounce back with his biggest stunt yet.

By Richard Walker: NEW YORK

He plans, he says, to jump from a plane at 13 000 m, and free fall into a haystack. A month ago, he appeared in court to claim he owed close to \$1-million in loans, \$608 000 in tax debts, \$8 600 on household expenses and \$246 000 in other debts.

The next stage will be to open an official information centre in Washington. This will come soon, Mr Katzen says.

"By goodness, as a former Human Rights Commissioner I'm going to get into this fight," he said. "I cannot express what a tremendous opportunity there is in this. And I cannot understand the attitude of those black brothers in the United States who call it puppet this and puppet that, like a record that keeps playing."

"Maybe it is a puppet economically, but how can you hold four-million people hostage to the time when discrimination can be ended in South Africa?"

"How can you deprive four-million beautiful people? No black I've spoken to can answer that."

Mr Katzen first visited South Africa about 18 months ago. He took a trip to Transkei and liked it. He flew back on December 27 last year and agreed to take the job. Now, he says, he would like to buy a home there.

Transkei's first wheat mill in operation

103
20/3/78

Vraely

Nommer

Landdr

Grootte

Soort Boerdery (indien

wat aan elke soort be

EAST LONDON — Transkei's first wheat mill, which will make the country independent as far as wheat products are concerned, came into operation in Butterworth at the beginning of March.

The wheat mill complex was established by H. Lewis and Company, of Kempton Park, in con-

junction with the Transkei Development Corporation.

The company, known for its Quaker Oats, Blue Bird maize and Cotona edible vegetable oils, already operates a fully-owned subsidiary maize mill in Butterworth, known as Thanda Milling.

Mr Josh Kay, general manager of the company, says his company's investment in Transkei involves several million rands, and was aimed at boosting the

industrial development of that country — and to provide job opportunities for Transkeians.

In addition, a full training scheme has been implemented to train Transkeians in all aspects of the milling industry, right up to management level.

Initially all grain products will be imported from the Republic of South Africa, until such time as Transkei farmers can fill the needs. — DDR.

omste

Aantal skape

wol

vleis

Aantal permanente werkers :

mans

vroue

Aantal toevallige werkers :

"

"

Aantal kontrakarbeiders :

Afstand van naaste dorp (kilometers)

Matanzima

claiming

R75 000

star 20/3/78

(103)

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, listened attentively to evidence in the Supreme Court Grahamstown during actions for R75 000 damages for alleged defamation heard today.

The actions, for three amounts of R25 000, are based on claims said to have been made during public meetings in the Queenstown area.

The court will hear it was said at the meeting that Chief Matanzima had been promiscuous with the wives of other men, that he was a tyrant who abused his position as a paramount chief, that he was greedy for land in the Herschel district and that he had instigated arson in the Bolotwa district.

The defendant is Mr Benjamin Donald Myataza, of Whittlesea, Hewu district, who is alleged to have made defamatory statements about Chief Matanzima at public meetings on the excision of the Glen Grey and Herschel districts from the Ciskei to the Transkei during 1975.

Mr M P Jennett, instructed by Wheeldon, Rushmere and Cole, is appearing for Chief Matanzima and Mr P J de Bruyn, instructed by Neville Borman and Botha, for Mr Myataza.

(Proceeding)

Transkei set to get own presses rolling

(m) Regsb	UMTATA — Transkei has established its own press medium, to be called The Voice of Transkei. Initially it will be a bi-monthly publication of 25 000 copies, the bulk of which will be on sale in Transkei.	be the medium of publicising Transkei's political views of its citizens, neighbours and the world at large."
(n) Werke		
13. Behui		
(a) Groot	The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said:	He said its format at present is magazine-like, with a glossy colour cover, a minimum of 36 pages and written in Xhosa and English.
elk	"Qualified, experienced editorial and managerial staff have been appointed and the first issue is expected to be on sale before the end of May, 1978."	
(b) Dakma		"Imvo-Transkei is not a Transkei paper," Chief George Matanzima said. "It is an eye-wash."
(c) Muuri	He said the Voice of Transkei would carry local and international news and articles. "It will	He declined to give names of the personnel appointed to the editorial and managerial staff. "The paper will be owned by a private company and will not be run by the Government," he said.
(d) Vloer		
(e) Riolering		
(f) Verwarming		
(g) Watervoorsiening		He made the statement in the presence of Mr Perrie Kruger and Mr Dennis Head.
(h) Hoeveel mense, behalwe		He introduced the two men to representatives of news media based in Transkei at the press conference. It is believed the two men will launch the Voice of Transkei. — DDR.
14. Werker se vorige werk		
Plek (plaas, dorp, distrik)		in die huis?
		Weeklikse loon

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Rede waarom werker elke werk verlaat het:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Pretoria dictates to Transkei says Diko

UMTATA — The Leader of the Opposition in Transkei, Mr Cromwell Diko, yesterday accused the Transkei Government of getting instructions from Pretoria and hammered the Government for not keeping its threats if East Griqualand was not ceded to Transkei.

Split in TNIP expected soon

UMTATA — A split in the ruling Transkei National Independence Party was imminent, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, said yesterday.

Speaking in an interview after being ordered out of the National Assembly for asking why Miss Stella Sigcau had been sacked, he said the split was obvious.

When Parliament adjourned yesterday, there was a meeting among a number of Pondos in the ruling party, Mr Diko and another opposition member, Mr P. Nkosiyanane.

Among the Pondos who attended were Miss Sigcau, Mr C. Mda and Mr K. Nota.

Miss Sigcau refused to comment and instead invited the press to the christening of her son. When she refused, she mumbled something about being arrested.

In his interview, Mr Diko would not admit that the Eastern Pondos were

likely to split from the party, saying: "I don't want to be tribalistic."

He admitted, however, if a split emerged, it was likely to have strong Pondo support.

He denied the meeting had anything to do with the impending split.

Two matters last week are believed to have brought the Pondo disenchantment with the ruling party to a head.

The one was an argument between the son of the State President, Chief N. Sigcau and Mr E. V. Ndamase, a Western Pondo from Libode. According to a number of people present, Chief Sigcau, an MP, told Mr Ndamase he had sold the Pondo people.

The second was the removal of the State President's representative in Parliament last week. He was told he could not represent Paramount Chief Sigcau as the State President was out of politics, according to several MPs. DDR.

Speaking during his No-Confidence Debate, Mr Diko also criticised the Government for losing Israeli planning adviser, Prof Joseph Ben-Dak.

The Transkeian Government had allied itself with "that stinking polecat the Republic of South Africa." He said Transkei should have no relationships with South Africa.

The Opposition Leader referred to statements made in the National Assembly last year by the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who said he would withdraw his Ambassador in South Africa, send the South African Ambassador home, and declare war on South Africa.

"The South African Government has strengthened the refusal for non-recognition by the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity by constantly robbing Transkei of our land in East Griqualand.

"The very Government that created Transkei as a State is refusing to recognise its very existence," Mr Diko said.

In spite of a number of interjections by Government members, Mr Diko continued and quoted from Prof Ben-Dak who said he had accused the Transkeian Government of making strong statements on East Griqualand, but being soft on economic reforms.

But Mr Diko continued:

"I don't want you to go soft on declaring war on East Griqualand. I myself even promised to lead the army last year."

"There are no guns," interjected a Government member.

"We shall call on Dr Castro from Cuba to come and help us. We must hammer that Government and destroy it," Mr Diko said.

When a Government member shouted to Mr Diko how Transkei was getting instruction from South Africa he mentioned the white school across the road from Parliament.

"Why are there no blacks, except for the children of one solitary Minister at the school — and he uses a Government vehicle to transport them," said Mr Diko.

"Let there be an open school. That means human beings must seek and learn side by side. Why allow separate development in the heart of Transkei?"

Mr Diko also said there was alarm in Transkei at the amount of shooting done by policemen allegedly in the course of their duties. He mentioned a case in Bizana and another where a clerk who was supposed to be leading police to a missing amount of R40 000 suddenly drowned.

"What are the wounds in his body and what has happened to the R40 000?" asked Mr Diko. — DDR.

(j) Gesondheidsdienste:

Jaarlikse koste aan boer van:

medisyne

vervoer na en van geriewe
ander

(j) Totale mediese koste

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

Diko sparks row on Sigcau issue

DD 21/3/78

103

UMTATA — The No-Confidence Debate collapsed here yesterday when Opposition Leader, Mr Cromwell Diko, was ordered out of parliament for demanding to know why Miss Stella Sigcau was "dismissed" from the Cabinet last year.

Miss Sigcau, who was Minister of the Interior, left the Cabinet on November 9 last year. Whether she was forced to resign or whether she resigned of her own accord was never made clear at the time.

According to sources both inside and outside the Government, she was forced to resign because the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was embarrassed because Miss Sigcau, a widow, was pregnant.

Soon after her resignation Miss Sigcau gave birth to a son, Jeremiah.

Mr Diko was completing a fiery speech in the National Assembly when the Leader of the House and Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, objected to his use of the term dismissal for Miss Sigcau's departure from the Cabinet.

During the course of his debate Mr Diko was ordered to withdraw five of his statements.

Chief George said: "We have been listening to a number of untruths from the Leader of the Opposition. It is a bad insinuation that the Honourable Member was dismissed." Chief George asked him to withdraw the insinuation, bringing to six the requests for withdrawal by Mr Diko.

Mr Diko: "Will you tell us what happened?"

Chief George: "I am not going to tell you. You must withdraw your insinuation. She was not dismissed."

Mr Diko: "I don't want to deceive the Members. I cannot withdraw a fact."

In spite of numerous requests by Chief George to Mr Diko to withdraw his remark, Mr Diko refused.

During the harangue between Mr Diko and Chief George, Miss Sigcau, who attended Parliament for the first time this session, sat behind Mr Diko in stony silence.

The Speaker, Mr Z. M. Mbandla, said if Mr Diko would not withdraw his remark he would be named — which entails a five-day suspension from the House.

Mr Diko refused and withdrew voluntarily from the House.

For a few moments after this the National Assembly sat in stunned silence.

Miss Sigcau then rose and said: "I did not expect this point to arise and I feel I am the one who knows the truth of what happened."

She said she "unfortunately" did not have the correspondence relating to the matter with her. For this reason she was unwilling to reveal the contents of the correspondence.

But she said if it was the wish of the House she would provide the correspondence.

Chief George said: "I think it is out of order for the House to require any information."

Miss Sigcau replied angrily: "I did not want my name to be bandied about as if there was a toy in this house."

The House sat in stunned silence and then adjourned for the day. — DDR.

The debate, page 13.

erk hot

lleenlik:

aaas

n die jaar

laas gewerk

itskei

Pouse(s)

"

"

"

"

verlof deur boer betaal

onbetaal

11. Kontantloon (weekliks)

12. Ander betaling (weekliks)

(a) Vleis: hoeveelheid

prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)

waarde aan boer

waarde aan werker

Sigcau break with Matanzima

22/3/78
103



MR DIKO . . . withdrew Sigcau remark.

UMTATA — Six Eastern Pondoland MPs crossed the floor from the ruling party yesterday to sit as independents in the opposition benches.

The six who doubled the opposition numbers included former Cabinet Minister Stella Sigcau who was axed last year, but still represents the Lusikisiki constituency.

The other new independents are Chief Z. M. Sigcau, Chief D. Nonkonyane, Chief H. Z. Sigcau, Chief S. Sigcau, and Chief Z. Siyoyo.

Miss Sigcau is the daughter of the Transkeian State President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau. The other Sigcaus who crossed the floor are also related to Pres Sigcau.

Seconds before their crossing was announced, the Deputy Prime Minister and Leader of the

House, Chief George Matanzima, finished a scathing attack on the Daily Dispatch for predicting a split in Transkei's National Independence Party.

"If they want to write they must not write rubbish," Chief George said. "If there is a split in the TNIP, they are living in a fool's paradise."

"The Daily Dispatch is up to its mischievous errands again," Chief George said, referring to the prediction of a split in the TNIP in yesterday's Daily Dispatch.

"While I am not standing up today to deny what is going to happen to the TNIP, I want to say when the paper speculates, it must not be malicious."

While Chief George admitted there was a meeting among Pondos in Parliament yesterday, he said members of TNIP at the meeting like Mr C. Mda and Mr K. Nota, were perfectly entitled to be there as they were Pondos.

It was wrong for the press to infer they were going to break away from the TNIP.

He had information that a member of the Opposition, Mr P. N. Nkosiyane from Mqanduli was not present at the meeting as reported.

The six who crossed the

floor were unavailable for comment after parliament adjourned.

Political observers say it is unlikely they will remain as independents, but there has been open talk of forming a new party or joining the Leader of the Opposition in his Transkei People's Freedom party.

Opposition members, who did not want to be named, predicted more people would leave the Government soon.

They may be joined later by some people from the Maluti area when the former roving Ambassador for Transkei, Chief Moshesh resumes his seat in parliament next month. Chief Moshesh was dismissed from his post this month and is known to be a close friend of Miss Sigcau.

Both Government and Opposition members said there was a strong chance Chief Moshesh would cross the floor.

The irony of the breakaway is that the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, gained his power in 1963 through the support of the Eastern Pondos.

The split could be an embarrassment to both the Government and Pres Sigcau — a non-political figure — because of his relationship with the breakaway faction. — DDR.

Join up with Ciskei — Diko

UMTATA — The Leader of the Opposition in Transkei, Mr Cromwell Diko, yesterday urged the Cabinet to speed up the amalgamation between Ciskei and Transkei.

Speaking during his resumed No Confidence Debate, he attacked the Government for not doing anything after a motion was passed last year saying Ciskei would be annexed unilaterally if it did not join Transkei.

"We cannot rest as long as Transkei and Ciskei have not come together. All Xhosa people must come together to fight the oppressor," Mr Diko said.

After independence of the homeland they would come together as a federation.

But he said the Afrikaners were holding up the progress of the

Referring to

tions served as an opinion poll of the people. Mr Kakudi asked where Mr Diko's Freedom Party was during the last election, and whether, in fact, it had been in existence.

"Nobody can expect a newly-born country like Transkei to cut all relations with South Africa. That is sweet nonsense," Mr Kakudi said. — DDR.

statements by Dr Mulder, the Minister of Plural Relations, Mr Diko said: "A black man has no home in the plans of the Dutch Afrikaner people." He also asked, "What friend" Transkei had signed an agreement with for the training of the army, now that the South African seconded Army officials had been sent away.

"Taiwan", shouted a member from the Government benches. "Whatever country it is, they must assist us as equals and not as underdogs," Mr Diko said.

Mr Diko also asked Parliament why Transkei continued to detain "innocent" people. "The Public Security Act must not be an Act for a Government that is afraid of its shadow."

The Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Simon Kakudi, who amended Mr Diko's motion of no confidence to one of full confidence in the Government, accused Mr Diko of putting forward malicious falsehoods.

He said the 1976 elec-

Transkei: *Cape Times* Six cede 22/3/78 from ruling party (103)

UMTATA. — Six members of the Qaukeni region of Eastern Pondoland, including former minister of interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, yesterday left the ruling party and crossed to the opposition benches in the Transkei National Assembly to sit as independents.

They are Miss Sigcau, Chief Z M Sigcau, Chief H Z Sigcau, Chief Stanford Sigcau, Chief D M Nonkonyana and Chief Z Siyoyo.

Many others who attended Monday's meeting of Qaukeni members together with the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, are expected to join the opposition benches soon.

This was made known immediately after Chief George Matanzima had accused the East London Daily Dispatch of "malicious speculation" when it published a report in yesterday's issue headed "split in TNIP expected soon".

When Mr Diko rose to continue with the debate in the no-confidence motion, Chief Matanzima objected. He said Mr Diko could not continue until he had bowed to Monday's ruling by the Speaker that he withdrew certain remarks he had made.

Mr Diko said if the Speaker insisted that he withdrew, he would do so. He was allowed to speak.

The Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has not been in the house so far this week and he is likely to find his majority in the house greatly reduced when he returns. — Sapa

Cape Times 23/3/78 (103)
Chief defects to opposition
UMTATA. — One more ex-officio government member, Chief D. D. Mlindazwe from Bizana defected to the opposition benches in the National Assembly yesterday to join six other independents who crossed on Tuesday.
Chief Mlindazwe's defection brings to ten the number of independents in the Assembly, they include Miss Stella Sigcau, a former cabinet minister, and the Paramount Chief of Tembuland, Chief Sabata Dalindyabo. — Sapa

...e or decrease your labour force

...bour will develop, say in the next 5 years? If yes, how will you cope with this shortage?

5. Is there unemployment among the dependents of workers on your farm (i.e. are there people who would like to work but who cannot get jobs)? If yes, what sort of unemployment?

6. The workers on your farm have dependents under 18. How many of them will be able to work on your farm, if they want to, when they are older?

Schooling

1. When a worker comes to look for work on your farm, do you ask how far he has gone at school?

2. Do you notice any difference in ability between those workers who have been to school and those who have not?

3. Do you prefer to employ workers who have been some time at school or not? Why?

I won't apologise says Matanzima

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday defended a statement which the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had described as a lie.

In his statement announcing the severing of diplomatic ties with South Africa, Chief Matanzima told the Transkei National Assembly of the alleged "slaughter of millions of blacks" by the South African Government.

The alleged killings were made in the process of enforcing "obnoxious apartheid laws," Chief Matanzima said.

In his response in Parliament, Mr Vorster

said: "This statement is a lie as the Prime Minister of Transkei knows. I don't think even the Cubans will believe this lie that he has sent out to the world."

In his first response to Mr Vorster's statement, Chief Matanzima asked yesterday: "What about the shootings at Sharpeville? What about the shootings at Langa? What about the people who died on March 21, 1960? Is it a lie?"

Chief Matanzima went on to refer to blacks who lost their lives during the disturbances which swept through black townships after the June 16, 1976, clash between students and police in Soweto.

"What about all the people who died because of laws which applied to blacks only? If you add up all the people who have died since 1910 because of these laws, it comes to more than a million."

The Sharpeville shootings accounted for the death of 69 blacks during the anti-pass protest organised by the now

banned Pan-Africanist Congress in 1960.

Until the outbreak of unrest in June 1976, South Africa's history since the formation of union in 1910 has been marked by about 300 violent clashes between police and black crowds. About 500 blacks died in these clashes.

According to figures collated by the Institute of Race Relations, 618 blacks died in the period June 16 to December 31 during disturbances in black townships.

No official figures have been released by the police on the number of people who died during the 1976 unrest, but police statements emphasised that not all people who died violently in the disturbances died as a result of police action.

Reacting to a report that he would have to personally travel to Cape Town and apologise to Mr Vorster before diplomatic ties would be restored, Chief Matanzima said: "I will never do that." — DDC.

Kaiser No to opening

EAST LONDON — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has declined an invitation by the municipality here to attend the official opening of the new bridge over the Buffalo River here on Saturday.

Chief Kaiser declined on the grounds that the occasion was not auspicious enough to warrant his attendance as Prime Minister and is not believed to have any connection with the cutting of diplomatic ties with South Africa.

The bridge will be opened officially by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Mr Sebe, has accepted an invitation to attend. — DDR

Support for terrorism denied

LONDON — Britons who were surprised to hear Chief Kaiser Matanzima on television here on Monday night align himself with the liberatory forces of Africa, were assured on Tuesday that the chief did not now support terrorism.

Mr Humphry Berkeley, political adviser to Chief Matanzima, has said here that the Prime Minister meant this in generalised terms "towards the betterment of the black man."

The decision was hailed as "a gesture against apartheid" in a Washington Post editorial yesterday.

The paper went to some pains to explain where and what Transkei was, a subject on which most of

its readers doubtless need to be instructed.

The United States State Department is not in a position to comment on the diplomatic break, a spokesman said again yesterday. "Because Transkei has never been recognised as an independent country by the United States.

In Paris, the evening newspaper Le Monde said the decision to break off relations was absurd.

It described the decision by Transkei as "brutal" and said Chief Matanzima was probably "carried away by anger." In Pretoria, the Her-

stigite Nasionale Party accused Mr Vorster of being "afraid to talk to Matanzima in the language he deserves."

The leader of the HNP, Jaap Marais, in a telegram to the Prime Minister, said Chief Matanzima had "for years acted provocatively against South Africa with threats of bloodshed if his demands were not met."

The telegram also read: "Your policy is heading for violence and bloodshed. You have already left the white man of Mozambique, Angola, Rhodesia and South West Africa in the lurch and you are busy leaving the

white man of South Africa ever more defenceless."

Meanwhile, the citizens of Kokstad (population 2 000) are not yet preparing to defend the East Griqualand capital against the Pondo hordes.

Most people seemed to believe Chief Matanzima's move was not about East Griqualand at all. "It's a great big political ruse to gain international recognition," Mr John Vos, an estate agent, said. "I don't think it will affect our business relationship with Transkei at all." Mr Peter Miller, secretary of the East Griqualand Farmers' union,

said: "The only way Chief Matanzima can get international recognition is to join the anti-South Africa clubs, and that's what he has done."

"We in East Griqualand firmly believe the South African Government cannot give in to his claims for this area, because he wouldn't stop there."

"He wants everything between the Umzumkulu River and the Fish, including the Ciskei and East London."

In Cape Town, the Leader of the Labour Party, Mr Sony Leon, said he felt Chief Matanzima was trying to gain overseas

recognition by cutting diplomatic ties with South Africa.

The QwaQwa Minister of the Interior, Mr M. C. Koekoer, called in the Legislative Assembly yesterday for a snap debate tomorrow to discuss the "protection" of Basothos in Transkei.

He was replying to questions by the opposition National Party who wanted to know what was to happen to Basothos in Transkei.

In Moscow, Russia indicated it was not impressed by the move.

In a report headlined Political Show in Umtata, Fass continued to call Chief Kaiser a puppet. — DDR-SAPA-RNS.

Letlaka gives new reasons

UMTATA — Majority rule and the treatment of Transkeians in South Africa helped spark the break in diplomatic ties with Pretoria, two Transkei Cabinet Ministers said yesterday.

This was said by the Minister of Finance, Mr Tsopo Letlaka, and the Minister of Education, Mr Walker Mbangwa, in the two-day debate in the National Assembly on the breaking of ties.

They emphasised it was not only the East Griqualand issue that caused the break.

Both the Ministers attacked South Africa's whites "for grimly hanging onto their power and refusing to negotiate with blacks."

Mr Letlaka said whites were diseased by colour.

"The colour of people's skins is as irrelevant as the shape of their ears," Mr Letlaka said. "It is generally accepted by the world the disease has reached an advanced

stage in the body politic of white South Africa."

He said whites used their fear that blacks would wipe them out if they took control as a "thinly veiled screen to justify the unjustifiable."

Mr Letlaka said it was naive for South African whites to believe Transkei as an independent African state differed from other African states and their position to apartheid and separate development "and in their determination to bring such monstrosities to an end."

He said the democratic countries of the West had demanded that if white South Africa was to be saved, it would have to practise true Christian and democratic principles.

No Western democratic country would intervene

on the side of oppression and injustice.

Mr Mbangwa said at least Mr Eglu, South Africa's Opposition Leader, had spoken the truth when he said there had been other issues such as the citizenship issue, the treatment of Transkeians in South Africa which led to the break.

"Wittingly or unwittingly we are getting to a goal where all black forces are converging on one goal."

There was so much consternation among the whites in South Africa because they did not heed the lesson of Kenya, Mozambique and Angola.

"They are not heeding the lesson of Zimbabwe," Mr Mbangwa said.

Mr Mbangwa said it was Transkei independence that enabled them to say what they were saying without fear of detention.

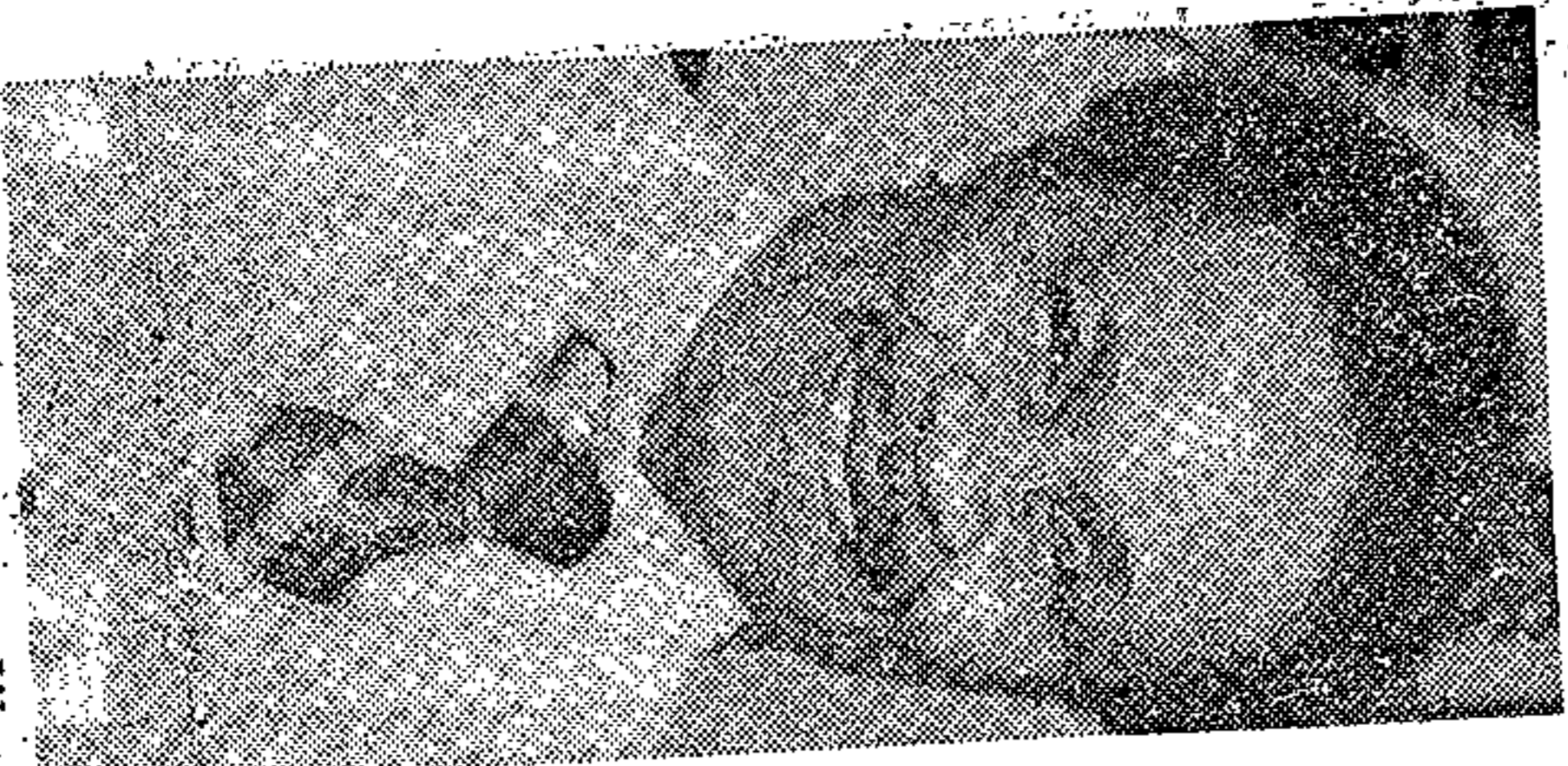
Mr Mbangwa said while South Africa encouraged countries like Rhodesia on detente, there was no internal detente in the Republic. "Why is this so?"

He said Afrikaner diehards should take the advice of a professor who had recommended the formation of an Afrikanerstan.

A former Democratic Party frontbencher who has now joined the Government came out strongly in favour of Chief Matanzima's move.

Mr H. Bubu said in spite of the handicaps placed in his way, Chief Matanzima still believed in the cohabitation of all groups in South Africa.

"We are not fighting against whites as such," Mr Bubu said. "We are fighting against the malpractices of a specific government." — DDR.



MR LETLAKA, West
warned SA.



CHIEF MOSHESH

24/3/78

103

Moshesh silent on sacking

UMTATA — Transkei's roving ambassador, Chief J. D. Moshesh, who will relinquish the post at the end of the month, said yesterday he was "ignorant of the reasons that led to my dismissal."

Chief Moshesh declined to comment at this stage, but added: "I will comment at an appropriate time."

He attacked an article published in a Xhosa weekly newspaper which speculated that his dismissal was the result of an anti-Transkei attitude purported to have been adopted by the Sotho-speaking Transkeians in the districts of Matatiele and Mount Fletcher.

He said he did not know of any rift between the Government and the Basothos as the article claimed. — DDR.

Weekend Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — For the first time in over a decade, Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima's stranglehold on Transkeian politics has begun to slip.

What for the last few months has been mere rumour and speculation in Umtata became reality this week when eastern Pondoland's powerful ruling family, the Sigcaus, openly broke away from the Matanzima-dominated Transkei National Independence Party.

Led by former Interior Minister Miss Stella Sigcau, daughter of the State President, seven prominent Eastern Pondoland chiefs crossed the National Assembly floor to sit on the opposition benches.

The dramatic move is expected to snowball in the next few weeks, leading to the establishment of — if not a new Government — the first significant opposition to emerge in Transkei since the heady days of the

Democratic Party back in the mid-sixties.

Ironically Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima narrowly came to power in 1963 with the crucial backing of the Eastern Pondoland bloc, the same region which is now leading the move to topple his government.

News of the defections spread fast and was greeted with gleeful, albeit whispered, approval in political circles in Umtata — even, significantly, Government ones.

Said one pro-Government observer: 'It's like a breath of fresh air.'

What is most surprising is the uncharacteristic indifference of the Prime Minister to this first real threat to his leadership.

In the past he has always moved quickly and ruthlessly to stamp out internal and external threats to his power.

But this week Prime Minister Matanzima appeared to be more interested in attending a lawsuit in the Grahamstown supreme court in which he is suing

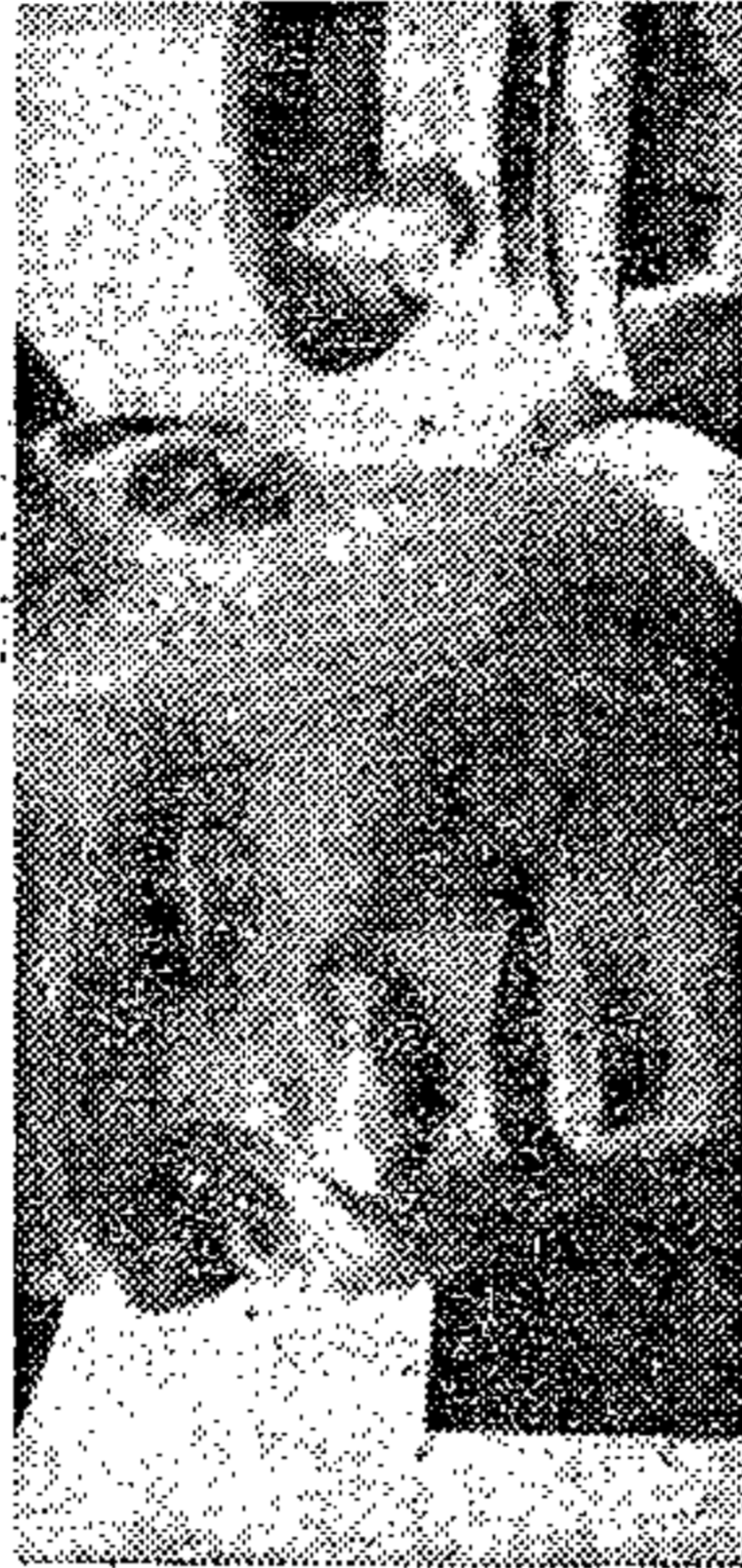
a Ciskeian politician for R75 000 for defamation.

First open indications of the looming split came on Monday during the no confidence debate in Parliament.

Acting with his usual high-handedness Deputy Prime Minister George Matanzima demanded that the opposition leader, Cronwell Diko, withdraw an accusation that Miss Sigcau had been dismissed as Interior Minister.

Diko refused to, and was ordered out of the House.

MATANZIMA IS LOSING HIS HOLD



Miss Sigcau then asked the House's leave to read certain letters which would clarify the issue. Chief Matanzima objected, saying: 'It is out of order for this House to require this information.'

The House sat in stunned silence as Miss Sigcau got in the last word:

'I did not want my name bandied around as if it was a toy in this House.'

On Tuesday Press reports gave full coverage

to the incident and speculated that a split was looming in the TNIP.

These reports angered Chief George Matanzima, who used his parliamentary privilege as Acting Prime Minister to deliver a blistering attack on the Press for writing 'rubbish.'

'They are living in a fool's paradise if they think there is a split in the TNIP...'

Immediately after his attack the secretary of the

National Assembly read the announcements from the Pondos that they would cross the floor to sit with the opposition as independents.

Chief George Matanzima, obviously taken aback by the move, sat head bowed in stony silence for the remainder of the no confidence debate, which he normally enjoys heckling.

He even broke tradition by not bothering to reply to Diko's scathing anti-government tirade during the debate which he introduced.

Chief George, as he is called by most, seemed not to have the will or political acumen to stop the rebellion.

His brother the Prime Minister remained in Grahamstown and made no move to come to the rescue.



Chief Matanzima facing a challenge



Rebel MP Stella Sigcau

(103) 26/3/78 / Sunday Tribune

Transkei MPs rebel

SEVEN MPs from eastern Pondoland walked out on Chief Kaiser Matanzima this week in the first real challenge of the power of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

Among the seven was former Interior Minister Miss Stella Sigcau who was axed from the Cabinet last year because she became pregnant and on several occasions challenged the authority of Chief Matanzima.

Miss Sigcau is the daughter of Transkeian State President Chief Botha Sigcau. Three of the other MPs are also related to the President.

Observers say this could cause acute embarrassment to the Umtata Government. The breakaways bring the total number of Opposition seats in the 150-seat parliament to 13.

More important than the numbers is the fact that all seven are eastern Pondos — an area of traditional support for Chief Matanzima since the 1960s. It was through the support of the eastern Pondos that Chief Matanzima gained his power in 1963.

President Sigcau is also the paramount chief of the Pondos in Transkei.

If the western Pondos follow the defectors, Chief Matanzima's Government could be seriously threatened as the Pondos form the single largest group in Transkei.

To add to the Umtata Government's problems is the expected resignation of the Sotho leader Chief Jeremiah Moshesh.

Chief Moshesh has recently been axed as Transkei's roving ambassador and returns to parliament next month. He is expected to join the opposition and take several Sotho MPs with him.

Chief Moshesh is a former Cabinet Minister but was axed from the Cabinet immediately after independence and after rumours of a secessionist move among Sothos opposed to Transkei independence.

At the time of independence about 50 000 people in the predominantly Sotho Herschell district fled the Transkei rather than live under Chief Matanzima.

Deputy Prime Minister and the chairman of the ruling party, Chief George Matanzima said it was "not a political move". He declined to elaborate.

103 28/3/78 50

Kei police hold church worker

EAST LONDON — A field worker employed by the South African Council of Churches Dependents' Conference, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, has been detained by the Transkei police.

Mr Msoki was detained at Ilinge, near Queenstown, visiting families of political prisoners in the course of his duties for the Dependents Conference.

It could not be established at the weekend under what Transkei Act he has been detained.

It is the second time Mr Msoki has been detained by Transkei police.

He was released on May 25, last year after being in detention for one year and

11 days.

When the question of his detention was brought up in the Transkei National Assembly last year, the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said he had not been taken to court because police were still investigating his case.

He said investigations had been slow because Mr Msoki had connections throughout the world. He would be brought to trial when investigations had been completed, Chief George added.

Mr Msoki was released without any charges being preferred against him.

— DDR

(63) 29/3/78

Detainee mother appeals for aid

EAST LONDON — A Transkei woman has appealed to the Daily Dispatch to try to find out where her son is.

He was detained by Transkei police on November 4, 1977.

Mrs Violet Vanda, of Tyinirha, Ngqamakwe, said her son, Mr Phumelele Cecil Vanda, 36, was detained from Tanga High School, near Butterworth, where he was principal.

"I have tried to establish his whereabouts but the detectives who took him away tell me he is safe with them," Mrs Vanda said.

"I do not know under what Act he is detained and how long he will be and I even have doubts whether he is still alive because he was under treatment when he was detained," she added.

She said her son had returned from the United Kingdom when he had studied for a B A (Hons) degree, in June, last year.

He was employed by the Transkei Education Department and first taught at Mfundisweni in the Flagstaff district before being appointed principal of Tanga High School.

"He is my sole support and I have been struggling all these months but the worst is that I do not know whether I will ever see him again," Mrs Vanda said.

She emphasised not even his wife who is a nurse in Johannesburg had been given permission to visit her son since he was detained. — DDR

2/2/78 W
103

Military training for all urged

UMTATA — The Transkeian Parliament passed a motion yesterday that the Government should consider introducing compulsory military training for all Transkeians of the required age.

The motion was proposed by a Government member from Maluti, Mr D. J. Ndleleni, and was supported by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko.

Mr Diko said there should be military training for all men between 16 and 60. "I am 60 and I can fight," he said.

Every Transkeian including women and children should be able to shoot, he told the House.

"Even if we use pellet guns for training we must be able to shoot the enemy to kill," Mr Diko said.

He suggested young women between 16 and 30 should undergo military training and all schoolchildren should learn to drill.

"We must develop guerilla warfare to defend the land that is being taken away in East Griqualand. We must get someone from Israel or Taiwan to train us.

Mr Diko suggested the only enemy Transkei had were the Afrikaners whom he said were the stumbling block to Transkei's recognition.

Mr N. Jafta, an opposition member from the New Democratic Party, said he saw no point in the motion as the Prime Minister had said there would be compulsory military training for all in his policy speech last year.

Mr Simon Burhali, a Government Member for Herschel, said Transkei was surrounded by potential enemies on all sides and should therefore not wait until it was attacked before it trained its people. Terrorists could be expected to attack anytime.

An opposition member, Mr N. P. Nkosiane, said the Government should legalise the growing of dagga in Transkei so as to raise funds for all types of weapons. — DDR-SAPA.

Two defect: more on way

213/78
103

Giv
surprising t
Bantustans.
that one-fif
within the f
age of 16 ye
established
one and nea
a report by
stated that
Tsolo, Mount
the age of 1
A re
Idutywa and
43% of all c

UMTATA — Two more Eastern Pondoland MPs from the ruling Transkei National Independence Party crossed the floor yesterday, increasing the opposition to 15 in the 150-strong National Assembly.

They were Chief H. Thandabantu of Bizana and Mr. W. M. Dweba of Lusikisiki.

The Eastern Pondoland faction now numbers nine MPs — all independents.

They have not indicated whether or not they will form a new party and become the official parliamentary opposition.

The new opposition members are apparently awaiting Government reaction to their move before they make any statements.

But according to the sources the Government are in turn waiting to see what happens to the new opposition members

before they issue any comment.

Last week the Deputy Prime Minister and chairman of the TNIP, Chief George Matanzima, would merely say: "The move is not political," and that he was not particularly worried about the split.

Further comment would have to come from the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who has been absent from Parliament for a week.

Meanwhile SAPA reports that two other members from Eastern Pondoland expected to follow them are former top DP officials who defected to the ruling party in 1976 — Mr Columbus Mda and Mr H. H. T. Bubu. Two young chiefs from the Sigcau family, Chief Ntsikayezwe and Chief Gwebizilwana are also expected to cross soon. — DDR-SAPA.

ent, it is not
as in the
mission found
alive, die
reaching the
nd Stott
the age of
Furthermore,
ei in 1969
icts of Qumbu,
efore reaching
of malnutrition.¹⁴
00 mothers in
revealed that
the rural group had died

by the time the study was being conducted. As opposed to this, 17% of the children of women in the urban group had died. The major pregnancy loss occurred during the first year of life. In the rural group approximately 25% of all live births died within the first year, whereas 10% of the urban group died within the first year.

Since the demolition of squatter homes is in part aimed at sending those wives and children who are residing illegally with their husbands back to the Ciskei or Transkei, we wish to stress the findings of a doctor who has worked for many years in the Ciskei.

12. Summary of the Report of the Commission for the Socio-Economic Development of the Bantu Areas within the Union of South Africa (Tomlinson Commission), U.G. 61/1955, p.54.
13. Westcott & Scott, op.cit., p.3.
14. SAIRR, Survey of Race Relations in SA, 1969, p.231
15. V.K. Knudzen and D.E. Bourne, "The Reproductive Efficiency of the Xhosa", South African Medical Journal, 1977, forthcoming.

30/3/78 107

Tenth Pondo defects

16. Inl UMTATA — The Deputy Chief Whip of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Mr Caledon Mda, crossed the floor in Parliament yesterday to join nine other Eastern Pondoland MPs who have crossed in the last week. ly.
- (s. The defection of Mr Mda, who was appointed Chief Whip at the beginning of the year, is being greeted with concern in Government circles. But there has been little official reaction from the TNIP hierarchy who seem to be adopting a wait and see attitude to the gnawing at their powerhold. — DDR.
- (a) Bro: The ten, who are now independents, have not officially stated whether they will form a new Party. ie plaas wat dieselfde
- (b) To: ie plaas wat dieselfde
17. Aan kontrakarbeiders alleenlik:
- (a) Oppervlakte van grond/vir verbouing (as werker sulke grond besit)
- (b) Deel wat gewoonlik beplant word:
- (c) Vee (as werker vee besit): Aantal bokke
skape
beeste
ander
- (d) Beraamde deel van jaar waarvoor werker en gesin sou kon lewe van die oes wat deur gesin gesaai is: maande
- (e) Beraamde jaarlikse bedrag teruggestuur deur werker:

DD 3.13/78 (103)

Housing shortage: agreement blamed

UMTATA — An agreement between Transkei and South Africa regarding planned settlement projects and some civil servants amassing property for leasing were the major causes of a serious housing shortage in Umtata and certain parts of Transkei, it was revealed here yesterday.

The Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu, and his departmental secretary, Mr S. Mgudiwa, told reporters their department was hampered by an agreement concluded between the two countries before independence that South Africa would continue to develop and complete planned settlement projects in Transkei.

The projects included the building in Umtata of 500 matchbox type four-roomed houses which have since proved to be undesirable and inadequate accommodation.

As a result of this arrangement whites com-

ing to Umtata always got the better type of housing provided by the Transkei Development Corporation which was not affected by the agreement.

Chief Ndabankulu said housing was top priority with his department and they were only waiting for the South African Bantu Trust to complete its planned projects. Already 130 of these houses had been completed in Umtata.

He said it had also come to his notice that certain people bought a number of properties for leasing to other people. To clamp down on this the Government had decided that no persons should acquire more than one property in any one district.

"This is done to avoid the possibility of a few persons amassing property for leasing at the expense of less fortunate people and also to place the ownership of immovable property within reach of as many Transkeians as possible," he added. — SAPA.

3 more chiefs cross floor

DD
31/3/78
103

UMTATA — Three more Eastern Pondoland MPs crossed the floor yesterday increasing the breakaway faction to 13 in the 150-seat National Assembly.

Since the crossings began last week, they have been a daily occurrence.

The three who crossed yesterday were: Chief Makosonke Sigcau of Bizaña, Chief Gwebizilwane Sigcau of Flagstaff and Chief Zwelabahtu Sigcau of Tabankulu.

The 13 independents are remaining tight-lipped on their future plans.

According to sources, the independent group is working on a constitution for a party, but what line the party will take is unknown.

The Government has not yet reacted to the

crossings and appears to be weighing the situation and trying to assess the potential dissent in the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

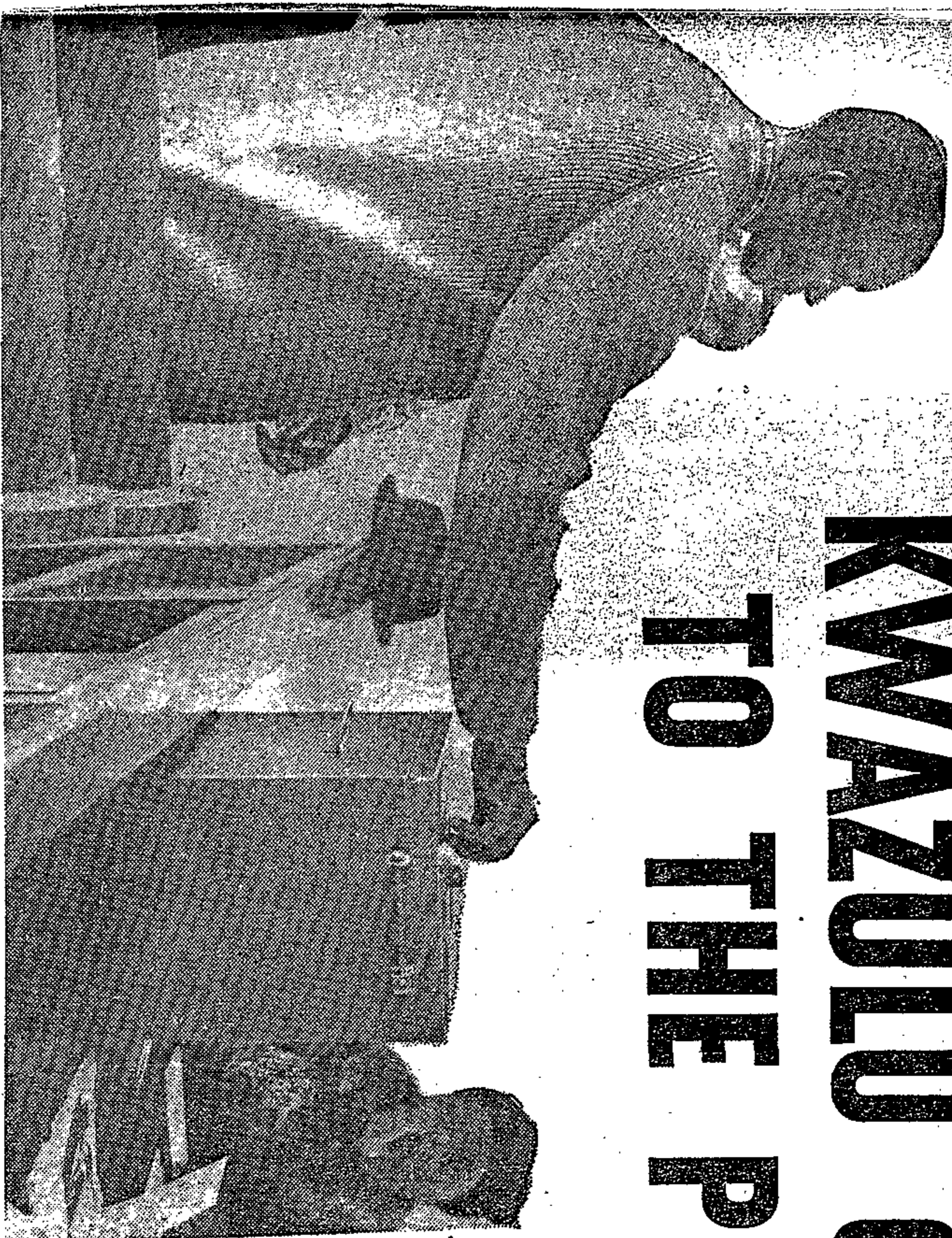
According to sources there is talk that MPs from other areas including Fingoland may join the opposition.

The governing party has tended to dismiss the TNIP drain to sectional dissatisfaction from Eastern Pondoland members.

If MPs from other areas join the swing away from the government, the tight powerhold the TNIP has had on Transkeian politics for the past nine years could be threatened seriously.

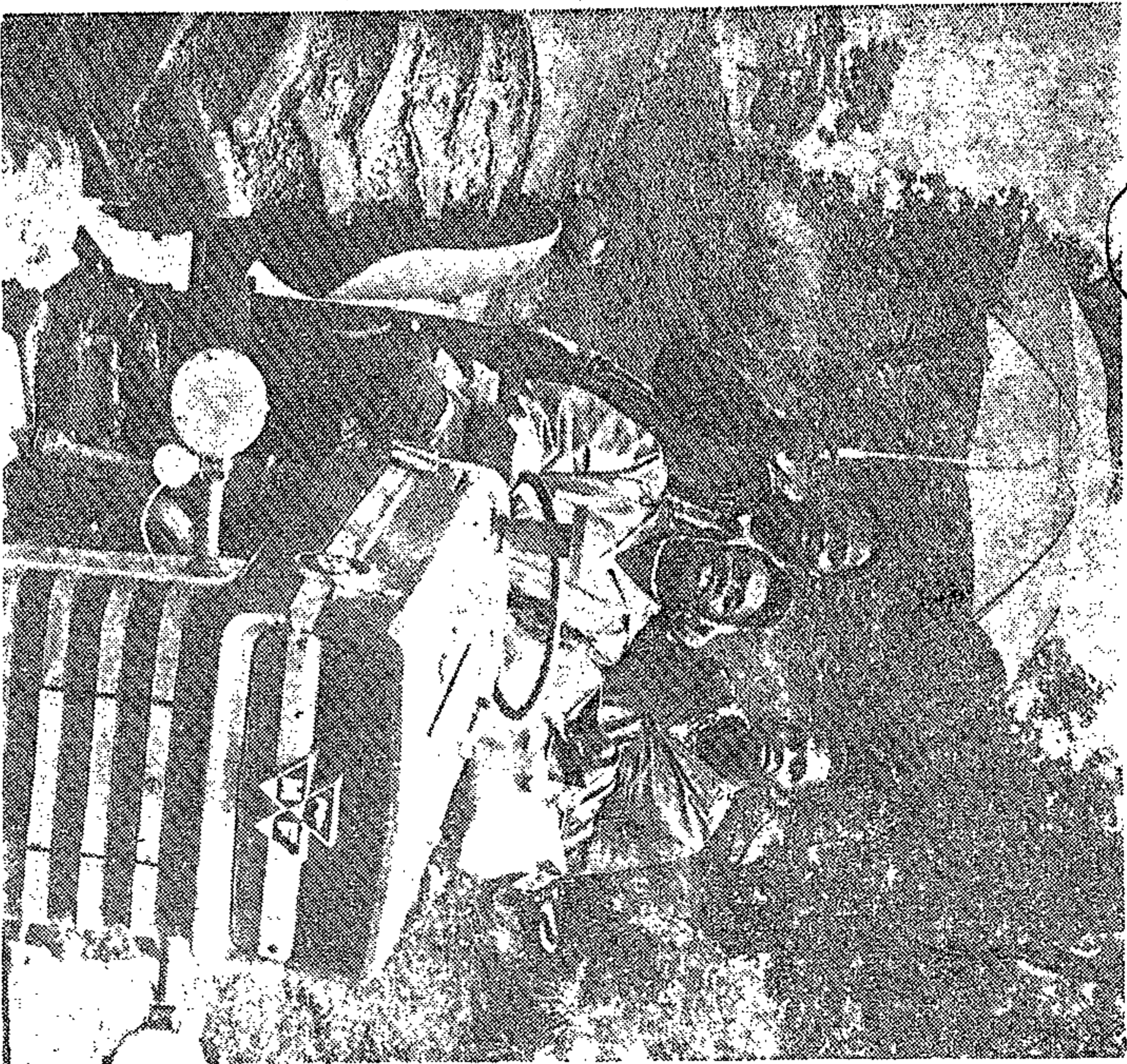
There are now 19 opposition members in the National Assembly — the highest number since 1968. — DDR.

KWAZULU GOES TO THE POLLS



LEFT: His choice made, a voter drops his ballot paper into the box. It was the first time he had ever been allowed to vote.

RIGHT: Transport is difficult in KwaZulu and, on a rainy day, what better way of getting to the polls than a tractor — equipped with an umbrella to keep out the wet.



...but many didn't know what it was all about

REPORT AND PICTURES BY PETER MANN

ONLY one poster was on display at Nkandla where voters had difficulty choosing between the candidates. It belonged to Mr Lawrence P. Mkhize, the local shopkeeper, who stood for Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

told his audience of 15,000.

Appealing for support for the Inkatha candidate, Chief Buthelezi said it was impossible to accept Pretoria's view that the dots and dashes of KwaZulu were the only area in which Zulus could have a stake.

Although the election results will not be known for about two weeks, a resounding victory for Chief Buthelezi and the Inkatha movement is likely.

Inkatha candidates have been returned unopposed in 12 of the 26 constituencies. There is no organised opposition in the elections and many people who stood as independents later tried to withdraw from the elections in favour of the Inkatha candidates.

KWAZULU went to the polls this week, but many voters — especially those in rural areas — did not know how to vote or why they were voting.

Electoral officers often had to give a lesson in voting and supply information on candidates before handing over the ballot papers.

"I don't know what is going on. I was told this is the day of voting so I came here. But I am not happy because I don't understand what is happening," an old woman wrapped in a blanket said.

She was interviewed at the polling station at Nkandla, near Babanango, in KwaZulu. She was turned away from the booth because her citizenship docu-

ment was not endorsed.

The woman refused to give her name "because I don't know who you are or why you are asking these questions."

And a man — who also refused to give his name — said he had come to vote only because he had been ordered to do so by his chief.

"But I can't choose because I don't know any of these people so I don't know what to do," he said.

Officials were forced to provide information on the candidates. "You can vote for Mr Mkhize. He is the one who has the shop here. Or you can vote for Mr Ngecho. He has a shop at Kranskop." "Whichever man you choose will be sent to talk for you in the

KwaZulu parliament." They told the voters who trickled into the polling booth.

None of the four candidates in the constituency was at the polling booth and there was only a single poster — urging a vote for Mr Lawrence P. Mkhize — the Inkatha candidate.

However, voters at the office of the Bantu Affairs Commissioner in Durban were fully aware of the implications of the election. "I am very happy that I am allowed to vote for the first time in my life," Mr Alfred Khumalo, a driver, said.

"I am even happier about the people I am going to elect. They are good leaders and are

worthy of representing me.

"I am voting for Mrs Yengwa, Mr Winington Sabelo, Mr Nzimande and Mr Simeleane. They are all Inkatha people because Inkatha is a good organisation," Mr Khumalo said.

His sentiments were echoed by Mr Ncwane Moses, a driver, and Mr Sibisi Joseph, a railway worker who accompanied him to the polls.

Dr Dennis Madide, KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, agreed there was a contrast in the voting.

"I think you find that in any election. I would say it was a contrast between educated and uneducated people

rather than between rural and urban people," Dr Madide said.

He felt that KwaZulu had a remarkably high registration of voters. "We work on a population within KwaZulu of 2.5 million. Of those only about 40 percent or 1,200,000 are above 18 years — that is, voting age."

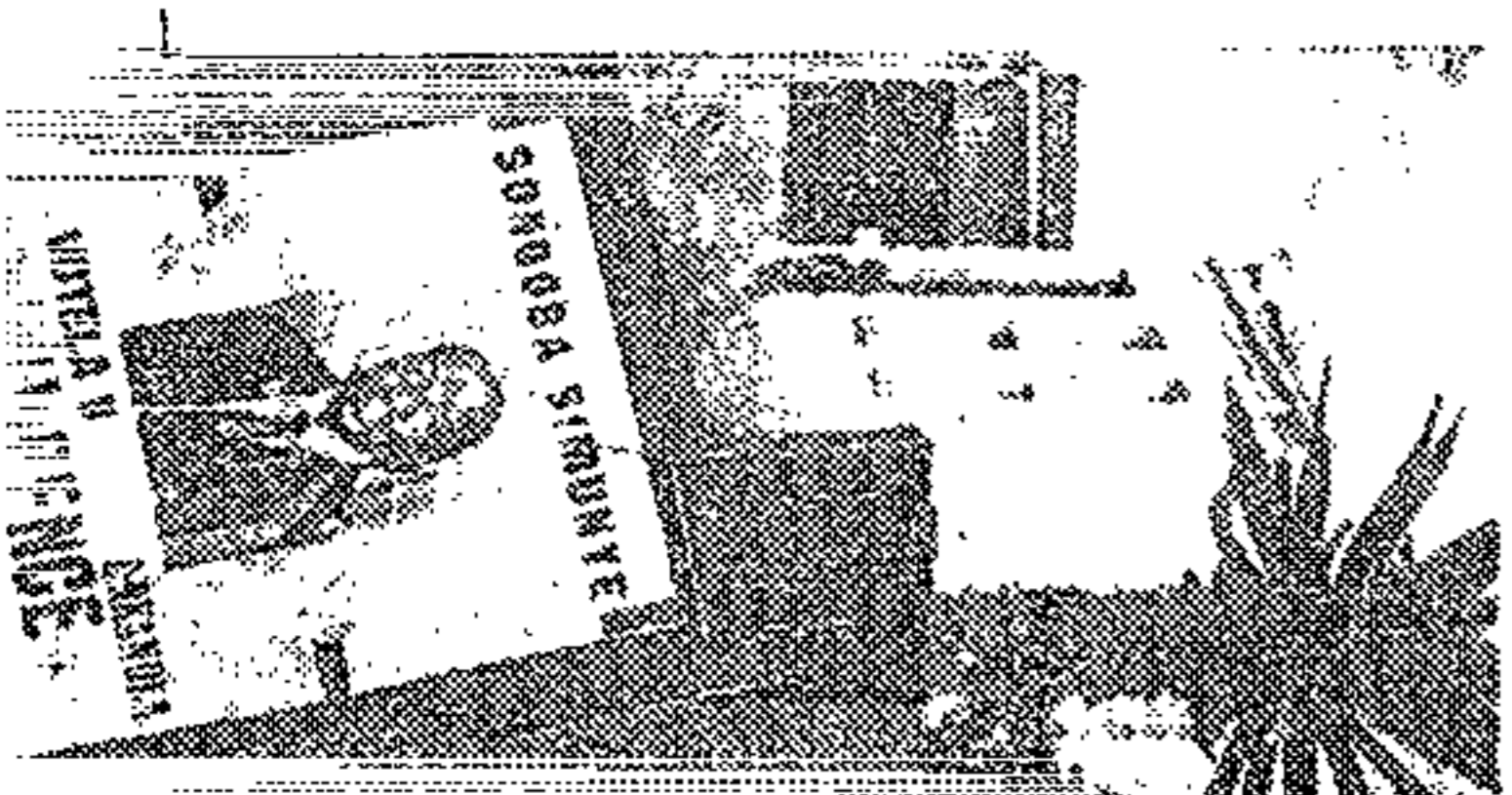
"Our registration of 629,000 voters represents about 50 percent of all the voters. I think that is remarkably high," Dr Madide said.

The central issue of the election was the rejection of independence by the KwaZulu Government.

At the final election rally in Umhlati on Sunday, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said: "We want to make it clear through this election

that we reject utterly the suggestion now being made in Parliament that there is any part of South Africa where we should be treated as aliens.

"We seek black liberation. Let us not deceive ourselves by accepting a status which while South Africa attempts to force on us, making us, the indigenes of Africa, foreigners in our own fatherland," he



Government efforts to

107 DD 25/3/78
**Inkatha to
hold policy
meeting**

CAPE TOWN — The leadership of the Inkatha alliance will meet next week, for the first time since the alliance was forged at Ulundi on January 11, to discuss strategy in their "common struggle to liberate the black people of South Africa."

The parties involved in the alliance the Zulu-based Inkatha cultural movement, the Labour Party and the Reform Party, constitute collectively the largest political bloc and have the potential of uniting 8.5 million blacks in South Africa.

The meeting scheduled here for March 13 to be followed by a public meeting on the same day, is expected to work out a set of rules to govern the alliance.

It is expected that the meeting will discuss the question of white membership of the Inkatha alliance.

The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, threatened last year to ban Inkatha if it recruited non-Zulus as members. This was before the Ulundi meeting. Since then the Government has been silent on the movement. DRC

8/3/78 (107)

Inkatha considers Whites

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The leadership of the Inkatha alliance will meet next week for the first time since the alliance was forged at Ulundi on January 11, to discuss strategy in their "common struggle to liberate the Black people of South Africa."

The parties involved in the alliance, the Zulu-based

Inkatha cultural movement, the Labour Party and the Reform Party, constitute collectively the largest political bloc and have the potential of uniting 8,5 million Blacks in South Africa.

According to a spokesman in KwaZulu, the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is already in Cape Town and will stay on for the meeting of the alliance.

Chief Buthelezi is the president of the Inkatha movement and chairman of the alliance.

Mr. Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, said recently that several White Opposition candidates who had lost in the general election had inquired about joining the alliance. It would be in keeping with the non-racial beliefs of the movement to accept Whites.

Inkatha no to whites

CAPE TOWN — Whites will not be allowed to join the Inkatha Alliance established earlier this year between black, Coloured and Indian people, till the alliance has established itself, Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, said yesterday.

Mr Leon said "radical" organisations had made inquiries to join the alliance. He declined to mention who these organisations were. "The alliance is open to any organisation which will identify with the alliance on behalf of the oppressed masses. The alliance itself will then determine when the time comes to open its doors to whites. At this stage complete identification for the whites with the alliance is impossible," he said. — DDC.

(107) 10/3/78

Gatsha rejects gun as solution

STELLENBOSCH — Blacks were concerned about the general acceptance by whites that the security of all the people of South Africa should be based on the gun, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, said here.

Addressing students of the University of Stellenbosch, he said this attitude could not produce a lasting solution. "No lasting solution can ever be based on the fire that comes through the barrel of a gun. If we rely on that fire, its flames will finally consume all of us."

"Because I have believed in a Christian perspective for South Africa all my life, I still stand — even at this late hour — for a non-violent change. I have operated within the present government's policy, while I abhor the ideology behind it, in the hope of avoiding polarisation and the resultant confrontation and conflict," he said.

"If we cannot find common ground more and more of our people will feel that violence is the only alternative left to the black people of South Africa. Let me stress that I am merely expressing the feelings of most of my people."

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Information in Pretoria bought a big half-

page advertisement in the Washington Post yesterday, with a photograph of Chief Buthelezi speaking out against economic sanctions.

"Economic sanctions against South Africa would be useless. Calling for sanctions would be self-destructive on the part of the blacks of this country," the Buthelezi quote read.

The ad said the KwaZulu chief disagreed with what Donald Woods told the United Nations about the "real" leaders of the African people wanting outside nations to disinvest in the Republic.

"In other words, people like myself who have not advocated this in the past are not the authentic or real leaders," Chief Buthelezi was quoted as saying. — DDC-SAPA.

h's survey on training facilities for widened to include Coloured. He was he had already sent out. Next year commissioned by the Anglo-American demand for highly skilled black

nd Daily Mail, had just spent 10 days in tailed account of the Newcastle Bus

he Farm Labour Conference on farm schools on farms and finding out to ss to schools.

shortly to start working on the distrib- ms.

job for Francis Wilson collecting pry over the last 30 years.

mpleted two papers, the first for the anniversary conference on Labour s a background paper for the ILO

ernational Migration in Southern Africa. He was also busy the Annual Labour Survey on 'The Gold Mines Revisited' this ast 7 years since the publication of his book. Dr Wilson that he was the representative for Bantustan leaders on the ck Taxation with a mandate to investigate whether 'the Bantu e homelands in particular are receiving a fair share of the ly and indirectly by the Bantu'.

ase include Labour '76 - A Survey of Labour Handbook of Statistics Agricultural Conference - September 1976

Mr. Bromberger suggested that it may be beneficial next year to invite interesting people, mainly from outside the University, to attend the occasional lunch with SALDRU members. This was agreed upon.

Administrative arrangements (F.W. away to March 1976)

As Dr. Wilson would be away from the University until the first week in March 1976 Mr. Norman Bromberger would act as Head of the Division of Research and be available to make decisions.

Books It was agreed to hold this item over until the next meeting.

Structured contact: Dr. Wilson proposed that:

- 1) A time should be made for informal tea daily
- 2) Monday lunch meetings should be continued
- 3) Formal meetings should be held once a month or once every two months. The first of these formal meetings to be held in the middle of March.

The unofficial opposition

FM 10/3/78

107

(1)

Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha we Sizwe has broadened its base by getting together with coloureds and Indians. How serious the challenge to separate development?

Two portraits used to hang in Gatsha Buthelezi's office. One of Martin Luther King, the other of John Vorster. Today, in the KwaZulu government office at Tembisa township near Jan Smuts airport there is a portrait of King. But beside him are Kenneth Kaunda and Andrew Young. There is no Vorster.

The Vorster portrait was a symbol of

the well-known Buthelezi paradox: the Zulu leader participates in separate development but advocates a common society. The symbol has gone now. But what of the paradox?

In part, that has changed its form. Nowadays, Buthelezi and his Inkatha movement claim to use separate development to prevent it from coming to fruit-

ion. In other words, to prevent KwaZulu from breaking from the rest of SA and taking independence.

On Monday, Buthelezi will take another step in his passage from Zulu chief to national political leader. On that day Inkatha joins the (coloured) Labour Party and the (Indian) Reform Party in an alliance which has sent shivers down

some Nationalist spines.

However, in another sense, the ambiguities remain as they always have done for a man Zulu enough to have played the part of one of his forebears in the film *Zulu*, yet pan-Africanist enough to enjoy contact with the OAU, and Western enough to quote German philosophy and parley with the Pope. He is also radical enough to have been a political detainee and to have welcomed the UN arms embargo, yet moderate enough to have opposed sanctions and to have welcomed white chain stores into KwaZulu.

Many have seen the alliance as the biggest threat to government yet. In numerical terms, Inkatha is probably the biggest political organisation in SA history. It claimed 130 000 paid-up members last July and by now the figure has almost certainly topped 150 000. Its probable landslide win in the KwaZulu elections will indicate support well beyond its membership.

Having opened its doors to all Africans (Inkatha publicity secretary Gibson Thula concedes that the vast majority of members are Zulu, but adds that there's a fair number of non-Zulu members, particularly in the Free State) its growth potential is massive.

With its broad popular base and its range of community projects — from buying co-operatives to agricultural projects — it's certainly a force to be reckoned with.

The other groups are less powerful, but not insignificant. The Labour Party has 20 000 members but points to "overwhelming" victories in Coloured Persons' Representative Council elections as support for its claim of wider political support. The Reform Party's membership isn't known but it claims attendance of between 1 000 and 3 000 at its meetings, and wide community support.

The alliance's initiators also say they expect more groups to join on Monday (QwaQwa chief minister Kenneth Mopeli has already publicly backed the alliance).

It is also clear that the new alliance is committed to non-racial principles which fly directly in the face of government policy. Inkatha's election manifesto affirms its belief in "one South Africa."

National convention

Labour's opposition to apartheid is well known — "We see ourselves as representative of oppressed coloured opinion," says national chairman Rev Alan Hendrickse, and the Reform Party's constitution is "99,9% the same as Labour's," says leader Y S Chinsamy.

The alliance's aim is a national convention to draft a non-racial constitution for SA — a convention which, says Thula, "must include exiled and banned groups as well as those operating in SA."

The group will meet on Monday to

cement the alliance and decide on administrative procedures and programmes. There is little doubt that it sees itself as articulating black demands for change and setting itself up as the "real opposition" to government.

It will be an opposition with a difference, though. Unlike any black protest movement in SA's history, it speaks from government-created platforms. This is both a strength and a weakness. A strength because it provides a measure of protection against government reprisals and a ready-made means of organising. A weakness because the organisation's



Inkatha's Thula . . . our people won't be robbed

credibility with more militant blacks is undermined and its options limited.

Predictably, radical groups have cautiously welcomed the alliance but called on the three groups to quit government-created platforms. None are likely to. "Why should we? We can use the SA Indian Council as a platform," says Chinsamy.

Thula advances a more cogent reason for Inkatha's position: "As long as we're in KwaZulu, there'll be no independence from Pretoria. We have stopped our people being robbed of their SA citizenship — none of the groups which attack us could stop that happening to Transkeians."

Hendrickse says his party will "decide in due course" whether to quit the CPRC.

Not only are the alliance's numbers and programme a threat to government doctrine, but they also mark the death of one of separate development's myths. It

is that "responsible" black leaders don't want to have anything to do with other "ethnic groups."

Many supporters of separate development insist the alliance won't work because the minority groups will balk at "Zulu domination." They cite what is often alleged to be traditional Zulu-Indian hostility in Natal (which caused bloody riots in the Forties).

Chinsamy, however, claims that "there's no ill-feeling. Misunderstandings have been cleared up and the relationship restored."

Thula is perhaps more realistic: "The fears have been played up by government supporters — but they are there. It is the alliance's job to fight them."

Ticklish issue

Be that as it may, the alliance is there for all to see and the question now is, how effective can it be?

Firstly, there's the ticklish issue of whether the alliance avoids the Political Interference Act. Certainly the act's central thrust is to bar multiracial political parties, and to prevent non-racial participation in elections. Government can be counted on to watch the alliance carefully for any slips on this front.

Then there's the question of whether the alliance will be able to use its muscle to achieve its declared aim of a broad-based national convention. Its prime movers realise that such a convention would have to have government participation. They see their role as creating the climate in which government has no alternative but to agree.

But to achieve this, the alliance will have to become precisely the mass-based rallying point government fears. Firstly, it will need to win over the radicals and the young. While Thula asserts that Inkatha has substantial youth and urban African support there's no doubting that substantial pockets of black opinion reject the alliance.

It will also have to clarify its own goals — something that hasn't yet happened. Thula sees the alliance as cementing "practical political co-operation right down to grass-roots level." The others see it as a "communication vehicle."

While both Inkatha and the Labour Party see their goals, if not their tactics, as similar to those of the banned black consciousness organisations, the Reform Party, says Chinsamy, "will not be a party to any radical solutions."

Finally, the alliance's future will depend on the extent to which its member groups discard the shackles that have bound them up to now. *Potentially* their power — particularly Inkatha's — is great. But whether they are prepared to use it — or, indeed, whether they are able to use their membership actively to challenge government in a non-violent confrontation — remains to be seen.

Inkatha hits at attack on chief

ARGUS 13/3/78 (1) 107

DELEGATES from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha organisation visiting Cape Town are angry about the way the chief was treated at Mr Robert Sobukwe's funeral in Graaff-Reinet on Saturday.

They are in Cape Town for a meeting of the recently formed Alliance between Inkatha and coloured and Indian anti-Government political parties.

All the leaders associated with the Inkatha Alliance were forced to leave Mr Sobukwe's funeral service.

A statement today, signed by Dr F T Mdlalose, national chairman of Inkatha, said: 'We should like to place on record our deep shock and abhorrence of the rude, insulting and despicable treatment meted out to Chief Buthelezi by a small, misguided and immature clique at the funeral of Mr Sobukwe.'

'This macabre incident is even more despicable as it represents a desecration of a funeral which is always an occasion only for mourning in our culture.'

'UN-AFRICAN'

The statement says the behaviour was 'un-African'. Chief Buthelezi, in spite of appeals by the organisers to hundreds of militant youths to keep the peace, was forced to leave the funeral service.

He was saved from possible injury at the hands of the angry crowd when an aide fired two shots into the ground.

Mr Winnington Sabclo, a central committee member, said today that many Zulus were angry about the incident but 'as peaceful, disciplined people' no revenge would be taken.

SONGS

At Nyanga township in Cape Town yesterday Chief Buthelezi addressed a meeting of two or three thousand people who sang Inkatha songs enthusiastically.

The chief said he had just had the endorsement of five million people in the KwaZulu election for his rejection of Pretoria-style independence and this proved more conclusively than anything that he was not a stooge of Pretoria.

'I am involved in constituency politics in order to prepare my people, to get them ready for mass action if and when the time comes.'

the Graaff-Reinet Hospital this morning.

He had a chest wound. Two other people at the funeral were also reported

to be shot but were not treated for wounds.

Mr Smit, who had a deep gash in his scalp, will visit a specialist later today.

Chief saved from knife

The Argus Political Staff

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi was saved from being stabbed on Saturday by his secretary who overpowered a knifeman who was making for him from behind.

Chief Buthelezi disclosed today that during the melee as he left Robert Sobukwe's funeral at Graaff-Reinet, his secretary, Mr Eric Ngubane, stopped a man who was

about to attack him from behind with a knife.

He learnt of the incident only afterwards.

'The people who were supposed to escort me from the platform disappeared like mist when the mob arrived,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'The only people who stayed with me were my aides and Father Rakale.'

'They were very brave and I would like this to be mentioned.'

'I am involved in constituency politics in order to prepare my people, to get them ready for mass action if and when the time comes.'

The Argus Political Staff report that Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, was prevented from speaking at Mr Sobukwe's funeral by the young militants who took over the proceedings.

She said today that although she never at any stage felt physically threatened, there was no doubt at all that Chief Buthelezi had been in danger of his life.

A Port Elizabeth photographer, Mr Evert Smit, who was injured by a stone at the funeral service, is back at his office.

Ernest Malgas, the 13-year-old boy who was injured when the shots were fired, was discharged from

ARGUS 14/3/78

107

Buthelezi: Black Alliance Vorster will talk to blacks 'wants peaceful change'

The Argus Political Staff

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI of KwaZulu predicted last night that the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, will ultimately have to hold talks with black leaders in much the same way as is happening in Rhodesia and South West Africa.

THE Black Alliance was committed to peaceful and non-violent change and was not out to bring about confrontation and polarisation in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Alliance's chairman and Inkatha's president, said last night.

Addressing the Alliance's first public meeting in Athlone last night, he said by refusing to call a national convention for this country, the Government was sealing each and every South African's 'doom.'

'We believe that it is because we have allowed our oppressors to operate on the divide and rule formula, that oppression has lasted this long.'

'Whereas whites can operate as one white nation even though they include Afrikaners, English-speaking whites, whites of Jewish extraction, whites of just about every conceivable extraction, this is presented as treason if done by blacks.'

POLARISING

'It seems strange that we should be accused of polarising black and white whereas it is Government policy which leads to polarisation and confrontation.'

'Throughout our political careers, most of us have worked even through the Government's own framework, based on an ideology we abhor, to avoid that polarisation.'

Referring to reports that the alliance had anti-white bias, he said it was the whites who had always whipped up anti-black feelings to invoke fear in whites as a pretext for white domination.

He said only a few years ago white politicians talked without any compunction of 'die swart gevaar' and it was common to hear election slogans like 'do you want your daughter to marry a kaffir.'

on this or on

is to get something

FOREIGNERS

They did not regard whites as foreigners who should be thrown out of the country but the Government had plans to make blacks foreigners in their country.

Mr Sonny Leon, the Labour Party leader, told the meeting the Government was giving petty concessions to different black groups to cause dissent among the groups and play one up against the other.

'If you stand on your two feet, no one will ride on your back. For too long you've been allowing others to ride on your bent backs,' Mr Leon said.

CONTAIN

'The Government must realise that we can still contain our people now.'

'God help South Africa when the day comes when we are not able to do so,' Mr Leon said.

Mr Y S Chinsamy, the Reform Party leader, said: 'No South African will allow this country to be torn to pieces because of the ideology of baasskap.'

'We will all be heading for disaster and anarchy unless something is done urgently to avoid the crisis caused by discrimination.'

The Indians, Mr Chinsamy said, had rejected the Government's new dispensation because it excluded Africans, entrenched apartheid, and still left the final say in white hands.

Speaking at a Press conference after a constitution-drafting meeting of the newly-formed South African Black Alliance, the Inkatha leader said he believed Mr Vorster would have to accept this if he rejected the alternative which was, in his own words, too ghastly to contemplate.

Chief Buthelezi said that although the alliance of which he is chairman did not include whites, its constituent organisations — including Inkatha, the Coloured Labour Party and the Indian Reform Party — would maintain their existing machinery for consultation with white political parties.

Constitution

The alliance's provisional constitution drawn up at yesterday's meeting provides for:

- Endeavouring to create a just society based on Inkatha's Statement of Belief;
- Determining a common strategy in the struggle against apartheid;
- Unifying all black organisations striving for political, economic and social change;
- Preparing the groundwork for a national convention of all South Africans to map out the charter for a non-racial constitution.
- Maintaining liaison with any other organisations as the alliance might determine.

The future

Chief Buthelezi said the question of a future constitution for the country was a complicated one which would take some time to be achieved.

The next alliance meeting would be in June, he said.

Asked whether discussions so far had tended toward any form of constitution already favoured by the white opposition parties, he said several models were being considered and it was impossible to say at this stage.

Asked whether he saw the alliance as the major

black organisation with which Mr Vorster would eventually have to negotiate, Chief Buthelezi replied: 'I don't want to talk big but I think it could.'

First role

He said the alliance saw its first role as working from grassroots level, with the constituent organisations working humbly on projects of co-operation, being seen together and removing the effects of years of enforced separation.

He said he and other members of the alliance worked from within the system because they had no choice — nobody in South Africa had a choice.

He had been a youth member of the African National Congress, he pointed out. Much as he might like to remain a member he could not because it was now illegal.

Not anti-white

Later at a public meeting in Athlone, Chief Buthelezi denied that the alliance is anti-white, accusing the SABC and the Nationalist Press of 'racialistic poison' and 'blatant lies' in trying to make out that this is the case.

'All of us who are involved in this alliance believe in powerful and non-violent change, to which we are committed,' he said.

At a Press conference before the public meeting, Chief Buthelezi said the alliance had been strengthened by the joining of the Lingoankoetla Party of the Qwa Qwa homeland.

Whites would be excluded from the alliance initially, not because the alliance was racialistic but because they had a big job to prepare the black people for the future.

Asked about the alliance's programme of action, he said:

'You don't expect me to answer that question in front of these whites (referring to the white reporters).'

What

Do you

other

Have

chang

Sudden end to Alliance meeting

THE Black Alliance's first public meeting ended prematurely in Athlone last night with the meeting's chairman, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, curtailing question-time and closing the occasion with singing after saying a 'positive attempt' was being made to upset the gathering.

The trouble started towards the end of the meeting during question-time when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the alliance's chairman and Inkatha's president, grabbed the microphone from a young black man who claimed he, the chief, had exploited the plight of the Robben Island political prisoners.

The man was apparently referring to Chief Buthelezi introducing to the meeting two former Robben Island detainees, Mr H. Ferrus and Mr J T Zulu who are members of the alliance.

Chief Buthelezi said the two men were detained with Mr Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader, which, he said, showed that they in

the alliance were not traitors to Mandela.

Earlier Chief Buthelezi had been given an enthusiastic reception by the crowd of more than 1200 who packed the Athlone Civic Centre, Athlone, to hear him, Mr Sonny Leon, the Labour Party leader, and Mr Y S Chinsamy, the Reform Party leader, explain the new Black Alliance.

The civic centre seats about 900 and the overflow spilled into the aisles and corridors.

After the meeting was closed, Chief Buthelezi was mobbed by about 100 well-wishers for his autograph or a handshake.

TENSE

Restricting their dissent during the meeting to isolated boos, jeers and catcalls of 'traitors,' at no stage did it appear that the small group of students would disrupt the gathering at which they were heavily outnumbered by Labour Party and Inkatha supporters.

But the situation became tense towards the end of the meeting when the students took the platform to question the Labour Party's participation on the CRC and their acceptance of 'apartheid salaries.'

At one stage it seemed that tempers would flare when the son of one of the Labour Party's officials and a student confronted each other in front of the stage.

By this time many of the students had moved to the front of the hall or were on the platform waiting a chance to ask a question.

Mr Hendrickse said it was obvious there was a positive and organised bid to disrupt the meeting, stopped further questions and ended the proceedings with the singing of the African national anthem.

Primrose path 'not for Zulus'

The Argus Political Staff

AN elated Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Cape Town last night that the KwaZulu election results showed conclusively that his people, five-million of them, rejected Pretoria-style independence.

'This showed that they will not be led down the primrose path,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement had an overwhelming majority in every one of the contested seats in the KwaZulu poll.

DISRUPTED

He was speaking after yesterday's meeting of the Black Alliance, where a resolution strongly condemning the behaviour of young militants at the funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe was read by Mr Sonny Leon, Leader of the Labour Party.

Chief Buthelezi and other leaders had to leave when the youths violently disrupted the funeral proceedings in a demonstration against their presence on Saturday.

ANYONE reading Mr Lionel Phillips's letter to the Editor of The Argus on March 7 would think that I went out of my way to attack Mr Donald Woods, whereas it was Donald Woods who first attacked me.

Mr Woods was at one time my friend. He even asked me to deliver a paper on the federal formula at a conference he organised at Bulugha near East London in 1973. He has a right like all of us to change friends and to be more enamoured of his new friends than his old ones. He acquired new friends and after that no one else mattered as far as the black struggle for liberation was concerned.

Mr Woods first sniped at me in an article he wrote for OPTIMA on the Transkei long before he left South Africa. I wrote to him a personal letter as a friend, expressing my disapproval that he should try to build up his friends politically at my expense in the manner he did in the article.

Pros, cons

Mr Woods told the United Nations that all 'real leaders' of black people in South Africa supported disinvestment. I then raised the issue before an audience of about 20 000 black people in Soweto on January 29. I did not attack Mr Woods; I discussed the pros and cons of disinvestment and let the people react to my prodding them on the question.

The audience's reaction was against disinvestment.

Then Mr Woods appeared on a BBC television programme in which disinvestment was discussed. He advocated disinvestment in South Africa. When someone referred to the Soweto reaction of my audience on the disinvestment issue Mr Woods told his TV audience that I was not representative of black people.

It was pointed out that at my Soweto rally I had asked for a short period of silence in honour of Biko and others who had died in the Soweto unrest and in other parts of South Africa. Mr Woods then said my call for silence was an exploitation of Biko's name. There you have it, Mr Phillips!

I questioned Mr Woods's right to arrogate for himself the right to consecrate leaders for black people of South Africa. I denied exploiting Steve Biko's name when I asked for the silence.

My reply to Woods

ARGUS 14/3/78



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI replies to a letter in The Argus last week attacking his recent criticism of Donald Woods.

few friends, who include Dr Beyers Naude. He has never hesitated to take a joint stand with me in the past (when this was possible) on the international platform on South African issues. He has in many ways suffered much more ostracism by his people and has paid much more for his convictions than any 'liberal' I know in recent times.

Mr Woods is free to attack me, as he has done. He has the whole world as his audience at this time. I don't know what Mr Phillips is talking about when he says Donald Woods is banned, and that I had ample opportunity to criticise him while he was here. I am merely defending myself from his unprovoked attacks made on me at important international forums.

ship with them is not based on any cheap bargaining as to what my friends can do for my cause in South Africa. They are my friends in spite of their political impotence.

My movement, Inkatha, has never received support of any kind from any liberals. For their own

sake, I do not expect them to give it such support. The Progressive-Federal Party talks to us and we talk to them, that's all. I value our conversations with them, but only in the interest of a peaceful change.

I have received no support from white 'liberals' for Inkatha, apart from a

I said that on the contrary, Mr Woods was the one who was exploiting Mr Biko's name, and referred to the reported R100 000 which will accrue to him from the Steve Biko. I reported to his income, and was in R30 000 when he won. I have been more than used for how much of the South Africa, and developed or how much of the Biko royalties would go to the Biko family or to black development. All this was in response to Mr Woods' attacks on me because it is a gross insult in my culture to be called a deceased Biko brother such as I have. I have not defended Steve Biko, and admitted that I have not defended him, rather be without such tenuous friends. If they mean without provocation by liberal friends, I could write a lot on or liberal former statements. Mr Phillips's cause in South Africa today desperately needs men of the calibre of Donald Woods, and I support my movement will suffer. I choose not to do so. My only comment is that my real friends in support of my friends in the liberals are powerful. They are my friends in spite of that. My friend

107

PM will have to negotiate, says Buthelezi

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr Vorster will eventually have to talk to the black leaders in the same way as the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, has negotiated with the black leaders of Zimbabwe, according to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi, leader of the newly named SA Black Alliance (SABA), said last night that the South African Prime Minister, would have to negotiate "unless he wants the ghastly alternative he has warned about".

At a press conference, after a day-long executive meeting of the alliance, the KwaZulu leader said although he did not want to talk big he thought the South African Black Alliance could be the vehicle with which Mr Vorster would have to talk.

Asked whether this meant that the SABA would be the first black consciousness movement operating within the system, Chief Buthelezi rejected this out of hand as "another attempt simply to put the black people into a slot".

Chief Buthelezi said he had been a member of the youth league of the banned African National Congress and added, "I would like to be a member of the ANC still, but cannot do so without being charged with treason".

The executive also met to

draft a provisional constitution which aims to:

- Endeavour to create a just society in South Africa based on a statement of belief.
- Determine strategy in the struggle against apartheid.

● Unify all black organizations striving for political, economic and social change.

● Prepare the groundwork for the calling of a national convention to which all South Africans will be invited in order to map out a charter for a non-racial constitution for South Africa.

● Liaise with any other organization as the alliance shall determine.

It was also announced that though the ruling party in the Qwaqwa homeland had joined the alliance, the secretary of the alliance had not received the expected application of the National Indian Congress.

The alliance passed a strong resolution condemning the outright "despicable violence" used against Chief Buthelezi at Mr Robert Sobukwe's funeral on

Saturday.

It expressed the hope that the action was not part of the planned attempt to undermine the role of the Zulu leader in the struggle "of the oppressed people for liberation of South Africa".

The meeting also commended Chief Buthelezi for the "exemplary manner in which he met the provocation, demonstrating how everyone dedicated to non-violence in the liberation struggle should act."

Chief Buthelezi said the SABA had generated a lot of hostility from left and right wings.

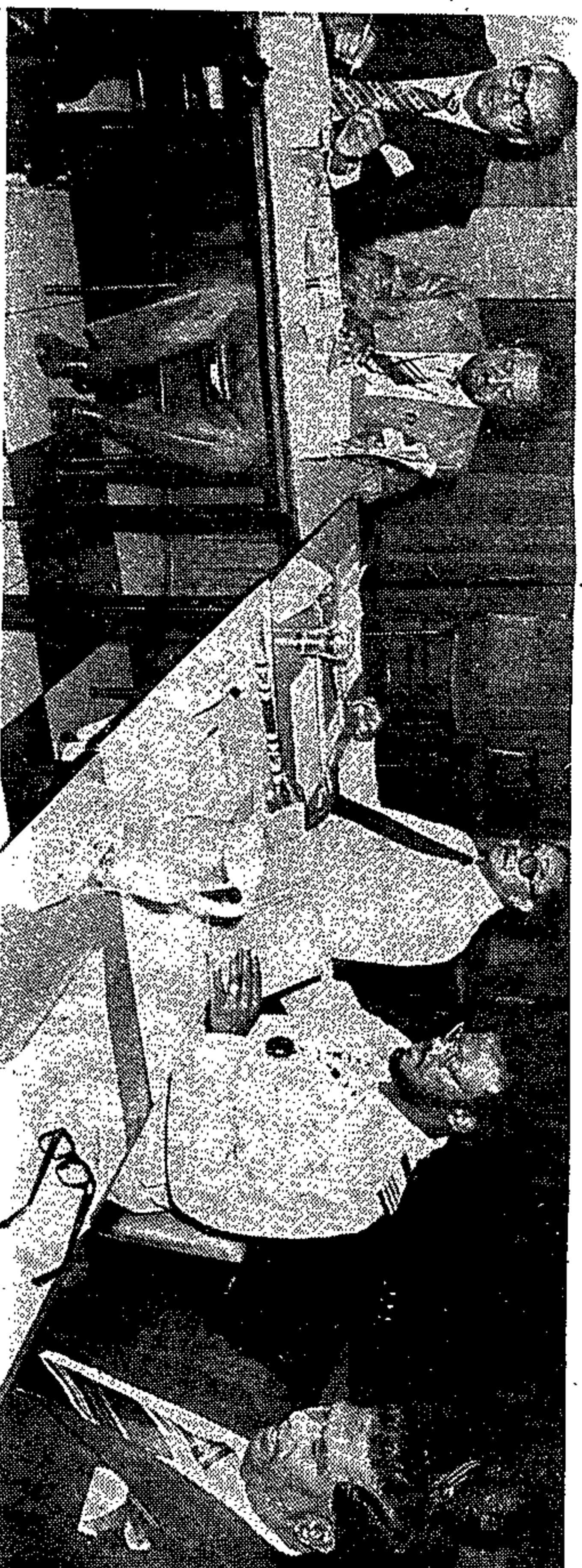
"The Alliance won't seek political martyrdom by walking into Mr Vorster's snares, but we can still get into trouble operating as we are."

● Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha liberation movement notched a landslide victory in the first KwaZulu general election it was announced yesterday.

Percentage polls were widely varied. The lowest was 25,7 percent at Vuhndlela and the highest, 52,6 at Hlanganagani.

Of the 14 contested seats, Inkatha won 13 and was unopposed in 12 others. — Sapa

● Sobukwe a "sick society" victim, says Buthelezi — page 13



The first meeting of the Inkatha alliance since it was forged in January. From left, Mr David Curry and the Rev Allan Hendrickse, both senior Labour Party officials and members of Inkatha's co-ordinating committee, Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Kwazulu Chief Minister, president of the Inkatha movement and chairman of the alliance, and Mr Y S Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party and its delegation to the alliance meeting.

A MULTIRACIAL crowd of more than 1 000 people applauded the three leaders of the South African Black Alliance at its first public meeting in the Athlone Civic Centre last night.

1 000 acclaim alliance leaders

Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, told the audience that the government was responsible for the present state of affairs in the Republic.

Earlier, Mr Y S Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party,

was loudly applauded. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chairman of the alliance was also enthusiastically cheered throughout his speech, which lasted more than an hour.

"To state that by being participants in the alliance, our coloured brothers are furthering the interest of the Zulus, is rotten propaganda meant to frighten our brothers away from the only path that ensures a safe future for all of us," Chief Buthelezi said.

He denied that Inkatha had imperialistic desires of taking over South Africa with its various peoples.

"It is also mischief-making to tell the people of South Africa a lie that our alliance is looking for confrontation. It is apartheid and white domination which will cause confrontation and conflict — not our alliance, which is based on trying to find a formula for participation by all the peoples of South Africa, the chief said.

14/3/78

(107)

s while on your farm? If yes,

Buthlezi and Inkatha sweep the board

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthlezi achieved a major electoral triumph yesterday when candidates of his Inkatha Movement swept the board in the first KwaZulu election.

The results give Chief Buthlezi absolute control of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

With the 76 designated members already Inkatha men, Chief Buthlezi now has the backing of all 55 popularly elected candidates.

This gives Chief Buthlezi a clear mandate to press ahead with the 14-point Inkatha manifesto, which repudiates independent homelands in unequivocal terms.

The manifesto states: "The whole of South Africa belongs to all the people, regardless of ethnic affiliations."

Apart from its rejection of the "balkanisation" of South Africa into independent homelands, the

manifesto calls for the abolition of pass laws, including the new travel document system; the release of political prisoners; and the free return of exiles.

Chief Buthlezi has been a constant champion of the need for a new non-racial national convention to determine the political future.

Only 14 of the 26 constituencies were opposed in the KwaZulu elections. In the 14 constituencies, Inkatha candidates were opposed by independents.

The Inkatha clean sweep in the 14 constituencies — which account for 27 of the 55 popularly elected seats — and its uncontested wins in the remaining constituencies, makes KwaZulu a one-party state by popular vote.

Two previous opposition parties, the Spear of Shaka and Inala Parties, have dissolved, with their leaders joining Inkatha. — DDC.

these payments?

at year?

of shearers?

ature?

How will you cope with this shortage?

Gatsha's brush with knifeman

101 DD
14/3/78

CAPE TOWN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said here yesterday his secretary had saved him from being stabbed on Saturday at the memorial service for Mr Robert Sobukwe.

He said Mr Ric Ngubane had stopped a man who was about to attack him from behind with a knife during the melee as he left the Graaf-Reinet Showgrounds. He learnt of the incident later.

"The people who were supposed to escort me from the platform disappeared like mist when the mob arrived", Chief Gatsha said. "The only people who stayed with me were my aides and Fr Rakale. They were very brave and I would like this to be mentioned."

The man who fired the shots to protect Chief Gatsha as he left the funeral was identified yesterday as Mr Simon Dumakade, his aide and bodyguard.

The two shots were fired as Chief Buthelezi was jeered and jostled by youths, some of whom had stones in their hands.

The shots came at about the time a rock sailed through the air to strike a photographer on the head. Three youths were later treated for gunshot wounds.

Meanwhile, the anger of the Inkatha Movement at the treatment of their president mounted yesterday.

The 22 Soweto branches of the movement condemned the treatment as barbarism.

A statement released by Mr A. M. Madlala, on behalf of the 22 branches, said a special committee had been appointed to contact the organisers of the funeral over the incident.

Some members of Inkatha received anonymous pamphlets through the post yesterday calling on them to repudiate Chief Buthelezi and the "Indian and Coloured stooges" who have joined him in the Inkatha alliance.

In Cape Town, Mr W. Sabelo, a central com-

mittee member, said many Zulus were angry about the incident, but "as peaceful, disciplined people, no revenge would be taken."

In his speech to have been delivered at the funeral, Chief Gatsha said only in a "sick society like ours" could a man be persecuted as Mangaliso Sobukwe was because he had a magnetic personality.

Blacks would have to tolerate being maligned and misinterpreted for political self-reliance until the day of liberation, Chief Buthelezi said.

"Thus through the white racist regime's brutality and its jack-boot we are rendered poorer through our stupidity and failure to recognise such talent (Mr Sobukwe's) as he had for the treasure that it was. He never flinched till the end."

The callous actions of the Government had deprived blacks the opportunity of being enriched by Mr Sobukwe's talents.

In her speech that was also not delivered, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said she believed she was speaking on behalf of many whites when she said the wasted talents of Robert Sobukwe were a source of deep regret.

She said the exceptional nature of Mr Sobukwe was evidenced by the fact he was the only person against whom a law was specifically passed.

Mrs Suzman was referring to a section of the General Laws Amendment Act of 1963 which was passed for Mr Sobukwe and was reintroduced every six years.

The then Minister of Justice, Mr Vorster, had stated clearly in 1963 he had Mr Sobukwe in mind when he introduced the law. He said after Mr Sobukwe had served his sentence, the Government came to the conclusion it

would be failing in its duty to the peaceful citizens if they were to set him free. The clause would be used to keep him in prison longer.

Mr Vorster said in Parliament: "I know it is challengeable. I know the principle is that here is a man who was served his sentence, but having regard to the circumstances, the Government may decide that it may be necessary for the security of the state to do so. For here we are dealing with a person — let me say this — who has a strong magnetic personality, a person who can organise, a person who feels that he has a vocation to perform this task well knowing what methods will be applied."

Mrs Suzman said even after he was freed, Mr Sobukwe was still not allowed to exercise his strong magnetic personality at home or abroad and he was silenced through banning and was refused permission to leave the country on an exit permit.

"Even today, after his death, certain restrictions still obtain, for we may not quote anything he said or wrote when he was alive. The silencing of this man continues beyond the grave."

"Thus instead of being an active leader of his people, Robert Sobukwe has become a symbol of oppression. Where his words could have been a deterrent to violence, his enforced silence has had the opposite effect."

Mrs Suzman said the police were wise to keep away from the funeral because their presence would have infuriated the crowd.

"Things settled down almost immediately after the departure of Chief Buthelezi, Mr Sonny Leon and the others who were asked to leave."

"The few whites on the platform experienced no hostility. I stayed until just before the end. It was certainly an emotional afternoon and Mrs Sobukwe and the children must have found it particularly trying," Mrs Suzman said.

The South African Council of Churches commended the police for maintaining a low profile both on the route to Graaff Reinet, and at the funeral.

The secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said he had spoken to both the Minister of Police and the Commissioner asking for assurances there would be no undue police activity at the funeral.

"Apart from the unfortunate incident involving Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the newspaperman, the six-hour long ceremony went off peacefully."

That incident was much to be regretted though it did demonstrate the feeling against "Bantustans" held by most blacks, Bishop Tutu said. — DDC-SAPA.

Plenty of food, but millions hungry

ROME — There was enough food in the world to feed everybody, but inadequate distribution had increased the world's hungry by nearly 14 per cent since 1970, The UN Food and Agricultural Organisation reported yesterday. The number of undernourished people in the world rose from 400 million in 1971 to 455 million in 1974, it said. — SAPA-RNS.

TIM MUIL, the Mercury's African Affairs Correspondent, reports on the background to the events which forced Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to leave the funeral of Robert Sobukwe.

The Chief retains majority support

ON Saturday, about 100 teenagers forced Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to leave the funeral of the former Pan African Congress leader, Robert Sobukwe.

The irony of this adolescent fury is that it has done more to demonstrate Chief Buthelezi's pre-eminence as a Black leader in this country than any number of successful rallies in Umlazi and Kwa Mashu.

Mr. Alan Paton told Pressmen at Graaff-Reinet that the event had put the whole future of Inkatha, the movement the Chief founded and leads, in question. A pronouncement given in the heat of the moment.

Karoo

For observers farther from the Karoo dorp, so obscure in terms of Black politics, the event took on a different character.

This was a classic example of action taken in a power struggle situation.

Those 100 youths did not aim themselves at the Whites at the funeral nor, except obliquely, at anyone else except Chief Buthelezi.

It's difficult to accept that these Graaff-Reinet schoolboys, ranging in age from eight to 18, armed in advance with silver and rehearsed statements about Judas Iscariot, represented politicised youth in spontaneous rebellion.

On the outskirts of this hostile throng of children were people dressed in the black and gold of the banned Black People's Convention, always a vituperative enemy of Inkatha and the Chief.

The PAC itself invited the Chief to the funeral though its policy of violence and Black exclusivism is totally opposed to that of Inkatha. The recent history of regard shown the Chief by PAC officials in exile precludes the possibility that the PAC lured him to the funeral to shame him.

By Sunday evening there was a growing consensus in the townships that the BPC had instigated the Chief's humiliation.

But in the wings, in the role of stage manager, lurks the communist wing of the African National Congress.

Exiled

No other Black political body inside or outside this country has displayed such relentless and incessant animosity toward the Chief as this banned and exiled organisation.

During the past 18 months Chief Buthelezi has emerged more and more as the premier Black leader inside South Africa in spite of the mythologising to the contrary of Steve Biko, honorary president of the miniscule BPC.

But ultimately there is no Black organisation other than the communist wing of the ANC, operating in



BUTHELEZI ... "painful personal memory — but an action with little more relevance than that."

tandem with the British Communist Party, that has as much to lose in the leadership stakes inside South Africa.

Visible

They have learned that leadership, to be effective, has to be visible. As a substitute for their lack of presence they have campaigned resolutely to discredit all moderate Black leaders, and as Chief Buthelezi's stature has grown so has this campaign of half-truth and distortion become more direct and shrill.

Saturday's near-tragedy was a piece of the pattern, but before South Africa's Right-wing Press begins to crow about this "rejection of Buthelezi" or about this new evidence of schism in the liberation struggle, it would do well to consider the facts. And the facts are these:

- Inkatha membership has grown from nothing to nearly 150 000 in two years and last month won all 55 of the elective seats in the Legislative Assembly.

- The Labour Party, representing the overwhelming majority of Coloured people, initiated an alliance with Inkatha.

- The Indian Reform Party joined this alliance and the South African Indian Council has stated its support of alliance principles.

- Prof. Hudson Nt-sanwisi, of Gazankulu, has pledged his support for Inkatha.

- Mr. Kenneth Mopeli of Basotho QwaQwa said he would officially admit Inkatha to his tiny homeland.

- The Black Unity Front on the Reef has made clear its support of Inkatha.

- The Progressive Federal Party has a working relationship with Inkatha.

- The PAC and the nationalist wing of the ANC, neither of which ever commanded the grass-roots support enjoyed by Inkatha, have maintained cordial relationships with Chief Buthelezi.

Nasty

Against all this the action taken by 100 nasty schoolboys in a remote platteland town becomes a painful personal memory for the Chief, but an action with little more relevance than that.

More relevant and though not publicised, more significant, was the way Fort Hare and Turfloop students embraced the Chief after he addressed more than 15 000 people at Soweto last month.

The young non-Zulus who threw their arms around him at the Jabulani stadium were more representative of politicised student thinking in this country than the little boys of Graaff-Reinet.

Buthelezi

denies

meeting

was

disrupted

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, has denied that the Black Alliance meeting in Cape Town was 'disrupted' by black youths.

In an interview the black leader said: 'In fact, this was one of the best public meetings I have addressed in my life.'

Chief Buthelezi was commenting on reports that he had grabbed the microphone from a black youth who accused him of exploiting Robben Island prisoners.

'The Alliance has enemies on both the right and the left. That accounts for this apocryphal story,' he said.

'There was no more heckling than is normal at a meeting of this kind.'

'And Bishop Alpheus Zulu commented later on the warmth of my reception at that meeting.'

'WALKED AWAY'

Chief Buthelezi said that toward the end of the meeting 'I did take a microphone from one man in order to answer his question — but he walked away.'

'He said I was exploiting Robben Island prisoners. I then called to the stage two ex-Robben Island detainees who are members of the Alliance to show their attitude.'

Chief Buthelezi said the meeting carried on and that he was kept for nearly an hour afterwards by people who greeted him and wanted to shake his hand.

'Afterwards black and coloured members of the audience sang Inkatha songs in English and in Zulu, including Senzenina? (What Have We Done?)'

107

EDITORIAL OPINION

Gatsha's new alliance

Remember these initials: SABA. They stand for the South African Black Alliance and there is little doubt that SABA will become a familiar headline word. It will also be heard on radio and TV, but over those mediums it will be in the context of Government ministers (particularly Mr Kruger) making threatening noises and Current Affairs denigrating the whole concept of organisations that dare to cross colour and tribal lines. Yet despite the threats, and the smears, SABA is potentially a force to be reckoned with.

It is substantially Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's organisation — and therein lies some of its strengths and weaknesses. One of its strengths is that it can count on the support of probably the vast majority of people described as Zulu. And there are an awful lot of Zulus in South Africa. Inkatha's victory in the KwaZulu election — a clean sweep — showed that those who voted are solidly behind Chief Gatsha. Another strength is that SABA can count on a lot of support among the Coloured people who have voted for the Labour Party. Many Indians, too, will support SABA. And, of course, there is the strong possibility that other groups may join SABA.

Yet SABA has weaknesses, too. One is that most if not all of its leaders are

seen to be operating within the framework of separate development. The fracas at Graaff-Reinet showed just how strongly a number of blacks feel about people they regard as collaborators with apartheid institutions. And it is no good Chief Gatsha saying the youths who forced him to leave the funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe were drunk: that observation would be disputed by nearly everybody present. Nor can Chief Gatsha write them off as "unrepresentative" and hope at the same time to forge SABA into a mass movement.

The biggest threat SABA faces is not from the militants but from Mr Kruger and his colleagues. The Minister of Police has already threatened to ban Inkatha if it admitted other races. Now, under another name, it has done just that. But to ban SABA would be an invitation to confrontation — one of the alternatives that Mr Vorster and nearly everybody else in this country finds too ghastly to contemplate. If this is so — and we sincerely hope it is — the ball is in Mr Vorster's court. He must begin negotiating: with SABA, with the Soweto Committee of Ten, with the banned black consciousness movement, with the Labour and Reform parties and with all who command support among the voteless.

2. What do you do to solve these problems?

3. What problems do you have with your work?

If yes, give details.

2. Have you asked for changes and been refused?

NEW BLACK ALLIANCE

Problems for Buthelezi?

The young militants who hounded Chief Gatsha Buthelezi from Robert Sobukwe's funeral at the weekend make it clear that the new Inkatha-Labour-Reform Party alliance is going to face opposition from both left and right.

Government is unlikely to welcome Inkatha's move to broaden its base beyond the country's Zulu people. Indeed, Justice Minister James Kruger has already warned Buthelezi that he'd better keep things ethnic.

The militants who attacked Buthelezi in Graaff-Reinet may or may not represent a wider constituency among blacks. However, if they do reflect a widespread feeling among township youth, they could pose problems for Inkatha's attempts to draw in non-Zulus from the urban townships. (The Labour Party's Sonny Leon and Rev Alan Hendrickse were also compelled to leave.)

The strength of Inkatha — and its potential support — in a place like Soweto is very difficult to assess. But it should be noted that, unlike Graaff-Reinet, there were no attempts to disrupt Buthelezi's rally at Soweto's Jabulani amphitheatre at the end of January.

At their press conference in Cape Town after their day-long summit at the beginning of the week, the three leaders of the new SA Black Alliance refused to

discuss what action they were planning to take.

More than 1 000 people crammed the 900-seat Athlone Civic Centre for the alliance's first public rally. But the proceedings were abruptly terminated by chairman Hendrickse of the Labour Party after hostile questioning from several students. Buthelezi was accused of exploiting the two former Robben Island prisoners whom he introduced at the meeting. And students then took the platform to question Labour's participation in the Coloured Persons' Representative Council.

The Labour Party is strongly opposed by many coloured left-wingers in the Cape. The Indian Reform Party, which

of separate development to undermine its whole philosophy are seen any longer as justifying Buthelezi's position as chief minister of the government-created KwaZulu government structure.



Buthelezi . . . challenged on both left and right

4. What jobs would
Why?

5. If worker has no
If worker began
you finish your

Problems

1.. What would you
conditions?

In your living

attended the summit, has only about 3 000 members. The Natal Indian Congress, which was expected to join the alliance, did not even turn up at the summit.

There are no doubt many people in high places who gleaned satisfaction from Buthelezi's discomfiture in Graaff-Reinet. But nobody should be under any illusions: what was really under attack was apartheid itself. Black loathing of the bantustan policy has become so intense that even as redoubtable a foe of apartheid as Buthelezi himself was branded as a "sell-out." In the eyes of some blacks, not even his attempts to use the political institutions

a city?

er do - either

do?

Isn't you go to school?

pling: Why didn't

a your working
ars, holidays)

reational facilities)



One of the militant youths at Monday's SABA meeting, Mr Mazzi Welcome (above) grabs the mike away from him. Picture by WILLIE DE KLERK
"real leaders were on Robben Island". Chief Buthelezi (above) grabs the mike away from him. Picture by WILLIE DE KLERK
SAB TITLES (EXTRA) 19/3/78 (1) 107

Alliance is threatened

BY NORMAN WEST

A BOMB scare, intimidatory telephone calls, anti-Alliance slogans painted on walls and a smear pamphlet were among the tactics used this week to disrupt the first South African Black Alliance public meeting, held at Athlone.

On Monday, an anonymous telephone caller phoned a newspaper to warn that a bomb had been planted in the Athlone Civic Centre where the Alliance was to hold a public meeting that evening.

The police were alerted and a bomb disposal team backed up by "dozens and dozens" of policemen searched the hall "brick by brick, floor-board by floorboard" Mr Wally Miller, Deputy National Secretary of the Labour Party told me.

No bomb was found and by the time the first people arrived, the police had already left.

Most of the more than 1 000 people who attended the meeting had no inkling of the earlier drama when police cordoned off the centre.

When the deputation of the SABA arrived at a hotel in Kensington on Monday to start the first closed meeting of the SABA, the three main leaders of the alliance, Mr Somny Leon, of the Labour Party, Mr Y S Chinsamy of the Reform (Indian) Party and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Inkatha, were welcomed with anti-Alliance slogans.

On the off-sales window and a wall were the slogans: "CRC and Inkatha traitors: out!"

During the day, a member of the Reform Party delegation, Mr K Rajbansi, a member of the interim committee of the Alliance, received a frantic call from his wife in Durban.

She had received an anonymous call that there would be "big trouble and all hell would break loose" on Mr Rajbansi's return — but the meeting went ahead regardless.

"I knew it was a hoax", Mr Rajbansi said.

A similar call had been made to the family of Labour man, Carter Ebrahim.

At the public meeting in the Athlone Civic Centre on Monday night, a crowd of militant youths gave the three main speakers, a rough time with their heckling and interjections.

There were frequent shouts of "traitors", "sell-outs" and "stooges" directed at the speakers coming from a group of black youths some sporting Afro-Asian hairstyles.

The youths shouted that Chief Mopeli of Qwa Qwa homeland (who had also joined the SABA), Mr Leon, Mr Chinsamy and Chief Buthelezi "were

South Africa's Sihole's and Muzorewa's (of Rhodesia) and Kerina's of SWA."

The youths shouted that the speakers only pretended to oppose apartheid "but they were serving within the system of apartheid: the CRC, the SAIC and the Kwasulu 'government'".

In the anti-Alliance pamphlet they distributed outside the hall they said: "We are not 'ethnic' or 'Xhosa', 'Zulus', 'Sothos', 'coloureds' or 'Indians'. We do not believe in 'plural relations'. We do not need an 'alliance' of 'racial' and 'tribal' groups."

At question time, some of the youths queued up on the stage and repeated their views expressed in the pamphlet over the microphone.

When things got out of hand, Chief Buthelezi jumped up and grabbed the microphone from one young man who accused him of using the names of Robben Island prisoners "for his political expediency".

The chairman of the meeting, Mr Allar Hendrickse, decided to end the meeting prematurely when tension began to build up between the militant youths and young labourites.

Mr Hendrickse said afterwards that it was obvious that there was a positive and organized attempt to disrupt the meeting.

The first speaker of the evening, Mr Y S Chinsamy, had earlier warned the government that "we will not be able to contain the youth forever . . ."

Bergins
hits at
Inkatha

20/3/78
 107

CAPE TOWN — The leader of the opposition Coloured Freedom Party, Dr W. J. Bergins, has committed his party here to ensuring rights for his people while strongly criticising discrimination against the Coloured community.

"We feel discrimination keenly, particularly in these days," he told a press conference.

Dr Bergins also indirectly attacked the alliance between the majority Labour Party and the Inkatha movement of the KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

"We fight for ourselves and are not prepared to be anyone else's dog on a chain," he said.

He said the Freedom Party had not rejected the Government's new constitutional proposals because it believed the Coloured community should be part of an effort to ensure a just future for all South Africans. — SAPA.

(nie)

House(s)

waarde aan wa
 waarde aan b
 prys (as nie)

- 9(a) Permanente tuisste
- (b) Jaarlikse tydperk
- (c) Jaarlikse tydperk
- (d) Bedrywigheid vir d
- (e) Hoeveel keer reeds
- 10. Aan alle werkers
- (a) Werkure:
- Maan-Vry
- Sat.
- Son.
- (b) Jaarlikse verlot de
- 11. Kontantloon (wekklik
- 12. Ander betaling (wekk
- (a) Vleis: hoeveelheid

Aan toevallige/kontrakarbeiders alleenlik:

8. Hoe lank op hierdie plaas gewerk het

Aan permanente werkers alleenlik:

7. Soort werk

(b) Skool (naam, soort, distrikt)

6(a) Skooljare voltooi

5. Kas

4. Geslag

3. Ouderdom

2. Naam (eerste naam alleenlik)

1. Nommer van plaas

Werkersbesonderhede (1)

Chief Xolo's chances are 'very slim'

NM 23/3/78

African Affairs Reporter

(107)

KWAZULU'S Minister of Works, Chief Everson Xolo, rejected by his regional authority in December last year for a non-elective seat in the Legislative Assembly, might have another chance today.

The Zamukukhanya Regional Authority at Izingolweni voted for three chiefs to represent it in the House, and Chief Xolo, whose name had been submitted for election, was ousted by the voters.

The three elected were Chief S. Maci, Chief A. Ndwalane and Chief Khokho Dlamini.

After the meeting, however, Chief Dlamini asked the local magistrate if he could stand down because of ill health.

A KwaZulu Government official later ruled that the chief next in line, Chief Xolo, should be given the appointment.

His appointment was referred back to his regional authority by the KwaZulu Government for reconsideration. The KwaZulu Cabinet has since accepted the resignation of Chief Khokho Dlamini.

Meeting

The regional authority will hold a meeting today at Izingolweni to elect the third chief to represent it in the House. It is understood that Chief Xolo will stand for election again.

A Mercury survey revealed that his chances of being re-elected are very slim.

Meanwhile the KwaZulu Cabinet has terminated Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo's membership of the Legislative Assembly.

Chief Maphumulo, organiser of the now defunct iNala Party, was found guilty on one of the two counts last year at an inquiry into misconduct at Mpumalanga after being accused of trying to overthrow the KwaZulu Government.

The Cabinet decision also affected Chief Maphumulo as chairman of the Mpumalanga Regional Authority. The Cabinet has directed that a new chairman of the regional authority should be elected as well as a member of the House instead of Chief Maphumulo.

index of economic welfare or progress - ordhaus - Tobin. (See Statistical Survey ational Accounts). National Accounting is an important tool in macroeconomic

al and neoclassical (Adam Smith, Ricardo, ary. A perfectly competitive free enter- atic mechanism, through the price system, the attainment of the potential output of

between potential output (determined by as and the entrepreneurial decisions to FULL EMPLOYMENT DEFINED. Price/wage ments would ensure full employment.

ETS - "Supply creates its own demand". ceived by a community in a given period roduction, including profits, it must nerates sufficient purchasing power to d S currently produced at prices high ction, including profits. There can be here however be such a deficiency, price/ prices would fall, but that there would ent or real income.

ng exceed investment there would be no demand gap as the t would change to bring saving into equality with investment, wished to save more, the R.I. would fall and make the borrow- r investment more attractive.

If supply > demand for labour at the current wage levels, competition would cause wages to fall and at the lower wage rate, more workers would be employed. Unemployment would tend to be a short lived temporary phenomenon which would be eliminated in the long run through such automatic mechanisms.

D. (a) THE KEYNESIAN MODEL

The prolonged worldwide depression of the 30s and its associated personal hardship and suffering was the background to the emergence of the "NEW ECONOMICS" pioneered by Keynes. "Is capitalism able to achieve and maintain a full employment non-inflationary output?" was the question asked. Modern employment theory contrasts sharply with the classical position. They challenged the

Inkatha backs Soweto elections

26/3/78 Natal Mercury

By LEON BEKKER

THE GOVERNMENT has secured the participation of the Inkatha movement in the Soweto Community Council elections.

They have done so by releasing detained chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, and by announcing a "new" four-phase plan to transfer autonomy to a local authority in Soweto.

Inkatha, which is headed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has now announced from its Johannesburg office that it will recommend that Zulus vote in the Community Council by-elections, and that there could be official Inkatha

candidates standing for election to the Community Council.

But Dr Motlana still has strong reservations about the by-elections and yesterday said he had "the strongest objections to being used as a pawn."

He has also said there is nothing new in Dr Connie Mulder's four-phase plan.

He was commenting on a surprise meeting set up by West Rand Administration Board officials between himself and Dr Maurice Nyembezi, Inkatha's Soweto chairman.

The meeting took place immediately after Dr Motlana's release from jail this week.

107

16. Inkomste van gesin uit ander bronne (sluit in lone van ander werkers op die plaas wat dieselfde afhanklikes het)
- (a) Bron:
- (b) Totale jaarlikse bedrag:
17. Aan kontrakwerkers alleenlik:
- (a) Oppervlakte van grondvir verbouing (as werker sulke grond besit)
- (b) Deel wat gewoonlik beplant word:
- (c) Vee (as werker vee besit): Aantal bokke
- skape
- beeste
- ander
- (d) Beraamde deel van jaar waarvoor werker en gesin sou kon lewe van die oes wat deur gesin gesaai is: maande
- (e) Beraamde jaarlikse bedrag teruggestuur deur werker:
- Werkerssonderhede (5)

Two-pronged plan could help builders and blacks

107
 26/3/78
 Sunday Tribune
 (Finance & Property)

Finance Reporter

THE depressed building industry and the chronic shortage of housing in KwaZulu have sparked off an idea that could well help ease both problems.

Corobrik managing director Dick Kemp's scheme is that firms involved in either building or the supply of building materials with surplus capacity should get together to get KwaZulu's embryo housing scheme off the ground.

The nub of the idea is that these firms would make the materials available as soon as possible and would only look

for payment at a later stage when funds had been allocated for the work.

This, he says would help alleviate a critical problem and provide turnover for firms battling to make ends meet in the current depressed building market.

In addition to the two main objects of the scheme, Kemp says, the project would also provide employment for a number of otherwise jobless homeland residents.

Alan Mountain, the Urban Foundation's Natal regional co-ordinator wel-

comed the scheme and said that any attempt by private enterprise to move in this direction should be encouraged.

He added that the supply of essential building materials on good credit terms would substantially reduce the financial burden of supplying homes in these areas.

While it is the state's duty to provide schools and other public facilities, the Urban Foundation did not feel that it was totally responsible for the provision of housing.

"The individual should

be able to provide for his own requirements. This is why we would grab with both hands any means of softening the financial burden on him."

Figures released in Parliament recently shows that the Government plans to spend R8,5 million on homeland housing in 1977-78, of which some R2,1-million is earmarked for KwaZulu.

If Kemp's scheme gets off the ground, it could mean that work on the desperately needed housing could start almost immediately instead of having to wait for the State allocation.

10. Aan alle werkers

- (e) Hoeveel keer reeds op die plaas gewerk
- (d) Bedryfsgheid vir die res van die jaar
- (c) Jaarlikse tydperk tuis
- (b) Jaarlikse tydperk op die plaas
- 9(a) Permanente tuis

Aan toevallige/kontrakwerkers alleenlik:

8. Hoe lank op hierdie plaas gewerk het

Aan permanente werkers alleenlik:

- 7. Soort werk
- (b) Skool (naam, soort, distrikt)
- 6(a) Skooljare voltooi
- 5. Kas
- 4. Geslag
- 3. Ouderdom
- 2. Naam (eerste naam alleenlik)
- 1. Nummer van plaas

Werkersbesonderhede (1)

By PETER MANN

A LETTER alleging gross irregularities has been sent to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly is being sued for R2 000 in the aftermath of the first Zulu elections.

The election gave Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement a landslide victory. Campaigning on an anti-independence ticket Inkatha won all of the 55 elected seats in the Legislative Assembly.

But there have been allegations of some irregularities in the elections.

In Umlazi one of the two defeated independent candidates, Mr Geoffrey Mholongo, claimed that Inkatha members had wrecked all his meetings.

In an interview this week Mr Mholongo said: "I have instructed my attorneys to take action against a member of Inkatha."

He said the Inkatha member swore at his wife after one of his meetings, spat in her face and tried to kick her.

Mr Mholongo claimed that groups of up to 200 Inkatha supporters wrecked meetings held by him and Mr Garnet Ngubane, the other independent candidate in Umlazi.

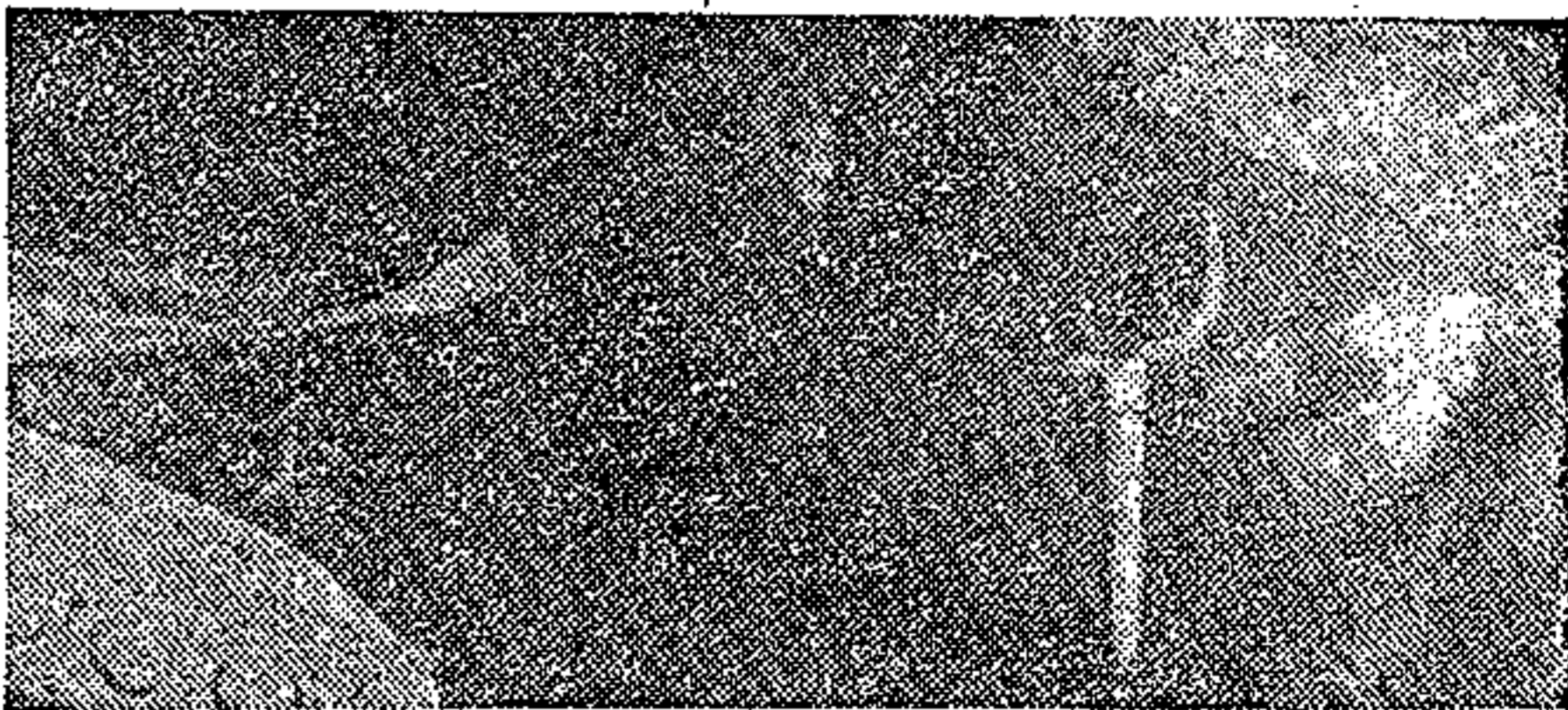
"They warned us they would wreck all our meetings. On one occasion they took over the meeting and held their own," Mr Mholongo said.

He claimed people in Umlazi were afraid to vote against Inkatha.

"They believe that Chief Gatsha is the owner of Umlazi," he said. "If you vote against him you can lose your house."

The independent candidate for Izingolweni, Mr Adam Khowa, is said to have written a letter to Chief Buthelezi reporting a number of irregularities in the election.

AMBIGRY WORDS AFTER CHIEFS POLL VICTORY



Chief Buthelezi

By Independent candidate Mr Geoffrey Mholongo

'I have instructed my attorneys to take action against a member of Inkatha. We are going to sue for R2 000'

QUOTE

Although Mr Khowa would not comment, his allegations include the bribing of a chief to stay out of the nomination contest and the claim that many principals told pupils their parents had to vote for Inkatha candidates.

Frightened pensioners in Izingolweni were still turning up at the polls long after the elections were over. They claimed they had been told they would lose their pensions if they did not vote ac-

cording to the instructions of their chiefs.

The KwaZulu Cabinet has already announced it will investigate several alleged irregularities — including the reasons why 3 000 Zulu miners were unable to vote — during the election.

The alleged illicit use of an official rubber stamp at Mpunzulungu during the voting and the discovery of a stack of blank Zulu citizenship forms at Umlazi will also come under the spotlight.

* LAUBSCHER, Mr. L. (Laubscher's Paper) Dept. of Agricultural Economics, University of Stellenbosch.

KRONE, Mr. J.F. Voorsitter, Bollandse Landbouunie, Box 227 Paarl.

ics, UCT
iversity, Brighton. U.K.
Pretoria.
tural Studies, UCT

27/3/78
Inkatha

call for

107

extension

The Inkatha leadership in Soweto wants nomination day for the community council by-elections delayed to allow Inkatha members time to have themselves nominated.

Nomination for by-elections in 19 Soweto Community Council seats takes place tomorrow and the Inkatha leadership has relaxed the ban on its members taking part in the elections.

This follows the release from detention on Thursday of Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

CHANGE

Dr Siphon Nyembezi, the leader of Inkatha in Soweto, said in an interview today that he told Inkatha members they could take part in council by-elections in their individual capacities.

However, he doubted whether many of them would be able to get nominated because of the very short space of time at their disposal.

"Nomination day should be changed," said Dr Nyembezi. He felt it was essential that people should be given enough time to arrange for the nomination of the right people."

Dr Nyembezi said Dr Motlana had indicated that he stood by the original blueprint compiled by the committee for Soweto's development.

R82 million on KwaZulu hospitals

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

15.

CAPE TOWN — Hospital projects worth R82 million to improve medical services in KwaZulu are under way or being planned, according to a report of the Department of Plural Relations and Development.

(a)

Among the major schemes is a R15 million hospital with 1 000 beds in

Izikhaweni "to meet the growing demand for medical services in the Empangeni/Richards Bay area."

Consulting architects have been appointed to do the planning which could take four years.

Other schemes on the list are a R15 million hospital for Umlazi and an R18 million hospital for Kwa Mashu.

Building on the Izikhaweni Hospital will start as soon as Umlazi is completed.

Major extensions and modernisations in various hospitals have already reached different stages of completion.

The major projects in this category are the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital (R8 000 000), the Church of

Scotland Mission Hospital (R8 000 000), the Edendale Hospital (R7 000 000), the Ngwelezana Mission Hospital (R6 000 000) and the Manguzi Mission Hospital (R5 000 000).

According to the report, structural alterations and building works at the Madadeni and Murchison Hospitals are in an advanced stage and should be completed this year.

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

Woonplek

(f)

Skooljare voltooi

(g)

Nou op skool?

(h)

Skool (naam, soort, distrik en afstand van plaas)

(i)

Werk wat vir boer gedoen word (b.v. gedurende skool vakansies)

(j)

Jaarlikse tydperk gewerk (dae of weke)

(k)

Jaarlikse betaling: kontant

ander

Aan boere wat 'n skool op hul plase

1. Wanneer is die skool gebou?
2. As die plaasskool gestig is gedurende die plaas, wat het u laat besluit grootste invloed uitgeoefen?
 - (i) die Bantoe/Kleurling Onderwysinspekteur
 - (ii) Ander boere wat alreeds skool
 - (iii) Boere wat geen skole op hul plaas
 - (iv) die plaas arbeiders
 - (v) Landbou-unies
 - (vi) andere: spesifiseer
3. Indien u probleme ondervind het met plaasskool, meld asb. besonderhede daarvan.
4. Wie het u gehelp met bovermelde probleme?
5. Wie is aangestel as bestuurder van u plaasskool, of is u self bestuurder daarvan .
6. Het die toelae van die Departement (Bantoe-onderwys of Kleurlingsake) die boukoste van die skool ten volle bedek. Indien nie, het u self die verskil inbetaal of het die plaasarbeiders, ander boere of persone (spesifiseer) u daarmee gehelp.
7. Wie het die onderwyser aangestel?
8. Kom u goed klaar met die (i) bestuurder, (ii) onderwyser, (iii) distriksinspekteur? Indien nie, meld in watter opsig?
9. Is u tevrede met die leerplan of beoog u enige veranderings in hierdie opsig. (b.v. meer tegniese of sekere landbouvakke).

KwaZulu

chief holds

seat by

two votes

African Affairs
Reporter

KWAZULU'S Minister of Works, Chief E. T. Xolo, rejected by his regional authority in December last year for a non-elective seat in the Legislative Assembly, has retained his seat.

The Zambukukhanyal Regional Authority at Izingolweni met at the weekend to hold a re-election as directed by the KwaZulu Cabinet following the resignation of Chief Khokho Dlamini.

In December the regional authority voted for three chiefs to represent it in the House, and Chief Xolo, whose name had been submitted, was ousted.

It had been expected that Chief Xolo would still not be elected at the weekend, but when four other chiefs stood for election as well the vote was split and Chief Xolo won by two votes from Chief M. Mbutho.

it van
e het die

strik-

plaasskool,

1-11, 19-20,



STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 2618

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

PRYS 20c PRICE
OORSEF 30c OVERSEAS
POSVRY — POST FREE

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2618

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Vol. 153]

PRETORIA, 31 MAART 1978
31 MARCH

[No. 5962

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 73, 1978.

INSTELLING VAN KWAZULU-ONTWIKKELINGS-KORPORASIE BEPERK

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5 (1) en (3) van die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Bantoetuislande, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968), stel ek hierby met ingang van 1 April 1978, ten opsigte van daardie gedeeltes van die tuislande wat deur die Zoeloevolkseenheid bewoon word, 'n ontwikkelingskorporasie in wat bekend staan as die kwaZulu-ontwikkelingskorporasie Beperk.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Negende dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehoenderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. P. MULDER.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 73, 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF KWAZULU DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Under the powers vested in me by section 5 (1) and (3) of the Promotion of the Economic Development of Bantu Homelands Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968), I hereby establish, with effect from 1 April 1978, in respect of those portions of the homelands occupied by the Zulu National Unit, a development corporation to be known as the kwaZulu Development Corporation Limited.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Ninth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. P. MULDER.

107

INKATHA GETS OUTWITTED

SUN. Tribune 2/4/78

(107)

By Peter Mann

THE GOVERNMENT appears to have out-maneuvred Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement over participation in the Soweto Community Council by-elections. The by-elections, scheduled for April 15, follow an attempt by the Government to create an elected council in Soweto in February.

Embittered by the detention on October 19 of Dr Nthato Mollana and his Committee of Ten, Soweto voters showed their massive rejection of the system.

Of the 30 seats, 19 had no candidates. And in nine of the remaining 11 seats, only one candidate stood. A five percent poll was achieved in the two contested seats.

Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, claimed rain had been a key factor in keeping voters from the polls and said he regarded those elected as the true democratically elected leaders of Soweto and the only ones he would speak to.

However, most observers saw the detentions, and a call by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to boycott the elections while the Committee of Ten was still in detention, as the reasons for the poll's failure.

Addressing an Inkatha rally attended by 15 000 people immediately before the election, Chief Buthelezi said any member of the movement involved in the election while Dr Mollana and members of his Committee of Ten were detained would be committing a treacherous act.

Conditions

West Rand Administration Board officials then approached Inkatha's Soweto leader, Dr Siphon Nyembezi, and asked what it would take for Inkatha to give its blessing to the by-elections.

Among conditions laid down by Dr Nyembezi were the release of Dr Mollana and the granting of full local authority to Soweto — even if it were done in phases.



MOLLANA: Freed from jail



MULDER: Rain spoilt poll



BUTHELEZI: Call for boycott

This was followed by the release of Dr Mollana last week. Cocooned in a carload of board officials, he was taken directly from Modder B prison where he had been detained without trial since October 19 to a meeting with Dr Nyembezi in Soweto.

The meeting had been carefully planned. Three Afrikaans journalists and a "security man" were waiting at Dr Nyembezi's home to witness it.

At the same time, Dr Mulder announced a "new" four-phase plan to transfer autonomy to a local authority in Soweto.

Dr Nyembezi then announced that Inkatha would be contesting the by-elections. Later this week Inkatha entered into

an alliance with the Soweto Makgotta to contest 18 of the 19 seats in the by-election.

But both Dr Mollana and Mr Israel Mkabela, the chairman of the Soweto Action Committee, feel Inkatha has been outwitted by the Government.

"This is something which the Press has not published," Dr Mollana said. "When the Committee of Ten first voiced their opposition to community council elections, we were supported by Inkatha.

"They supported us on the basis that Soweto would be given full local authority. We did not accept any transfer of powers in phases or powers which were to be

added on because our experience has shown that the 'added on' powers never materialise.

"Inkatha accepted this and supported us. I think that was in August 1977.

Release

"During our detention, Chief Buthelezi opposed the elections. But he did it on the basis of saying no vote while the Committee of Ten was in detention and not on the basis of our original stand.

"This was followed by my release and the events culminating in the statement by Dr Nyembezi that Inkatha would take part in the elections.

"I agree that Inkatha

has been out-maneuvred very badly," Dr Mollana said.

Meanwhile Inkatha is engaged in a full-fledged attempt to take over power in Soweto.

A number of candidates who are not involved with the Inkatha-Makgotta grouping claimed this week that "big money" was coming into Soweto through Inkatha to make sure that their candidates were successful.

The power play by Inkatha in Soweto is also being watched with great interest by senior men in the Department of Plural Relations in Pretoria.

"I wonder what Chief Gatsha Buthelezi thinks of all this. Inkatha's

enthusiastic interest in the elections for the community councils can be construed as a rather sudden and very significant turnaround in its attitude to the Government's handling of the urban black issue," one official in the department said this week.

He said that Chief Buthelezi had in the past restricted Inkatha's activities to Kwa-Zulu, and had not taken any interest in elections outside his territory, except to advise voters in Soweto not to vote while Dr Mollana and his committee were in prison.

Power

The chief has not had anything public to say on the present round of by-elections, which are to be held on April 15.

Two branch chairmen of Inkatha in Soweto, Mr John Mazibuko, and Mr Gilbert Jiyane, are standing as candidates.

However, the organisation is being careful not to go into the election with too high a profile, preferring to finance and support candidates behind the scenes, in case they don't do too well.

If the Inkatha candidates do well, Inkatha will be in a powerful position to speak for urban blacks, and will then be thinking seriously about branching out into other community councils, having established their power base in urban black politics in Soweto.

Nurses

wait
4/4/78 (107)
for pay

Mercury Reporter

HUNDREDS of nurses and other workers in the KwaZulu Department of Health have not received their March pay cheques because of a computer error in Pretoria.

The KwaZulu Government has received several complaints from the employees - mostly from hospitals recently taken over from the Lutheran Church.

Dr. Dennis Madide, KwaZulu Minister of the Interior said yesterday he was "praying" the error would be rectified, and that workers would receive their cheques, this week.

The nine Lutheran hospitals scattered around KwaZulu were taken over by the KwaZulu Government on February 1.

Most of the workers and nurses at the KwaZulu Government's two clinics in Kwa Mashu have also not been paid.

Dr. Madide said the delay was confined to Department of Health employees who had recently been taken over by KwaZulu.

Until October last year the Kwa Mashu clinics - Goodwill and Ridalville - were run by the City Health Department.

Yesterday nurses from the clinics said the delay was causing "terrible inconvenience."

"For poor people like us who have no cash reserves this is very serious."

Werkerbesonderhede (5)

te van gesin uit ander bronne

in lone van ander werkers op die plaas wat dieselfde anklikes het)

jaarlikse bedrag:

ontrakarbeiders alleenlik:

akke van grond/vir verbouing (as werker sulke grond

t gewoonlik beplant word:

werker vee besit): Aantal bokke

skape

beeste

ander

deel van jaar waarvoor werker en gesin sou kon

an die oes wat deur gesin gesaai is: maande

jaarlikse bedrag teruggestuur deur werker:

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS
AND DEVELOPMENT

POWERS.—KWAZULU DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

It is hereby notified for general information that the State President in his capacity of Trustee of the South African Bantu Trust has been pleased, under the powers vested in him by section 6 (2) of the Promotion of the Economic Development of Bantu Homelands Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968), to determine that the kwaZulu Development Corporation Limited, to be established by Proclamation with effect from 1 April 1978, may for the purpose of attaining its objects in terms of section 6 (1) of the said

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE
EN ONTWIKKELINGBEVOEGDHEDE.—KWAZULU-ONTWIKKELINGS-
KORPORASIE BEPERK

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat dit die Staatspresident in sy hoedanigheid van Trustee van die Suid-Afrikaanse BantoeTrust behaag het om kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 6 (2) van die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Bantoeuistande, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968), te bepaal dat, ter bereiking van die doelstellinge ingevolge artikel 6 (1) van genoemde Wet, die kwaZulu-ontwikkelings-korporasie Beperk, wat by Proklamasie met ingang van 1 April 1978 ingestel word, met betrekking tot daardie

Act, in relation to those portions of the Homelands in respect of which it is to be established, exercise the powers referred to in section 4 (1) (a) to (s), (u), (w) and (x) of the said Act, except powers relating to mining and projects in connection with the exploitation, development or utilization of minerals, metals and precious stones; and methods of transport and communication, subject to the directions issued by the Trustee in terms of section 24 (1) of the said Act.

(7 April 1978)

gedeeltes van die tuislande ten opsigte waarvan dit ingestel word, die bevoegdheede bedoel in artikel 4 (1) (a) tot (s), (u), (w) en (x) van die genoemde Wet, behalwe bevoegdheede met betrekking tot mynbou en projekte wat in verband staan met die ontginning, ontwikkeling of benutting van minerale, metale en edelgesteentes; en vervoer- en kommunikasiemetodes, kan uitoefen onderhewig aan die voorskrifte uitgereik deur die Trustee ingevolge artikel 24 (1) van die genoemde Wet.

(7 April 1978)

New KwaZulu

body gets

107

NM 7/4/78

R18m to spend

16. Inl
(s)

(a) Bror

(b) Tot

17. Aa

(a) Opp
b

(b) Dee

(c) Vee

(d) Ber

(e) Bera

African Affairs Correspondent

THE KwaZulu Development Corporation, which came into operation on April 1, will have an R18 million budget for its first year, Dr. M. Olivier, head of the corporation, said yesterday.

The South African Bantu Trust is its only shareholder.

The KwaZulu Government has no shares and "no direct authority except in as much as it appoints 50 per cent of the board members."

Dr. Olivier pointed out, however, that decisions made for KwaZulu in the past by the Corporation for Economic Development would now be taken by the local board without reference to Pretoria.

The KwaZulu corporation will derive its money from the Bantu Trust, from funds it generates itself and from loan capital.

Its functions will be largely commercial, but will include the establishment of small-scale industries and the financing of small farmers.

The three major spheres of development, transport, agriculture and the establish-

ment of large industry, will continue to be controlled by the Pretoria-based CED which has allocated R27 million this year to these projects in KwaZulu.

The chairman of the new board in KwaZulu is Dr. Laurence McCrystal, an economist and a member of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Planning Committee.

The board members are Prof. B. Ngcobo, KwaZulu's economic adviser, Mr. Chris Saunders, a director of the Tongaat Group, Dr. A. H. Zulu, the former Bishop of Zululand, Mr. Wilson Luthuli, a South Coast businessman, Mr. H. Madonsela, an attorney, Mr. E. Gregory, KwaZulu's Secretary for Finance, Mr. H. L. du Toit, a member of the CED board, Mr. N. J. Coetzee, a farmer at Magudu and Mr. H. Wilmot, a trader at Nqutu. All the Zulu directors are members of the Legislative Assembly.

e plaas wat dieselfde

werker sulke grond

n gesin sou kon

is: maande

deur werker:

8/4/78 (16) (107)
Silence on
SM Buthelezi
expulsion

DURBAN. — KwaZulu Government officials were tight-lipped yesterday on the expulsion this week of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's 16-year-old son, Nelisuzulu from the Dlangezwa School on the Natal North Coast.

Nelisuzulu and five other boys were expelled from the school after an incident in which an attempt was made to cut the power to the school and a teacher's car was stoned.

After the incident 41 boys were apparently taken to the police station, but the matter was cleared up between KwaZulu Government officials and parents.

Spokesmen at Chief Buthelezi's home and at his office in Ulundi said they could not comment on the matter. — Sapa.

Buthelezi calls for all-race rule

JOHANNESBURG. — Black and white would soon be locked in a violent confrontation unless South Africans of all persuasions meet around a conference table to thrash out problems, the president of the Inkatha movement, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

Speaking at the post-election rally at Soweto's Jabulani amphitheatre, he said South Africa's black population group also wanted to be rulers of their country as a whole.

"We blacks of this country must also be free," he said.

Referring to the formation of the South African black alliance, he said it aimed at creating "a just society in South Africa".

"The South African black alliance accepts as a fact of history that black unity is a phantom we have been chasing after for several generations without success.

"It knows there is a 'Divide Et Impera' policy of the imperialists and colonialists which has

created divisions between us. We realize that we have not much time and we therefore start from where we are, by allowing black organizations which exist to join us to create the kind of groundwork which alone can force the whites to come and sit with us around the conference table.

"This is the only alternative we have, unless we choose the one which Mr Vorster's policy offers, us, which he himself described as 'too ghastly to contemplate'," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said they have so structured the alliance to make sure they did not play into the hands of the government.

"If we sought martyrdom for

the sake of it, we would not worry about this. We do not mean that the government has any rationale for frustrating its opponents.

"But we believe that as far as martyrs are concerned, we have now enough and to spare, some amongst the dead and some amongst the living. We do not want to swell the ranks of black martyrs.

"Civil conflict"

"We of the black alliance realize that we have very little time at our disposal. If one takes into account the imminent collapse of white domination in Namibia and Zimbabwe, one realizes that the world community will soon find that all the attention must now be paid to the South African situation.

"Political conflicts can only be defused by a formula which can only be produced around a conference table.

"We believe that if this is not done, we in the Republic are going to drift willy-nilly into a situation where black and white will soon be locked in violent confrontations and, if we do not strengthen the alliance, black will also kill black in fratricidal and self-destructive civil conflict of proportions yet unseen in the continent of Africa," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said his movement knew who its enemies were, and would not regard other blacks as enemies.

Referring to those who say he must abandon the leadership of the homeland, he said this was tantamount to saying he must abandon his skin. "I am not going to abandon my people", he said.

He said everyone in South Africa was operating from within a segregated platform, "irrespective of whether one lives in Soweto, Houghton, Cape Town or Durban". — Sapa

(101) 10/4/78
R.D.M.

Gatsha has no council plans

Political Staff

INKATHA had no plans to take over the Soweto Community Council, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Inkatha's president, told a mass rally in Soweto yesterday.

The Inkatha central committee, the supreme policy-making body, had decided against participation in the Community Council elections on April 15.

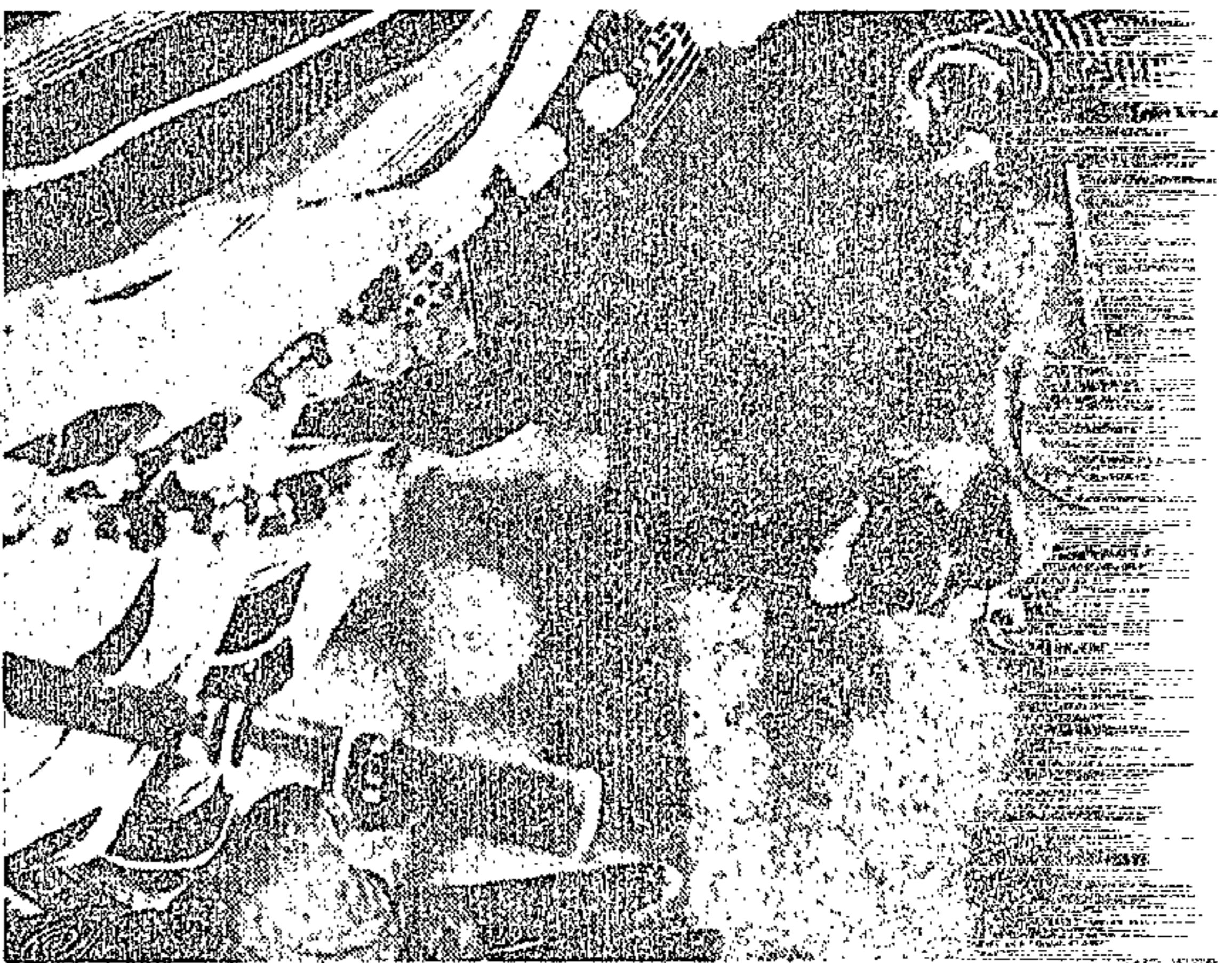
The question of whether individual members should stand as candidates in their own right was a matter to be resolved by the people of Soweto themselves, in particular by Dr Nthato Motlana of the Committee of 10 and Dr Siphon Nyembezi, chairman of the Soweto region of Inkatha, he said.

Repudiating a Durban-based newspaper report that Inkatha was secretly backing particular candidates and pouring money into a clandestine election campaign, Chief Buthelezi said: "There is no behind-the-scenes support for any candidate."

He rejected another aspect of the report — that Inkatha had been outwitted into lifting its veto on participation in the election.

A veto against any form of participation by Inkatha members was originally imposed by Chief Buthelezi for as long as members of the Committee of 10 were in detention. It was lifted by the Soweto Region of Inkatha last month after Dr Motlana was freed.

● See Page 2



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . thunderous applause as he slammed Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary-General of the SACC and white journalists.

Picture: RONNIE REEVE



Knobkierie-wielding Zulu tribesmen attacking a man allegedly found carrying a gun during Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's address at a mass rally at Soweto's Jabulani Amphitheatre yesterday. The man was seriously injured in the attack and was carried from the stadium.

Picture: RALPH NDABO

Buthelezi hits at Tutu

RDM 16/4/78

(107)

By STEVE KGAME

me were worked out here in Soweto at Regina Mundi," he said.

TO thunderous applause from a huge crowd in Soweto, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu yesterday attacked black political "idiots" and white journalists.

In his first major meeting in Soweto since his life was threatened at the funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe in Graaff-Reinet last month, Chief Buthelezi was acclaimed by 15 000 blacks at Soweto's Jabulani Amphitheatre.

The thrust of his attack was on people who beat the "drums of division" in the black community, whether on the basis of ideology of ethnicity.

Prominent blacks who were attacked included Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary-General of the SA Council of Churches, Mr Ismael Mkhabela, of the Soweto Action Committee, and Mr Tom Mantsaha, who is presently in detention and was a member of the BPC.

There were several critical references to articles in the English Press but only one journalist was named specifically — Patrick Laurence of the Rand

Daily Mail.

Much of Chief Buthelezi's long speech — delivered in three languages, English, Zulu and Sotho — was devoted to a fierce attack on Bishop Tutu.

Bishop Tutu was accused of undertaking to escort Chief Buthelezi through the hostile crowd of youths at Graaff-Reinet and then of running away when the going got tough.

Describing how his secretary saved him from a knife attack as he left the podium, Chief Buthelezi said he had been hit on the leg by a stone. He then heard a shot and Bishop Tutu and others "ran as fast as their legs could carry them".

Chief Buthelezi went on to accuse Bishop Tutu of giving "political credibility to a bunch of political thugs who abused in-

stead of honoured the memory of Sobukwe".

He had earlier named the Black People's Convention (BPC) and the South African Students' Organisation (Saso)—both of which were banned last year — as the instigators of the attack on him at Graaff-Reinet.

"I have been informed that the plans for abusing

Mr Laurence was alleged to have justified the attack on Chief Buthelezi and fanned the flames of violence and disunity in an article analysing the Graaff-Reinet episode.

Running through Chief Buthelezi's speech was a constant emphasis on the need for unity among blacks. He presented his South African Black Alliance as a key instrument

for unity.

The alliance was formally cemented last month in Cape Town in a three-party agreement between Inkatha, the Coloured Labour Party and the Indian Reform Party.

Warning of the dangers of a white-black confrontation developing from the present situation, Chief Buthelezi said "if we do not strengthen the alliance" black would kill black "in fratricidal and self-destructive civil conflict".

At his last meeting in Soweto, on January 29, Chief Buthelezi named Mr Laurence as a journalist to be praised for highlighting black grievances and aspirations.

Gatsha¹⁹¹⁴ in panel talk

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha movement, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has accepted an invitation to speak at the International Road Ahead conference here from July 3 to July 7.

Chief Buthelezi will take part in a panel discussion on changing political systems in Southern Africa together with Prof R. I. Rotberg of the Department of Political Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in America and other leaders in this field.

The conference has been organised by the 1820 Settlers National Monument Foundation and its purpose is to study the problems and challenges facing mankind beyond the year 2000 and to relate the findings to the Southern African situation.

There will be numerous speakers from throughout the world as well as some 100 from South Africa, and they will include top educationists, scientists, academics, community leaders, financiers, political scientists, theologians, sociologists and conservationists.

Also helping draw up "a blueprint for future survival," as the conference organisers put it, will be Prof Absalom Vilakazi, Professor of Anthropology at the American University in Washington and an authority on international relations.

He will talk on prospects for South Africa in the international community. — DDR.

KwaZulu to have 'prisons, police functions'

ARGUS 19/4/78

107

Demos surround Mulder

The Argus Political Staff

ULUNDI. — The KwaZulu Government is negotiating to be given police and prisons functions in the territory.

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A chanting, singing group of about 200 demonstrators surrounded the car carrying Dr C P Mulder as he arrived and when he left the KwaZulu Assembly today.

Placards carried said: 'Down with separate development,' 'Change the system, not words,' 'Down with pluralism,' and called for a multiracial conference and a multiracial South Africa.

After he formally left the Assembly, Dr. Mulder left quietly in another car and his aide entered his car. The demonstrators surrounded his aide, delaying the car for some minutes.

The demonstration remained peaceful and appeared to be carried out by members of the Ikatha Youth Brigade.

This was announced by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr C P Mulder, today when he opened the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly.

'At the request of your Cabinet, negotiations are at present under way for the transfer of police and prison functions to your government,' he said.

He said that when he accepted his new portfolio, he did so in a spirit of optimism.

'I extend to you a hand of friendship. I have an open mind. I would like to listen to what you have to say. I would like to speak to you more often.'

PLAN TOGETHER

'Let us plan the future together — a future in which you as a nation can remain true to your national traditions but can also keep in step with the development of the modern world.'

'In like manner, I also wish to create a favourable future for my people in which the generations that are to come after us can live in peace.'

SABC ACCUSED

In his reply to Dr Mulder, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, accused the SABC of 'distorted and fraudulent reporting of the the recent KwaZulu general election.'

Chief Buthelezi also accused the Department of Information of deliberately attempting to damage his image overseas and lending credence to the claim that he was a government 'stooge' when the department quoted him in advertisements in overseas newspapers.

Chief Buthelezi said he feared such actions by the Department of Information were undoing what the Minister of Plural Relations sought to achieve for South Africa.

Mercury Reporter

19/4/28

PIETERMARITZBURG — A clerk in the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Department had his conviction and sentences of eight counts of theft set aside on appeal in the Supreme Court here yesterday following a gross irregularity by the convicting magistrate.

Mr. Phillip Msomi (32) was found guilty by Magistrate Mr. S. J. du Plessis on October 21, last year on eight counts of cheque theft.

He was sentenced to three month's imprisonment on each of seven counts, two months of which was suspended on each count; and cautioned and discharged on the other conviction.

He had pleaded not guilty to the offences which involved endorsing cheques meant for litigants in the Bantu divorce court and depositing them in his savings account. The cheques totalled R85,32.

Mr. Msomi appealed against his conviction and sentence because he was aware that the magistrate had had private discussions with the prosecutor and two State witnesses without him being present.

Mr. Colin White, for Msomi, said that it was impossible for the accused to say what effect the witnesses had on the magistrate or what went on between the witnesses and magistrate.

"Justice can never be seen

107

Court upholds clerk's appeal

to be done if this is allowed to occur.

"Mr. Msomi was not in a position to defend himself against anything that transpired in the Magistrate's office and this amounts to a gross irregularity," said Mr. White.

Mr. Msomi said that the magistrate must have been prejudiced against him as a result of these discussions and that he was incapable of coming to a just decision.

Mr. Justice Milne, with Mr. Justice van Heerden concurring, yesterday heard that discussions had occurred between the magistrate, Mr. du Plessis, the prosecutor, Mr. A. B. Meiring, an additional Bantu Affairs Commissioner and a South African police hand-writing expert, W/O Jacobus Pretorius.

However, only the discussion with the policeman had involved the case in that photostatic copies of signatures appearing on che-

ques, exhibited in court, were shown to the magistrate.

Judge Milne said that there was no ground for believing that when Mr. du Plessis saw the witness he was acting in any motive other than to resolve the truth of the case before him.

Any irregularity found to have been committed by the magistrate had been done entirely in good faith, he said.

However, justice must be seen to be done, he said.

In setting aside the conviction and sentence, Mr. Justice Milne said that he did so on the basis that the irregularity was of so gross a nature that the Attorney-General could again charge Mr. Msomi on the same charges.

Mr. Justice van Heerden said it was an unfortunate result as Mr. Msomi had been in a position of trust and there seemed very little prospect of an appeal on the merits of the case succeeding.

Mr. Rob Seggie appeared for the State.

Dance as chief retains power

NM 19/4/78

107

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly danced in the House yesterday and shouted Inkatha slogans as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was re-elected Chief Minister.

The members, most of whom wore Inkatha uniforms, laughed and shouted when the secretary of the Assembly called for further

nominations for Chief Minister.

Immediately Chief Owen Sitole, Minister of Agriculture, proposed Chief Buthelezi a forest of arms shot up as members insisted on voting for him even before his nomination was seconded.

The jubilation, in which the gallery joined, lasted for several minutes and a number of members actually

performed brief war dances in the aisles.

Only slightly less predictably, Doctor Alphius Zulu, former Bishop of Zululand, was elected Speaker while Mr. Harry T. Madonsela, a Madadeni lawyer, was elected Deputy Speaker.

Cabinet

Chief Buthelezi later announced his new Cabinet which now has three new

members.

Chief Everson Xolo makes way for Chief M. Ngobo of the Ndedwe district, who is the new Minister of Works.

Mr. J. A. W. Nxumalo, the "old man" of the Cabinet was replaced as Minister of Education by Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, lecturer in education, at the University of Zululand.

The double portfolio of Health and Interior has been split. Dr. Dennis Madide, who headed both departments, has taken over Health while Dr. Frank Mdlalose, the Mayor of Madadeni, has become Minister of the Interior.

Chief Owen Sitole retained Agriculture and Mr. Jeffrey Mtetwa will continue to run Justice.

New flag

Chief Buthelezi said during a flag-raising ceremony at Ulundi that the liberated South Africa of the future would have one flag and there could be no better colours than those of Inkatha to mark the nation's unity.

Hundreds of Zulus in the movement's uniform gathered outside their temporary Legislative Assembly building to see KwaZulu's flag hoisted for the first time.

The flag has a red vertical border carrying a white warrior's shield and between horizontal borders of white are the green, gold and black colours of Inkatha.

The chief said the black identified Zulus with the millions of Blacks on the continent.

Green represented the hills of KwaZulu and South Africa, and the gold symbolised the mineral wealth of the land.

Buthelezi says SABC

document

NM 20/4/75
is 'poison'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — A confidential SABC report has accused Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha of intimidating voters during KwaZulu's first election in February.

Exposing the report in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, the chief angrily repudiated its allegations.

Speaking directly to Dr. Connie Mulder, the Minister of Plural Relations, who had minutes earlier opened the session, the chief said the report was an example of the kind of things that "sours good human relations between us as Black and White races."

The document titled *Homeland Report, Ulundi* claims that malpractice, intimidation and undue influence were rife during the elections.

The reporter who compiled the document charged that voters were threatened with eviction, loss of land, housing, or schooling rights if they voted against Inkatha.

The report also alleged that "in some cases polling boxes and tables were placed in such a position that Inkatha people could see through a window for whom the already intimidated voter was voting."

The chief said the report also cast doubt on the integrity of polling officers who had to help illiterate voters.

The chief said the report also cast doubt on the integrity of polling officers who had to help illiterate voters.

The report stated: "Chief Buthelezi and his Inkatha organisation has again proved its efficiency. It leaves no stone unturned in its endeavour to intimidate people into conforming to its ideals."

Later, turning to the Black Alliance, the report claimed that many Zulus did not favour it.

It said that in conversation chiefs and commoners in the Ulundi area expressed the sentiment "that Buthelezi should rather clean up his own house before socialising with other organisations."

Chief Buthelezi told Dr. Mulder: "We played the game according to your rules."

He felt it was important that the report be read out so that Dr. Mulder could see "the kind of poison that damages beyond repair mutual trust and good relationships that should exist between our peoples."

"The Government at the highest level gets this kind of drivel fed to it, as this kind of trash finally lands on the desk of the head of the Bureau for State Security and later on the Prime Minister's desk."

Mr. J. Hamman, assistant controller of the SABC news service, said he was not aware of the report to which the chief referred and declined to comment.

Demos greet Mulder at Zulu House

By PATRICK LAURENCE
ULUNDI — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, was greeted by hundreds of placard-carrying demonstrators yesterday when he arrived to open the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

The demonstrators, mainly members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, chanted "B J Vorster, release Mandela" as they surged around Dr Mulder. The slogans read: "To hell with Pluralism", "Change the System, not Words" and "Away with apartheid".

Dr Mulder smiled and remarked to an aide that the demonstrators were not as fiery as he was in his youth.

They were waiting when he left the Assembly, but the main focus of the attention soon shifted to the car of the Commissioner-General, Mr P H Torlage. Placards were pressed against the window.

At one point the driver tried to accelerate. Then the youths surrounded the car completely and forced it to stop. Later, an impi of stick-wielding Zulu warriors cleared a path for the car.

In his address to the Assembly, Dr Mulder said

he believed the challenges of his portfolio could be overcome through discussion.

"I extend to you a hand of friendship. I have an open mind. I would like to listen to what you have to say. I would like to speak to you more often."

In his reply, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, praised Dr Mulder for his open approach to his new portfolio. Dr Mulder took over the old Department of Bantu Administration less than three months ago.

Chief Buthelezi warned, however, of the dangers of bitter disillusionment if hopes of real change were raised and then dashed.

If changes were confined to adjustments within the framework of apartheid, they would fail to satisfy black aspirations "for that framework will never be acceptable to the majority of black people," he said.

Similarly, negotiations would be to no avail unless they were between equals at a new national convention, Chief Buthelezi said.

Previous talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the former Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, had

never been meaningful.

Chief Buthelezi went on to disclose the contents of a confidential report sent by an SABC man to his superiors, citing it as an example of the "kind of trash" that eventually landed on the desk of the head of the Bureau for State Security.

The report, leaked to Chief Buthelezi, dealt with the recent KwaZulu elections, in which Inkatha won all 55 seats.

The report alleged that Inkatha secured its victory through intimidation and malpractice. It mentioned the following specific allegations:

- ⊙ Placing of polling boxes in positions where Inkatha members could see who the voter was voting for.
- ⊙ Threats of eviction and loss of land rights against voters who did not vote for Inkatha.

The report said of Inkatha: "It leaves no stone unturned in its endeavour to intimidate people into conforming to its ideals."

Angrily repudiating the report, to cries of indignation from members of the Assembly, Chief Buthelezi told Dr Mulder:

"We played your game according to the rules of the game — not according to outside rules."

Slogans greet Govt minister

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Dr. Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, was met outside the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly here yesterday by scores of chanting Inkatha Youth Brigade members carrying placards.

Several thousand Zulu onlookers, most of them in Inkatha uniform, cheered as the teenagers met Dr. Mulder, and followed him to the door of the building.

The placards said 'To hell with pluralism, Release political detainees, Down with separate development and Change the system not the words.'

Addressing the House Dr. Mulder said he had been moved by the reception and he added: "It really made me feel at home."

He warned KwaZulu it should not expect a great increase in the funds for development. Financial discipline would have to be exercised this year.

He thought KwaZulu should not think only of

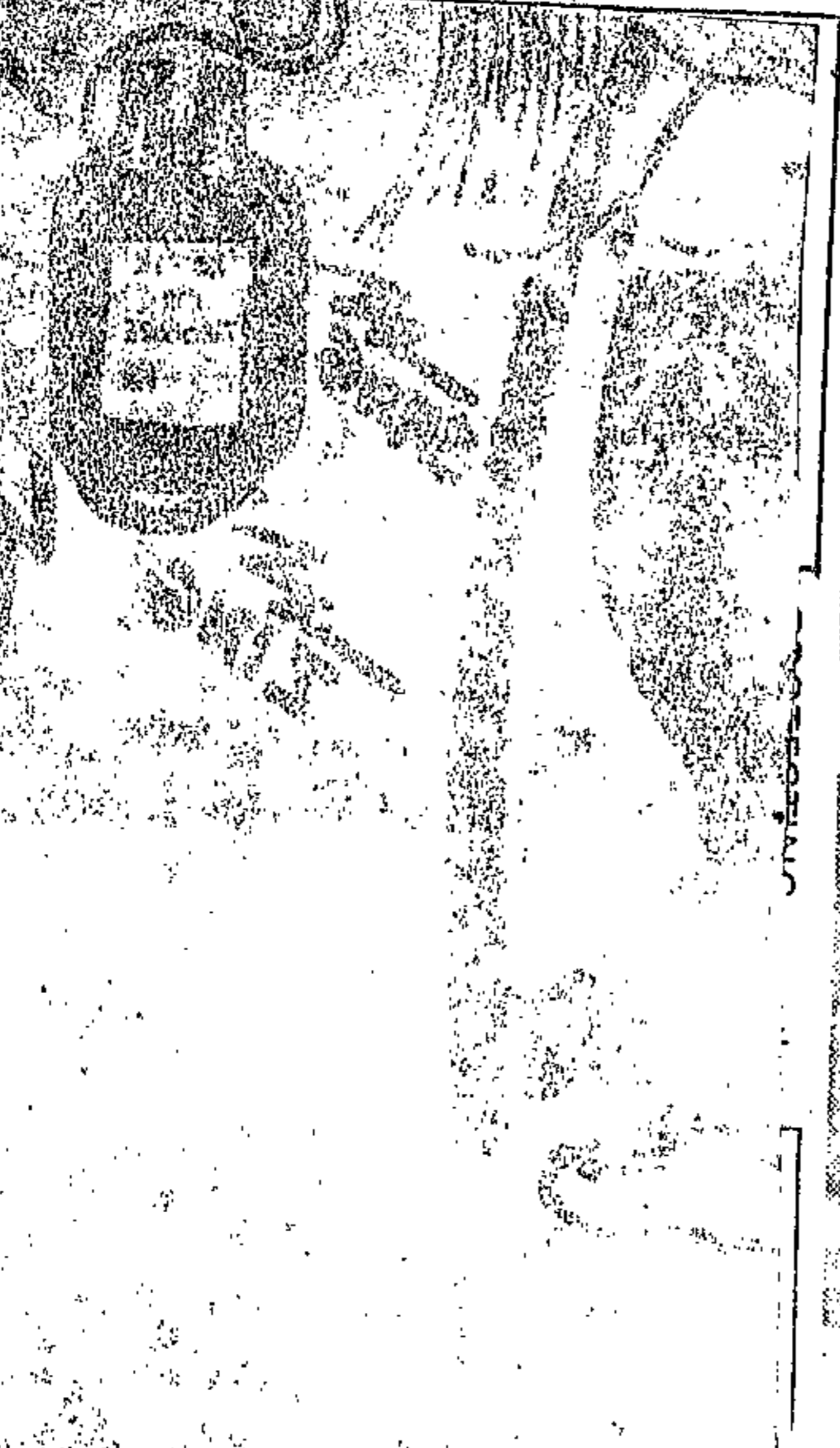
make a greater effort towards developing wealth-generating resources.

The basic concept that wealth had first to be produced before it could be distributed should be propagated and understood.

In reply Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said the minister's attitude had created new hope.

He only hoped that Dr. Mulder's performance measured up to the hopeful sounds he was making.

He was concerned that the people should not be given false hopes because "if it turns out that the minister speaks of these changes within status quo politics our people will turn against us."



MN. 21-4-78

Transkei won't get our land says Buthelezi

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi last night hit out at Transkeian land claims in KwaZulu and charged that Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima wanted to "use our land to extend his empire."

He warned Pretoria and Umtata that Zulus would not allow one inch more of Zulu territory to be added to Transkei.

Delivering his eight hour

Budget speech, Chief Buthelezi dealt extensively with Transkei land demands in the Umzimkulu district at Harding and near Port Shepstone.

He reminded the House that the people of the Umzimkulu district were not Xosas although the area had been taken over by Transkei. Many of the people there held Zulu citizenship certificates and several delegations had visited Ulundi to plead for inclusion in KwaZulu.

He said there had been no Transkei country before the Whites had conquered Blacks.

Pretoria had made no attempt to investigate the representations of the people of Umzimkulu.

Chief Buthelezi said he wanted the world to know that if there was bloodshed because of Pretoria's "juggling with land to placate the Transkei" the Government would be to blame.

KwaZulu could not guarantee the safety through arms of those people on the border who might become victims of Transkeian megalomania.

• See also Page 2

e
a
b
i
j
g
le
y
a
e
e
t

BIGGER BUDGET BUT IT'S A TOUGH YEAR ^{NM} 21/4/78

(107) African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi last night announced a budget of nearly R160 million but said the increase over last year's figure was more apparent than real.

Delivering his policy speech he said the large sum would be off-set by inflation.

"In fact all the indications are that we are entering a year of financial stringency even more acute than last year."

The vote for the Department of the Chief Minister and of Finance was R5 930 000, an increase of more than R4 000 000 over last year.

This increase was necessitated by the opening of a computer division, the taking over of an information section, the repayment of last year's loan and by new services.

The Department of the Interior will get R2 474 500, a decrease of more than R1 000 000.

Cut back

The allocation for the Department of Works was slightly over R36 million, R8 000 000 less than last year because of a decision to reduce capital expenditure.

Education will get nearly R40 million but about 87 percent of the increase of nearly R8 000 000 will go to salaries.

Agriculture has been allocated R10 million and Justice R2 000 000.

KwaZulu's Department of Health and Welfare has been allocated R63 million, the lion's share of the Ulundi's budget.

This department will be responsible for, among other things, an estimated R33 million in pension payments.

Chief Buthelezi told the House: "A developing country that spends 20,9 percent of its available funds on an unproductive social service and only 6,2 percent on a vital service such as agriculture must seriously investigate the basis of the payment of pensions."

"A review of disability pensions was begun in October last year and members will be shocked to learn that in two districts alone a saving of R1 000 000 was achieved."

"This saving was achieved by cancelling pensions that were obtained under false pretences. I do not wish to say too much on this subject as certain aspects are currently being investigated."

Buthelezi rejects Kei land claim

ARGUS

21/4/78

107

From a Staff Reporter

ULUNDI. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday strongly rejected Transkei's claim to East Griqualand and Umzimkulu, saying the facts of history were that Chaka's territory extended 'right to the Umzimvubu River.'

Speaking in the KwaZulu Assembly in Ulundi, he said the people of Umzimkulu were not Xhosa, and the addition of this area to Transkei was an arbitrary South African Government act without consultation of the Zulus and the people of Umzimkulu.

MEMBERS

The chief of the people of Umzimkulu lives in KwaZulu and was never the subject of anyone in Transkei, while many of its people held KwaZulu citizenship and are members of Inkatha.

I have had petitions and delegations from the people of Umzimkulu, who hate being forced to become Transkeians. They have owed allegiance to the Zulu king for many generations.

The matter had been raised with the commissioner-general of the Zulus, Mr P H Torlage, a number of times.

BLAMED

He blamed Pretoria for its failure to hear the petitions of the people of Umzimkulu, in a dispute which he said could so easily cause unnecessary bloodshed between brothers.

Chief Buthelezi also called on the United Nations to convene a Southern African treaty conference and to include his all-black alliance as the last offer by the international community to South Africa.

ECONOMY

At the same time, he reminded whites of the vulnerability of the South African economy if blacks decided to wield their force of numbers in the labour field.

He said if white South Africa refused to participate in such a conference, it would be endorsing violence as the only method for change.

Buthelezi in UN call

21/4/78 8:24
107

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwazulu, has called on the United Nations to convene a southern African, treaty conference to include his all-black alliance as "the last offer by the international community to South Africa."

At the same time he reminded whites of the vulnerability of the South African economy if blacks decided to wield their force of numbers in the labour field.

In his policy speech to the kwazulu Assembly, he said if white South Africa refused to participate in such a UN conference, they would be endorsing violence as the only method for change.

ESSENTIAL

The OAU and the UN had been too cautious in dealing with the internal forces of change, and he hoped that the South African Black Alliance — formed among Inkatha, the Labour Party and the Reform Party — "will help remove some of their problems."

"It is essential for the Security Council of the United Nations to convene a southern Africa treaty conference to help us work out a formula for peaceful co-existence.

"Economic sanctions will pale into insignificance compared to the extent to which we can hurt each other once we are all convinced that peaceful change cannot take place.

"Our numbers as blacks are our biggest asset which, if used on the basis of white dependence on black labour, would destroy overnight the economy of South Africa.

"We can only hope that commonsense will prevail in the white establishment before we are forced to consider such alternatives.

"Such a UN-sponsored conference as I am proposing should be the last offer by the international community to South Africa."

ANTI-BLACK

Chief Buthelezi said the recent general elections in South Africa had shown the majority of whites were not prepared to share power with blacks, even if it meant the des-

'Treaty talks as SA's last chance'

truction of all that white and black had built together.

He said both the left and right within the white community formed a "very anti-black alliance."

Zulu chief refutes Kei land claim

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday strongly refuted the Transkei's claim to East Griqualand and Umzimkulu, saying that the facts of history were that Chaka's territory extended "right to the Umzimvubu River."

During a marathon eight-hour policy speech, the Zulu Chief Minister said: "We have seen the drama which is unfolding before our eyes in which the Prime Ministers of South Africa and Transkei are the main actors.

"I have never called my brother Paramount Chief K D Matanzima a liar, but this is what his friend and benefactor, Mr Vorster, has now told the world and all of us, that he is."

He added that the people of Umzimkulu were not Xhosa, and the addition of this area to Transkei was an arbitrary act of Pretoria done without consultation of the Zulus and the people of Umzimkulu.

The chief of the people of Umzimkulu lives in kwazulu and was never the subject of anyone in Transkei, while many of its people held kwazulu citizenship and are members of Inkatha.

"I have had petitions and delegations from the people of Umzimkulu, who have been forced to be Transkeians. They have owed allegiance to the Zulu King for many generations."

The matter had been raised with the Commissioner-General of the Zulus, Mr P H Torlage, a number of times, he said.

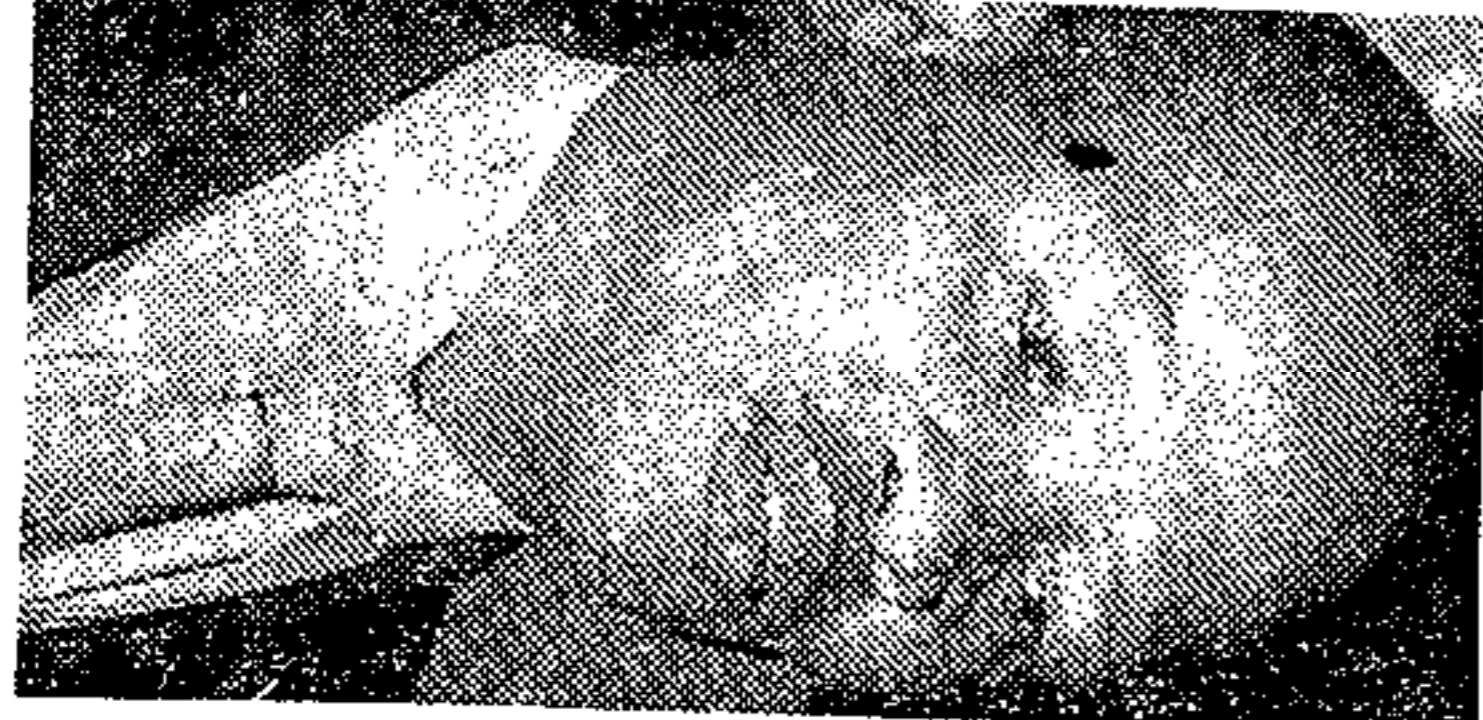
an escalation of violence, he said. Kwazulu had to borrow R7-million on a short-term loan to make ends meet last year, Chief Buthelezi revealed in his Budget speech.

It was now budgeting for a surplus of almost R4-million this year, Sapa reports. A total of R159 753 800 had been allocated for expenditure against anticipated revenue of R163 253 800.

Health and welfare received the lion's share with an allocation of over R63-million. The Department of Works and Roads was allocated an amount of R36-million, R8-million less than last year. The Department of Education and Culture gets almost R40-million, an increase of almost R8-million. Of this increase, 87 percent is for salaries of teachers and administrative staff.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi



Chief Kaiser Matanzima

21/4/78 DA 107

Gatsha: some detainees given false importance

ULUNDI — Some of the blacks detained during the crackdown last October were people of no consequence politically and were given a false importance by their "martyrdom", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said of his political opponents in the black consciousness movement: "I think the time has come for calling a spade a spade. These people are the enemies of black unity."

By concentrating their energies on attacks on his Inkatha movement they helped the only people with a stake in black disunity — "the white privileged minority."

After referring specifically to the banned Black People's Convention and the South African Students' Organisation, Chief Buthelezi said: "The Minister of Justice did a grave injustice in banning some of these rootless, rudderless organisations.

By banning them he martyred their leaders."

Denying that they had grass-roots support, Chief Buthelezi added: "We have in the past bent over backwards to patch up our relations for the sake of black unity. We are no longer prepared to do so."

Chief Buthelezi later turned to the question of ethnicity, accusing "certain circles" of propagating a sense of shame in people who recognised ethnic differences.

"Acknowledging the fact of our ethnic backgrounds does not make us less patriotic than those who would like to pretend that such ethnicity as history has created can be wished away."

Chief Buthelezi then read to the Assembly from an article in which he was rejected as a Zulu leader rather than a black leader.

"I consider it a privilege to have the support of five million people of Zulu extraction," he told the Assembly. "I cannot see that there is going to be

any change in which we are not participants."

The Zulus, he continued, were the most militant and the most broad-minded of the various black peoples of South Africa. — DDC.

Gatsha calls on UN ^{21/4/78} for SA peace meeting ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday called on the Security Council of the United Nations to convene a Southern African peace conference to work out a formula for peaceful coexistence.

He said such a conference should be the last offer to South Africa by the international community.

Making his policy speech in the Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said the recent general election in South Africa had shown most whites were not prepared to share power with blacks, even if it meant the destruction of all that white and black had built together.

He said both the left and right within the white community formed a "very anti-black alliance."

"However, it is vitally

necessary for blacks to build a platform on which to meet the white rulers and speak to them with one voice," he said.

Bridges which were being built between black groups were absolutely essential if whites were to take them seriously at the negotiating table.

It said much for the Indian and Coloured members of the Inkatha alliance that they refuse to be blinded by short-term advantages which could easily result in a black civil war.

"We offer the hand of reconciliation to our white countrymen and we want change through non-violence, in spite of the outbreak of violence even here in our midst." Only meaningful change of fundamentals could ward off an escalation of violence, he said.

He said economic sanctions would pale into in-

significance compared with the extent to which whites and blacks could hurt each other once all were convinced peaceful change could not take place.

"Our numbers are our biggest asset, which, if used on the basis of white dependence on black labour, would destroy overnight the economy of South Africa.

"We should be quite frank and make it clear it is not as if we are unaware of the options open to us. We will all suffer if such strategies ultimately remain the only alternative for those of us who are oppressed.

"One can only hope common sense will prevail before we are forced to consider such alternatives," Chief Buthelezi said. — SAPA.

Gatsha attacks false martyrdom, page 13.

Whites 'not

N M 21/4/78

107

cause' of

Black split

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Divisions within the Black community were not caused by White racist regimes, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in his policy speech here yesterday.

Delivering an address during the second reading of the KwaZulu Appropriations Act that lasted several hours, the chief ranged over many topics but returning to the urgent need for Black unity.

At the same time he proposed a United Nations-sponsored conference at which Blacks and Whites could "work out a formula for peaceful co-existence."

Defending the Black Alliance against Black and White critics Chief Buthelezi said it was essential that Blacks build a platform on which they could meet Whites in unity.

All was not well with the Black community but if "we expect Whites to take us seriously at the negotiating table" the division would have to be bridged.

Divide Blacks

He had, however, noticed a growing tendency in Black circles to inculcate shame of ethnic background.

"Acknowledging the fact of our different ethnic background does not make us less patriotic than those who would like to pretend that such ethnicity as history has created can be wished away."

The fact that Pretoria used ethnicity to

divide Blacks should not encourage Blacks to reject to their cultural heritage.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the schisms were not entirely the product of White policy.

There was no "apartheid to promote divisions in Angola and Zimbabwe. Today we find that even abroad our liberation movements are fragmented."

The recently-founded liberation movement was divided by political one-upmanship.

"That is why it is so imperative for us to provide such machinery as the alliance is trying to provide within the country."

While he did not criticise those who had chosen armed struggle he believed that those committed to non-violence should take political initiatives.

"We have seen in many southern countries that non-violent strategies can run coterminously with the armed struggle. I think our internal campaign is just as important as the external campaign."

He felt there had been too much caution shown by the Organisation for African Unity and by the United Nations in dealing with the internal liberation movement.

"I would like to hope that the Black Alliance will help to remove some of their problems vis a vis how to deal with the internal forces for change.

"It is essential for the Security Council to convene at some point a southern African treaty conference to enable us to work out a formula for peaceful co-existence.

"If White South Africa refused to participate we would all feel they had endorsed violence as the only method to bring about change."

Economic sanctions would pale into insignificance if compared with the extent to which the people of this country could hurt each other if they became convinced that peaceful change was impossible.

Buthelezi hits out at SASO, BPC leaders

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

ULUNDI. — Some of the blacks detained during the crackdown last October were people of no consequence politically and were given a false importance by their "martyrdom", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, said in Ulundi yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said of his political opponents in the black consciousness movements: "These people are the enemies of black unity."

By concentrating their energies on attacks on his Inkatha movement they helped the only people with a stake in black disunity — "the white privileged minority."

After referring to the banned Black People's Convention and the South African Student's Organisation, Chief Buthelezi said:

"The Minister of Justice

did a grave injustice in banning some of these rootless, rudderless organisations. By banning them he martyred their leaders."

They did not have grass-root support, he said.

Regarding his attitude to the black consciousness movement, he said: "We have in the past bent over backwards to patch up our relations for the sake of black unity. We are no longer prepared to do so."

Chief Buthelezi accused certain people of propagating a sense of shame in people who recognised ethnic differences.

"Acknowledging the fact of our ethnic backgrounds does not make us less patriotic than those who would like to pretend that such ethnicity as history has created can be wished away..."

Chief Buthelezi claimed the Zulus were the most militant and broad-minded of South Africa's black people.

Gatsha warns ^{22/4/78} ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ on Umzimkulu

ULUNDI — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in the Legislative Assembly here the homeland was having "a serious problem" at Umzimkulu because the people there were not Xhosas.

He said: "The chief of these people lives in KwaZulu and never, ever was the subject of anyone in Transkei."

A lot of people at Umzimkulu had KwaZulu citizenship certificates and were members of Inkatha. He had petitions and delegations from the Umzimkulu people who "hated being forced" to be Transkeians.

The Chief also said there had been no Transkei country before the whites "conquered the blacks." These people owed allegiance to the King of the Zulus and that had been the case for generations.

"I have attempted to

play this whole thing low key for nothing pleases the whites in general more than black-to-black confrontation. I have referred this matter to the Commissioner General of the Zulus more than once and Pretoria's response has been that this is Transkeian territory," the Chief said.

Chief Buthelezi said "Chaka territory" extended right to the Umzimkulu River, and KwaZulu had "not made a row about that" because if that dispute heated up between KwaZulu and the Transkei, it would "divert the black man's attention from his liberation struggle to futile self-destructive civil wars."

"This we will avoid at all costs and if any bloodshed ever results, that will be the responsibility of Pretoria, who have ignored the interests of our people in the matter," Chief Buthelezi said. — SAPA

Chief calls himself new 'king'

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Mtinkulu Langalibalele, head of the AmaHlubi tribe in the Bergville district, has declared himself a king and is petitioning Pretoria to make him independent of KwaZulu.

This was revealed in the Legislative Assembly in Ulundi yesterday in correspondence tabled by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Langalibalele, grandson of the man of the same name who was imprisoned by Theophilus Shepstone, recently married one of the daughters of King Sobhuza of Swaziland.

Last month the chief informed the local Regional Authority that he and his people would rather be linked with the Swazis with whom, he claims, the AmaHlubi have cultural ties.

Mr. D. K. Khumalo, one of Bergville's Legislative Assembly members, told the Mercury that the Ama-Hlubi were Zulu-speaking people who had originated in Zululand.

Norman Herd, the South African historian, has written that the tribe fled their home ground on the Buffalo River when they came into conflict with King Mpande over some cattle-stealing during the past century.

The tribe under the first Langalibalele sought asylum in Natal and was eventually ordered into a location in the Drakensberg foothills where they still live.

They have been, since Shaka's time, subjects of the Zulu king.

But Chief Langalibalele has told Pretoria that his tribe was inducted into the Zulu nation without regard to its wishes.

The chief, who was in Johannesburg yesterday, was not available for comment, but Mr. Khumalo said all the other tribes in the vast reserve near Bergville were opposed to his action.

Chief Buthelezi said he regarded the matter in a serious light. While several members of the Assembly were talking yesterday of suspending the chief, Chief Buthelezi has not committed himself. His Government will investigate the matter.

Meanwhile, another tribal leader, Chief Elifas Molife, has declared he owes no allegiance to KwaZulu.

Situated in the Nqutu district the Molifes are of Basotho extraction and were given the land in the area as a reward for helping the British during the Zulu War.

This is a dispute of long-standing and is still unresolved. Chief Molife, who claimed ties with Lesotho at one time, has now stated that his tribal area is an independent State.

22/4/78 Natal
Zulu tax

107

goes up
66 pc

African Affairs
Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthezi announced in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that KwaZulu income tax would be raised from R3 to R5 annually.

Mrs. Willel Yengwa, a member from Umlazi, felt Ulundi should arrange mobile tax collecting teams for KwaZulu because it was difficult for Zulus to pay taxes.

During the debate on the budget the African Bank was severely criticised by the member from Mpumalanga, Mr. D. V. Mkhize.

He told the House the KwaZulu Government had invested R25 000 in the bank and was the only homeland government to be involved in the bank.

Yet, he said, there were no branches of the bank in KwaZulu and he found it significant that the bank had been established in the newly independent Bophuthatswana and would soon have another branch in the Transkei.

(107)

2314178

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 23, 1978

KWAZULU FACES A SECESSION POSER IN THE BERG

The man who would be king

TRIBUNE REPORTER

CHIEF MTIMKULU Langaibalele of Estcourt a man who would be king.

He has declared himself Africa's newest monarch and is petitioning Pretoria to have his Amahlubi tribe made independent of Kwazulu.

If by some strange chance, South Africa agrees to his request, Chief Langaibalele's Kingdom would be situated in the Dlaycott area near Estcourt and would embrace land in the Giant's Castle area.

Details of the Chief's claims were revealed in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly this week in correspondence tabled by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The Kwazulu Government is to investigate Chief Langaibalele's claims which are being regarded seriously.

At his modest home at Bhekezulu, a small settle-

ment privately owned by the tribe about 20 km west of Estcourt, the chief confirmed his "UDI" move but would not elaborate.

But one of his tribesmen told the Sunday Tribune that in general the tribe was not very happy about the plan.

But he added that most of the tribesmen had been squeezed out of the adjacent land by white farmers and it was likely that they would do anything the chief wanted.

Chief Langaibalele, who recently married a daughter of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, is the grandson of the first Langaibalele who sought asylum in Natal and was imprisoned by Theophilus Shepstone during the last century.

The original Langaibalele and the Amahlubi tribe are said to have fled into Natal after

conflict with King Mapande in the Buffalo River area last century.

They were eventually ordered into the locations in which they still live and have been subjects of the Zulu monarch since the time of Shaka.

However, Chief Langaibalele has now claimed he would rather be linked with the Swazi people because the Amahlubi have cultural ties with them.

Chief Langaibalele is understood to have recently changed his name from Chief Hadebe in an attempt to back his claims to the monarchy.

A spokesman for the Department of Plural Relations yesterday said he had no knowledge of the Chief's claim.

"But I should imagine it would have to be dealt with by Kwazulu first," the official said.



Self-styled King Mtimkulu Langaibalele outside his draycott home

kwaZulu

budget

up R40-m

STAR

20/4/78

(107)

(12)

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — KwaZulu will have a budget of R159 753 000 for 1978/79, R40-million more than last year.

The extra is to provide for a health portfolio which was added to kwaZulu responsibilities last October.

However, during 1977/78 kwaZulu overspent by R10 977 160 and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi today read for the first time a kwaZulu Appropriation Act to provide for this sum.

The first resolution placed before the kwaZulu Assembly today rejected the partitioning of South Africa "by a government which represents only a minority of the South African population."

Lively debate is expected on a resolution that stock thieves should face a fine of R160 instead of the present R40 with the added fine of two head of large stock or 10 head of small stock.

Zulu ⁽¹⁾¹⁰⁷
boys ⁽²⁾²⁰⁰⁰
kill ARGUS
teacher 24/4/78

PRETORIA. — The Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Major General Dawid Kriel, announced here today that school-boys had killed a teacher and seriously wounded another at the St Augustine's High School in KwaZulu at about midnight last night.

He said about 200 boys attacked the school, situated between Nqutu and Dundee, with stones and other weapons and broke three doors and 60 windows.

They then attacked two teachers, Mr Godfrey Ndawo, 29, and Mr N. Kalithe, 30, with stones and knives, wounding them seriously. Mr Ndawo died in the Nqutu Hospital soon afterwards. Mr Kalithe is still in a serious condition.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, made a similar announcement in the Assembly in Ulundi today.

— Sapa.

ARGUS 24/12/78

KwaZulu politician shot dead in Soweto

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Mr
Lloyd Ndaba, 52, a contro-
versial figure in KwaZulu
politics, was shot dead in
Soweto last night.

He was shot by a group
of men who confronted
him outside his house in
Zone 10, Meadowlands, at
8 pm.

Colonel J P Visser, head
of the Soweto CID, said
today that six bullets were
fired into his body.

An employee of Mr
Ndaba said one of the
assailants stabbed him as
he lay on the ground.
Police attribute his death
to faction fighting.

OPPONENT

Mr Ndaba, who owns a
fish and chips shop in
Diepkloof near Baragwa-
nath Hospital, was a bitter
opponent of Chief Gatsha
Buthelezi.

He was once accused in
the KwaZulu Legislative
Assembly of having con-
nections with the Bureau
for State Security.

One of his dreams was
the establishment of a
Pretoria Vereeniging-
Witwatersrand republic.

The republic would
comprise all black town-
ships in these areas with
Soweto as the capital.
This idea has had sup-
port from leading Afrika-
ner academics.

Mr Ndaba, founder of
the Shaka's Spear political
party, was linked with a
plan about four years ago
to split KwaZulu into two
separate sections — north
and south of the Tugela
River.

African Affairs
Correspondent

N.M. 25/4/78

Asylum for Xhosas in KwaZulu suggested

107

(b) ULUNDI — The Legislative Assembly here was asked yesterday to consider a motion calling on KwaZulu to give asylum to Xhosas wishing to leave Transkei.

(c) Mr. S. Bulose, the former Deputy Speaker, was one of several members who attacked Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima for accepting independence and for making land demands in KwaZulu.

(d) Xhosa defectors should also be given land on which to settle, he said, and those living in areas incorporated in Natal should be welcomed as Zulus.

Mr. Rogers Ngcobo, of the Ndwedwe district, said Chief Matanzima "delights in being given a big loaf of bread while his people are getting nothing."

(e) He charged that the Pretoria type of independence "enhances the status of self-seeking individuals because they gain materially and otherwise."

Mr. Frank Mdlalose, the Minister of the Interior, said that in his bid for political respectability Chief Matanzima was attempting "to at-

tach Chief Buthelezi to the National Party policy by claiming that the Government wants to give East Griqualand to KwaZulu."

He felt that Chief Matanzima was becoming "an expert in this sort of adverse political propaganda."

Another speaker in the Assembly, KwaZulu's Minister of Health, Dr. Dennis Madide, attacked certain White "opinion-makers" and Black militants for dividing the African community.

He warned that these groups were attempting to set up a "pedocracy" — government by children."

Dr. Madide said that for

the past quarter of a century Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had dedicated himself to the fight against oppression and to the promotion of Black solidarity.

Yet the Black People's Convention and the South African Student Organisation and certain White journalists were calling him a Government stooge.

They did this, he said, because the chief was thwarting their efforts to achieve suzerainty.

These journalists felt that the older liberation movements were of no consequence — "These young people are all that matters."

Dr. Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior, also hit out at White "king-making" journalists, both foreign and indigenous, who were attempting to discredit the chief.

American writers had lumped Chief Buthelezi in with those people willing to serve within the confines of the apartheid policy.

They were deifying the young militants, and the New York Times, as an example, was clearly trying to anoint Steve Biko as the father of Black consciousness, while creating the impression in the minds of their readers that the chief was a conservative of peripheral importance.

"When one looks into history," said Dr. Mdlalose, "you find that in the 19th Century, when we first encountered Whites, we knew ourselves as Blacks."

"Chief Buthelezi's association with Black consciousness extend over three decades and his family's association with Black consciousness extends over more than a century."

Koste van ander dienste b.v. saad,

(f) Klere: artikels verskaf deur boer

Koste aan boer:

(g) Bonus (jaarliks)

(h) Geskenke (jaarliks: artikels

Koste aan boer

(i) Ontspanningsgeriewe verskaf:

Koste aan boer (jaarliks):

(j) Gesondheidsdienste:

Jaarlikse koste aan boer van: dokte

medis

vervo

ander

(j) Totale mediese koste

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

saesjinerie

ewe

Schools shut as girls join march

107

25/4/78

821

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — In a preliminary report on the riots at St Augustine's School, Nqutu, near Dundee, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Assembly today that students and teachers were calm, but it had been decided to close the school because girls were marching to the police station in sympathy with the boys.

A teacher, Mr Godfrey Ndawo (29) was stabbed to death and another, Mr N Kalithe (30) was injured in the riots on Sunday. Mr Kalithe was admitted to hospital with stab wounds.

The Zulu chief said while the reports were not yet complete, some of the complaints made were:

- "Apartheid" between boys and girls must be abolished.

- Better food and purified water should be provided.

- High school pupils should be able to inflict their own punishment.

Other complaints were that the hostels should have better accommodation, worthy of high school pupils, and that teachers should not constantly chaperone boys and girls when they were together.

Chief Buthelezi said this was a small selection of the complaints, "but I ask you whether these kind of complaints warrant the death of a breadwinner, as in the case of Mr Ndawo, and the critical injury of his colleague."

The trouble was started by a group of about 20 boys who apparently had complaints about discipline being too strict, and the divisions between male and female pupils.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Major-General Dawid Kriel, said the boys attacked prefects and then intimidated others into joining them.

The mob stoned the school and attacked two teachers with stones and knives.

RDM 25/4/78

Buthelezi rival slain in Soweto

Staff Reporter

MR LLOYD Ndaba, 52, once an arch-rival of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was shot dead in front of his Meadowlands home on Sunday evening.

Another shot dead on Sunday, Mr Maxwell Hlatshwayo, 35, died shortly after Mr Ndaba.

Colonel Tony Visser, chief of Soweto CID, said the killings were connected with Mafia-type Zulu

faction fights which have claimed three lives in Soweto this month.

A group of several men shot Mr Ndaba.

Mr Ndaba, who ran a fish and chip shop, was head of the Zulu National Party, which opposed Chief Buthelezi. Last year, he called for the establishment of a Black republic — the Republic of Pretoria, the Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle.

Collaborator? Opportunist? Chief Buthelezi replies to his critics

Inside Mail

LAURENCE: You have been condemned both here and abroad as a "collaborator." Would you comment?

CHIEF BUTHELEZI: The people who say so must first look at themselves. I don't think there is anyone in this country who has options about the imposition of the so-called system, whether they are black or white.

White people who are very sympathetic participate in the all-white parliament. I personally don't condemn them because I don't think they have any options if they want to serve in the promotion of a just society.

The people who say I am a collaborator — in what way are they not collaborators themselves? They live in ghettos like Soweto. Do they condemn me because I live in this rural ghetto which is KwaZulu, where my ancestors have always lived and where I have always lived?

I am not a product of the system of government which was imposed on black people. My leadership is not dependent on so-called homeland politics. I was involved in the leadership of the Zulu people 16 years before a homeland was imposed on the Zulu people.

To say I am a collaborator after I've served my people for 27 years in resisting Pretoria-style independence and the balkanisation of our country? We won 100% of the seats in the KwaZulu parliament on a manifesto rejecting homelands. I don't know what they expect me to do.

Your critics in the black consciousness movement have attacked you for working within "the system." What is your reaction?

I don't think they know what they are talking about. I think "working within the system" has become one of those clichés nobody thinks deeply about. No black man in this

Their venom is for me

Face to face



At his meeting in Soweto on April 9, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi centred an article by Patrick Laurence, of the Rand Daily Mail. The article had reflected some of the criticisms directed at Chief Buthelezi by the black consciousness movement.

LAURENCE (right) put those criticisms to CHIEF BUTHELEZI for his response in an interview at Ulundi. Man in the middle is Mr GIBSON THULA, a top Buthelezi aide.

And I didn't foist myself. I was requested by the (Luthuli) family and by the African National Congress to do it.

I don't think (Sobukwe's) stature was higher than that. I was not doing it for the sake of opportunism. I was merely asked to do it.

Inkatha has been described by your critics as a tribal or ethnic movement. What is your response? They will only see what they want to see and believe what they want to believe. On September 19, Mr Kruger spend almost three hours threatening Inkatha if it (continued to accept) all black ethnic groups. (He warned) there would be bloodshed, there would be another Blood River and so on.

country is not willy-nilly caught up in the system. Black people are educated in separate schools. The people who are most vociferous in talking about the Bantu Education system were themselves educated in the Bantu Education system and in universities run under apartheid policies.

trains to go to their homes for non-whites. They live in the locations. They have never tried to resist.

The black consciousness movement has been mothered by the South African Council of Churches. That is its hotbed. I speak as a churchman. The churches in this country cannot be said to be free of

blame. Even the church — I am speaking as an Anglican — is a white persona. The church as a structure has operated very much under the system.

There is no black in this country who doesn't hate the pass law system, but all of us carry a reference book, each and every one of us. And in each and every reference

book the ethnic grouping of each person is specifically mentioned.

Ethnic definition is something which black people resent. The black consciousness people accuse people like myself of using ethnicity. But ethnicity is forced on us. We — and they — have to carry it in our pockets.

Steve Biko described you in 1972 as the most dangerous of the Bantustan leaders. What is your response to that?

And I didn't foist myself. I was requested by the (Luthuli) family and by the African National Congress to do it.

I don't think (Sobukwe's) stature was higher than that. I was not doing it for the sake of opportunism. I was merely asked to do it.

Inkatha has been described by your critics as a tribal or ethnic movement. What is your response? They will only see what they want to see and believe what they want to believe. On September 19, Mr Kruger spend almost three hours threatening Inkatha if it (continued to accept) all black ethnic groups. (He warned) there would be bloodshed, there would be another Blood River and so on.

He has never gone that far in talking to them. I mean that's how seriously he takes Inkatha. He recalled King Dingane. I mean everyone knows the name Dingane — what pictures it conjures up in the hearts and minds of Afrikaners.

The whole conversation with Kruger — and my refusal in the conversation to make Inkatha accept only Zulus — speaks for itself.

But the Inkatha constitution restricts membership to Kwa-Zulu citizens?

The fact that we worded the constitution as we did was merely because in politics you have to do what is possible. When we talk about KwaZulu citizens in the constitution we do so deliberately — because no black is a foreigner in Kwa Zulu.

I don't discriminate against other black people, even as far as housing is concerned. We are all sons and daughters of Africa.

through some of his international friends.

The strange thing about it is that Mr Biko was Xhosa-speaking. But it is actually in the Transkei that the African birthright has been sold out. Mr Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei is also in the queue for that.

The black consciousness people come from those areas, but they concentrate all their venom on me — me who has clearly resisted Pretoria-type independence here.

They categorise me with the other homeland leaders. But the Zulus as a nation were not created by the homeland system. They should know their history better than that.

Transkei as one nation is the creation of Pretoria. Bophuthatswana as one nation is the creation of Pretoria.

These black consciousness people have no right to concentrate their attacks on black-on-black confrontation. I was the only person who went and stopped it.

They were not banned at the time, but they were completely powerless to stop the black-on-black confrontation. I was the only person who went and stopped it.

Pretoria. But the Zulus as a national group are not.

My position on the home base and on the tribal level as chief of my tribe were because of my presence. I left but he went on to say my attempted murder was the dawn of freedom.

It was Walter Sisulu, actually as Secretary-General of the African National Congress, and Chief Luthuli, speaking as president of the ANC, who said it was in the interests of the liberation struggle of the African people that I should take those positions.

They said I should take up those positions when I myself as a young fire-eater, wanted to abandon my wishes of Jimmy Kruger.

At the height of the Soweto unrest when some black people were attacking others, I went to Soweto against the wishes of Jimmy Kruger.

They were not banned at the time, but they were completely powerless to stop the black-on-black confrontation. I was the only person who went and stopped it.

They were not banned at the time, but they were completely powerless to stop the black-on-black confrontation. I was the only person who went and stopped it.

(cont)

I have sympathy with him because he was my brother. But in the field of politics, I think he was younger than myself. He was quite capable. But I don't think he knew what he was talking about. If he was asked to amplify what he was talking about, he would not have explained that statement.

I don't think black people in this country should judge me on cheap soapbox rhetoric, such as he was inclined to thrive on himself. I think they should judge me on my performance . . .

My first loyalty goes to my people, not just the Zulus but black people. It is just an accident of history that I am here in KwaZulu.

For the largest group of black people, the Zulus, I have managed to make a Minister of State, Dr. Connie Mulder, say that we will not be forced to accept independence. We have so decidedly rejected independence.

I think it is an accomplishment, which I can show people if they ask me what I have accomplished. While the framework (of apartheid) was imposed on my people, I have used the framework to ensure that my people are never forced to become foreigners in their own country.

The dangerous people as far as I am concerned are the people who connived with the system to the extent that our people in Transkei and BophuthaTswana have become foreigners in their own country.

I have done something practical, unlike Biko. I don't think it's good enough just to be articulate and to exude angry rhetoric — and to project oneself through international visitors as the only authentic voice of the black people.

I mean, I am not involved in a game of one-upmanship. I don't think I need to advertise myself as the authentic voice. I think my actions speak louder than words.

At your most recent meeting in Soweto you spoke of having information that the attack on you at Graaff-Reinet was planned by the BPC-Saso axis at Regina Mundi Cathedral. Will you elaborate?

I definitely will. I had people who were present and who informed me of what was discussed there. I happen to know that the same people who came to Graaff-Reinet from Soweto had a

They confirmed that by their utterances. First of all by Bishop Tutu himself, when he said my attempted murder was the dawn of the day of freedom. Then by so-called Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, chairman of the so-called Soweto Action Committee . . . when he called me the dog of the system.

So what more evidence is needed, apart from my information that they were responsible? They have not denied it either. Political thuggery is typical of the black consciousness group.

You see, even at the University (of Zululand) when, in 1976, I was given an honorary degree, it was Tom Manthata — who was, significantly, employed by the Council of Churches at the time and who was a member of the BPC — who went down and organised the throwing of stones at me.

Some people in the black consciousness movement have stated that you should not have attended Robert Sobukwe's funeral. They have described your attendance as "political opportunism". What is your reaction?

I think it is the biggest nonsense I've ever heard. My late brother Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe never regarded me as dirt although we differed in strategy. They know he did not mind being seen publicly with me.

I did not need to use his death to promote myself. While I respect what he did himself — he was martyred by the Nationalist Government (and) he suffered for our cause — I don't think I needed even a Sobukwe to build me up.

My leadership stands on its own merits, without Sobukwe or anyone else. I think this is a fact which many people in exile, even in his Pan-Africanist Congress, accept — they regarded my stature as such that my attendance at his funeral would be a tribute which Sobukwe deserved.

There was nothing which was going to rub off from Sobukwe's corpse onto me, with due respect to Sobukwe. It is the biggest nonsense to say my presence was opportunistic. They know I was asked to go.

I would not think, with due respect to Sobukwe, that in terms of performance on the ground he accomplished more than Chief Luthuli. At Luthuli's funeral, I gave the oration on behalf of black people of South Africa.

It is just because my critics believe what they want to believe, see what they want to see, if they don't see these things.

We in KwaZulu were the first organisation since the days of the ANC to show the national colours of the black people of this country. We regard those colours not only as KwaZulu colours, but the national colours of black people in South Africa. They emphasise our commitment to the black struggle.

Why does the Inkatha constitution stipulate that the Inkatha president should be the Chief Minister of KwaZulu?

That was merely copied from the Zambian constitution. The interference here in KwaZulu by the Department of Information and the Bureau of State Security was such that Inkatha deliberately did that. But it was merely a tactical move, which was temporary. All Inkatha members understand that.

In your policy speech to the Legislative Assembly, you attacked members of the black consciousness movement as the "enemies of black unity." You yourself, however, have attacked several black leaders, including Bishop Tutu, Ishmael Mkhabela, Tom Mathata and Chief Kaiser Matanzima. Are these attacks not destructive of black unity?

It is the biggest nonsense to ask me a question like that. I have been under attack from these people for many, many years, not just recently.

Chief Matanzima? I don't think I attacked him. I think I responded very responsibly (to Transkei land demands). I still expressed my affection and admiration for him as a black brother.

But he accused me of being a revolutionary long ago.

As far as the black consciousness movement is concerned — they decided to stage an international attack on me overseas through money they got from the University International Exchange Fund — which is a CIA fund.

I don't have those funds. But they have been doing this in a calculated way over a long period.

Steve Biko, their president: I have always spoken with affection about him, but it has been revealed since his death — in newspapers like the New York Times and through Canada — that he had a calculated plan to denigrate me. It was filtered

Zulus shut 26/4/78 00 (107) riot school

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Minister of Education, Mr J. Dlomo, announced here yesterday that St Augustine's High School near Dundee had been closed "until further notice" following student rampage there on Sunday night.

One teacher was stoned and stabbed to death and another injured when the students, most of them in their teens, ran amok at the school. School windows and doors were also damaged.

Mr Dlomo said the measure had been taken because girls at the school were on the point of marching to the local police station in sympathy with boys who were being questioned about the incident.

He added that a number of complaints had been received from the students, but the university authorities had had no time to investigate them.

— SAPA.

Pregnant girls

ruling upsets

Zulu students

Mercury Reporter

26/4/78

STUDENTS boycotted lectures at the University of Zululand near Empangeni yesterday and staged an early morning demonstration in protest against a decision to expel 41 pregnant students.

Although the campus was tense for a few hours, no incidents were reported after the Student Representative Council held an emergency meeting at 10 a.m. with the university's newly-appointed rector, Professor A.C. Nkabinde.

The District Commandant of Police in Zululand, Colonel J. Durand, said yesterday afternoon that the police were informed of the planned demonstration on Monday night, but no action was necessary.

Professor Nkabinde, who is the first Black rector at the university, declined to comment yesterday.

Circular

The decision to expel pregnant women was taken by the 13-man University Council on April 7 and announced in a circular dated April 10.

The circular, issued to students and staff, re-affirms an existing university regulation that unmarried pregnant students may not attend lectures or reside on campus.

On Monday evening the 400 female students who are registered at the university

held a meeting to discuss the council's decision, which was made during the April recess.

With the SRC they decided to hold another meeting at 5 a.m. the following day.

Most of the university's 1 000 students gathered in Freedom Square and began discussing their grievances.

Ultimatum

A group of about 100 marched to the administration building and stood outside chanting: "We want progress."

After the SRC met with Professor Nkabinde, the students were ordered to return to classes. In another circular, Professor Nkabinde said that students who did not attend lectures as from 10.50 a.m. today would be considered to have ceased to be students of the university and would have to leave the campus not later than 6 p.m.

Most students continued to mill around the campus, however, while others returned to their residences.

During the afternoon few students were seen on campus and no further incidents occurred.

x

D107
D107

Cape Times 26/4/78

Schoolboys questioned after teacher's death

PRETORIA. — Police detained most of the 200 schoolboys who went on the rampage at a Kwazulu school on Sunday night, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Major-General Dawid Kriel, said yesterday.

The boys, of the St Augustine's High School near Dundee, stoned and stabbed a teacher to death, wounded another and damaged the school buildings.

General Kriel said the boys were being questioned and some would be charged with murder and malicious damage to property.

Police yesterday investigated the incident, which is believed to have been sparked off by a

number of grievances. These include complaints about corporal punishment, the segregation of boys and girls and the hostels, and school hours.

The Kwazulu Minister of Education, Mr J Dlomo, said at Ulundi yesterday that St Augustine's would be closed until further notice.

Mr Dlomo said the measure had been taken because girls at the school were on the point of marching to the local police station in sympathy with boys who were being questioned.

He added that a number of complaints had been received from the pupils but the authorities had had no time to investigate them.

About 400 students of the University of Zululand met on the campus on Monday night and again yesterday morning to discuss the suspension of a pregnant student, General Dawid Kriel, said.

He said the students, most of them women, held a meeting on the campus's "freedom square" and afterwards asked to speak to the rector. The rector did not turn up, however, and the students dispersed in an orderly manner.

Yesterday morning they again gathered on the square but he did not know whether they had met the rector, General Kriel said. No incidents had been reported to him by late yesterday morning. — Sapa

RINA 26/4/78

Ngoya demo over suspended student

EMPANGENI. — Police were called to the University of Zululand at Ngoya yesterday after a "minor dispute" between students, a police spokesman said.

A group of students refused to attend lectures, he said.

Police left the premises after university authorities had warned the students that action would be taken against them unless they returned to their classes.

The spokesman reported no incidents and said all

was quiet.

In Pretoria, Major-General David Kriel, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, said about 400 students of the university met on the campus on Monday night and again yesterday morning to discuss the suspension of a pregnant student.

He said the students, most of them women, held a meeting on the campus' Freedom Square and afterwards asked to speak to the rector. The rector did

not turn up, however, and the students dispersed in an orderly manner, he said.

He said police had detained most of the 200 schoolboys at St Augustine's High School in Kwa-Zulu, who stoned and stabbed a teacher to death, wounded another and damaged the school buildings.

Gen Kriel said the boys were being questioned about the incident and some would later be charged with murder and malicious damage to property.

Police were still on the scene yesterday investigating the incident, believed to have been sparked off by a number of grievances. These include complaints about corporal punishment, the segregation of boys and girls at the hostels, and school hours. — Sapa.

Attack on BPC, Saso bannings

NM 27/4/78

107

11/11/78

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The Government's bannings of the Black People's Convention and Saso had merely driven these organisations underground said Mr. Simon Mthimkulu in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

Commenting on the attacks by young Black militants on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mr. Mthimkulu condemned the action by the Minister of Justice and pointed out that "banning was not the solution to our problem because these organisations had merely gone underground."

Their underground activity, he said, had been made manifest at the funeral of Robert Sobukwe, where the Chief had been insulted.

BPC membership consisted of a handful of political theorists who held an attraction for a number of adventure-seeking youths.

The organisation was funded by White people inside and outside the country and it had as a "godfather" Bishop Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, the organisation putting money into BPC.

These young people denounced Chief Buthelezi for working within the system but they lived in Black ghettos like Soweto, created by the system, and if they wanted to prove their sincerity they should leave these places.

Inkatha would not be intimidated by these young upstarts because its members kept their arms single in this area would mean mutual annihilation.

Township
women
'deprived
of rights'

W.N.M. 28/1/78 (10)
**'Campaign' by
Whites against
me,' says Chief**

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI — White township administrators were depriving African women of their rights by misinterpreting the law, a Durban attorney told the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Mr. Simon Mthinkulu said township managers who had interpreted the phrase "head of a family" to mean "a kraal head" were depriving women who qualified to be in the area of their right to obtain a house.

He said that according to the Natal Code of Bantu Law a woman was deemed to be a perpetual minor. This was not true because in terms of common law and the Bantu Administration Act an African woman could enter into a contract.

While this did not apply to married women it did apply to any spinster, widow or divorcee.

In terms of the law a woman could enter into a contract with the KwaZulu Department of the Interior for a house or to purchase a site. There was no need for her to be emancipated as claimed by White officials.

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi charged yesterday that the way certain Whites here and abroad were acting as "kingmakers" was a new form of colonialism.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly at the end of the debate on his policy speech he warned that the campaign of vilification against him by Black militants and White so-called liberals was not simply a personal matter.

He believed it was the result of collusion between White "kingmakers" and certain Black political groups "who would like to see themselves as the only political voice of Blacks in South Africa."

Turning to the attacks on him by the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Donald Woods, the Chief said that the Black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, should be allowed to rest in peace.

Whites like Mr. Woods were using Biko to undermine the Chief's credibility on the international scene.

"We will not hesitate to react to Steve Biko's statements against me now being disseminated since his death by people like Senator Dick

Clarke, of the United States."

The Chief raised growls of assent when he said that Zulus would use physical violence to defend themselves from those Black groups using violence against them.

"We will not hesitate to use all the might that we can command to defend ourselves."

He told the House he had decided that he would "go out to the African people to talk to them personally."

He would do this because he could no longer rely on what was being said about him by the media.

Boost for Zulus

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Black civil servants would be promoted as rapidly as possible to ensure a total loyalty to the KwaZulu Government, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frank Mdlalose, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

It was the policy of his department to have officials who owed their entire allegiance to his Government.

"However, at this stage we are still heavily dependent on seconded officials (from Pretoria) for financial and other reasons, a situation we consider very unhealthy."

Dr. Mdlalose said that at the same time he was perturbed by the number of Black officials who displayed a complete lack of responsibility towards their work and the nation.

He also warned that dishonesty and excessive drinking would not be tolerated.

CHECKERS KWAZULU (107)

Half-hearted? *FM 28/4/78*

The offer of shares in Checkers KwaZulu to Zulus was hardly another Ergo but, considering the novelty of the occasion, the response was not exactly thin.

On offer were 190 000 shares of R1 each. By the time the offer closed on February 15, some 206 applications for 47 275 shares had been finalised.

Another 44 applications for 6 325 shares have been pended owing to technicalities, expected to be resolved.

Other applications were received — in fact they are still coming in — which, for various reasons, did not qualify for allotment.

The company's trading operation is a R2m multi-market at Madadeni near Newcastle (*FM* November 18).

① 107
② 85

Answered 12 28 April 1978.
Question 13 Cols. 715 & 716

X Appointment of applicants for medical posts in medical service of kwaZulu government X

*13. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

- (1) Whether his approval is required for the appointment of applicants to medical posts in the medical service of the kwaZulu Government; if so, why;

APRIL 1978

- (2) whether any other authorities are required to approve such appointments, if so, what authorities;
- (3) what is the average time that elapses between the date of application and the date on which approval of an applicant is granted by him.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS:

- (1) No.
- (2) Yes. The kwaZulu Government Service and the Department of Health of the Republic of South Africa.
- (3) Falls away.

For written reply:

Council rules on press report

28/9/28 W
107

DURBAN — The chairman of the South African Press Council has dismissed a complaint against the Daily News arising from the newspaper's publication of an interview with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi on March 16.

Mr P. A. van der Merwe of Pinetown complained that the report incited feelings between the racial groups.

The article to which Mr Van der Merwe referred, was based on an interview with Chief Buthelezi in which he elaborated on certain statements he had made on a BBC television programme.

The Chief told the BBC that if Britain and the United States really sympathised with black liberation movements, they should be prepared to supply them with arms.

But he told the Daily News the question was hypothetical as there was not the remotest chance of this happening.

Defending the decision to publish the report, Mr Michael Green, Editor of the Daily News, told the Press Council:

"Buthelezi is one of the most prominent figures in South African public life and he was speaking on a matter of prime public interest."

The council chairman, Mr O. Galgut, agreed. "Chief Buthelezi is a prominent person and the leader of a homeland of considerable size, not only in area, but also in number of the population. He is also the head of an organisation known as Inkatha.

"When a man in his position makes statements, the public should know what the various leaders are saying. The issue is not whether readers will agree or disagree with what he is saying. The point is that it is necessary that the public should know what is going on," Mr Galgut said.

Mr Galgut said the article complained of was a report of what was said by Chief Buthelezi. It did not in any way deviate from his words.

In dismissing Mr Van der Merwe's complaint, he said: "I am, however, satisfied that if this matter was allowed to go to a hearing, the Press Council would find that the challenged article was not such as would incite racial enmity or strife." — SAPA.

7 dead in Transkei faction feud

3/4/79
103

UMTATA — Seven people were killed and two seriously injured in a faction fight involving two neighbouring villages 36 km from Lusikisiki on Friday.

The hour-long battle began in the early hours of the morning when more than 100 young men from Ntunzimbili village raided the village of Malengeni.

Most of the attackers were armed with assegais and knives, but a few had firearms.

Transkei police have arrested 165 men aged between 18 and 30 from both villages.

All the dead had stab wounds, but the two injured men admitted to St Elizabeth Hospital in

Lusikisiki had gunshot wounds.

A hospital spokesman said yesterday one of the men was in a serious condition and the condition of the other was satisfactory.

The feud between the villages apparently had been simmering for some weeks.

Residents said villagers from Malengeni taunted their neighbours at Ntunzimbili the day before the battle.

But the exact nature of the feud is still unclear.

A large squad of policemen from neighbouring areas were called in and police and the army throughout the country were placed on standby in case the fighting escalated.

Police spokesmen said all was quiet in the area after their swoop on all armed men who were arrested.

They said the fight was a purely domestic affair and had no connection with recent political developments.

The faction fight is the first in the area since 1975. Until 1975, faction fights, often involving deaths, were common in Bontoland.

But in co-operation with the chiefs, headmen and the residents, the police managed to stamp out the war-like practice.

The Commissioner of Police, Brig E. Cwele, at first denied any knowledge of a faction fight, but when the Daily Dispatch confronted him with the facts on the issue, he admitted there had been a fight between two villages. He denied it was a faction fight. — DDR.

3/4/79 (103)
Axed Minister

crosses floor

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Former
Cabinet Minister Chief
Jeremiah Moshesh defec-
ted to join the growing
opposition in Transkei's
National Assembly today.
Chief Moshesh was not
included in the new
Cabinet after being sacked
from a post as roving am-
bassador last month.

4478 03
Moshesh
crosses
floor

Werk

1. Nommer van p
2. Naam (eerste
3. Ouderdom
4. Geslag
5. Ras
- 6(a) Skooljare
- (b) Skool (naa
7. Soort werk
- Aan permanente v
8. Hoe lank op
- Aan toevallige/
- 9(a) Permanent
- (b) Jaarlikse
- (c) Jaarlikse
- (d) Bedrywig
- (e) Hoeveel k
10. Aan alle w
- (a) Werkure:

UMTATA — Transkei's former roving ambassador, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, who was axed from his post last month, took his seat in Parliament as an opposition member yesterday.

Chief Moshesh, who was Minister of Health in the Transkeian Government until independence, will sit in Parliament as an independent for the time being.

He said yesterday he could not reveal his political plans immediately but would talk to the press soon.

Chief Moshesh, a Sotho from the Maluti region, is the only non-Eastern Pondoland MP to cross the floor during the defection of 15 MPs from the ruling Transkei National Independence Party in the past two weeks of the parliamentary session.

As he is the senior chief from his region, political observers believe he is likely to be joined by other MPs from his area.

Chief Moshesh who gave up his parliamentary seat as roving ambassador was sworn into Parliament yesterday.

While the opposition are still tight lipped about their plans they are predicting more defections to their ranks from areas apart from Eastern Pondoland such as Fingoland and Tembuland. — DDR

erk het
leenlik:
 as
 die jaar
 laas gewerk

Maan-Vry	Begin	Uitskei	Pouse(s)
Sat.	"	"	"
Son.	"	"	"

- (b) Jaarlikse verlof deur boer betaal
 onbetaal
11. Kontantloon (weekliks)
12. Ander betaling (weekliks)
 - (a) Vleis: hoeveelheid
 prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)
 waarde aan boer
 waarde aan werker

Chief 'warned

Cabinet against

Miss Sigcau^{star}

Own Correspondent

4/4/78
103

UMTATA — A stunned National Assembly was told here today that the Transkeian Cabinet had been warned against "love associations" with the only woman Cabinet Minister, lest it lead to a scandal like the Profumo affair that rocked the British Government.

In an emotional address to the National Assembly, Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima broke his two-week-long silence over the continuing defection from his ruling party.

Chief Matanzima said that no sooner had he warned his Government in 1968 against having any "love associations" with their colleague Minister, Miss Stella Sigcau, than he discovered "Miss Stella's movement with another Minister."

Chief Matanzima said that it was his opposition to the "unsavoury association" which led to the unrest and defection now plaguing his Transkei National Independence Party.

PREGNANCY

"When it became clear to the general public that Miss Stella, an unmarried woman, was in an advanced stage of pregnancy, I advised her to resign from the Cabinet to avoid scandal."

Miss Sigcau's forced resignation from the Cabinet and the wide publicity given her pregnancy last year are believed to be the reasons for the Pondo-led breakaway from Chief Matanzima's party. Miss Sigcau is the daughter of the State President and Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland, Chief Botha Sigcau.

Chief Matanzima noted that according to the rules of public administration no unmarried woman can serve the State in any public capacity if she is pregnant.

We're not fertilising dams with fish. Sometimes

fish may be growing or they're not. You can't build it for soil water. You can't netting and

It's not just for netting and

Government's can either be

ate to him the size

partly by an

and in this area.

either applies to

ngs to the villagers.

ctors. One sector

ng from the

of Agriculture.

n which he explains

the fish are ca
However, we do

difficult to ne
sick. Dams ofte

control the fish
conservation and

an outlet for draini
a difference in size.

There is a big difference between a pond and a dam

Difference between a pond and a dam

Soil Conservation Section.

done by hand or it can be done by m
of pond, slope of pond, water suppl

engineer. The engineer draws up th
Design and construction is carried

good site and suggests the village
the Fisheries Section for assistanc

The other sector belongs to the vil
to see if the conditions are all ri

is planned. We have done a pilot p
purposes, and also a farm in Tshako

The government runs the hatchery in
is attached to the government and th

Today the fish ponds in Lesotho are
construction of fish ponds and going

It is responsible for all the fisher
The Fisheries Section of Lesotho is
Government and private sectors

TALK WITH MR BAR-DAVID, ADVISOR TO LESOTHO FISHERIES AT MASERU

Matanzima

5/4/78 Natal Mercury

warned of

'love link'

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday broke his silence over accusations that former Minister, Miss Stella Sigcau, was dismissed from the Cabinet and said he had warned his Cabinet in 1968 against a Profumo-type scandal.

In a statement in the National Assembly, Chief Matanzima said in fairness to all concerned he had decided to make a statement and to allow Miss Sigcau to make her own statement later.

Referring to what he called "the scandalous publication" about Miss Sigcau's pregnancy in the Press, he said when it became clear to the general public that she was in an advanced stage of pregnancy, he had advised her to resign to avoid a scandal.

He had warned the other Ministers when he formed his Cabinet in 1968 not to have any love associations with Miss Sigcau to avoid a scandal at Cabinet level similar to the Profumo scandal in Great Britain.

"No sooner did I make this warning when I discovered Miss Sigcau's movements with another Minister. I immediately warned the couple against this association," he said.

Hatred shown

This led to the pair's hatred of him which was demonstrated during the early stages of the current session.

"According to the rules of public administration no unmarried woman can serve the State in any public capacity if she is pregnant, as her pregnancy would be regarded as scandalous and against the principles of morality.

"I want to reiterate and state categorically that no unmarried woman can be allowed to serve in any public office, whether she be a princess or otherwise, if her pregnancy is discovered. This is a fundamental principle in the public service."

Later Miss Sigcau attempted to introduce a motion that would enable her to put forward her reply but Chief George Matanzima said she would have to get special permission.

Miss Sigcau had asked to be allowed to move her motion yesterday afternoon. The speaker put the matter to a vote and Miss Sigcau's motion was defeated. — (Sapa.)

Grounded

103
**Colour
 no bar
 to sex
 in Kei**

at more than about 30% success
 attaining a successful spawning;
 tary extract from ordinary
 for instance. We get them to
 rivers in America. These are
 ide their natural habitat.

their range is from 0°C to
 up to Underberg because these
 or weed control purposes.
 to use these for experimental
 year and now we've reared about
 carp from Malaya in 1967. We
 e're going to get some of those

genus.
 in China. It's the same
 European fish whereas the grass
 It is not the same species

sh for relatively small extra
 e easiest crops to grow. The
 These are the areas which are
 that the areas which are most
 results than you can from, say,
 at that has to be managed. If
 it grows. It's difficult to
 armers in Natal that fish is
 s for the time when this comes
 freshwater fish for food pro-

UMTATA — Prostitution
 will be banned, but sex
 across the colour line
 made legal when a Bill
 read for a second time in
 Transkei's Parliament
 yesterday becomes law.

The Prohibition of
 Prostitution and Related
 Activities Bill was read by
 the Minister of Justice,
 Chief George Matanzima.
 Intercourse for financial
 gain was not only out-
 rageous, but totally
 foreign to Transkeian
 traditional morals, Chief
 George said.

"As I have already in-
 dicated, the provisions
 which prohibit inter-
 course purely on the basis
 of colour or race have
 been dropped in this Bill.

"It is the Government's
 view that the question of a
 genuine love between two
 persons of the opposite
 sex is purely a personal
 matter, and the State has
 no right to interfere in
 private matters of this
 nature," he said.

Mr H. M. Kentane, who
 supported the Bill, said if
 the moral standard of the
 women folk should fall it
 would be the downfall of
 the nation.

But Mr. Nathan Jafta, an
 Opposition member from
 Qumbu, who supported
 the Bill, said he doubted if
 it could be applied
 successfully.

"When the opposite sexes
 seek each other, it
 becomes impossible to
 control that urge. This is a
 world-wide affair," he
 said.

Replying to the House,
 Chief George said he
 agreed with Mr Jafta that
 such legislation might be
 difficult to enforce. "But
 we must show our objec-
 tion to the practice by in-
 troducing a law." —DDR.

with their spaw
 Mr Pruginin say
 carp. There are
 spawn by intram
 big, slow-flowi
 They have been
 Grass carp spaw

32°C.
 fish will take
 We're selecting
 work now, stock
 4 000 to big fi
 got the first b
 too from Israel
 The silver carp

family as the c
 carp is a fish
 as the common c
 We've got grass
 Grass carp and

profit.
 farmer is not ke
 utilised for sug
 suitable for til
 cattle. The tro
 you do it proper
 get through to
 just something y
 about. There is
 duction but at
 There's not a big demand yet in Natal

Demand for fish production in Natal

Excerpts from a discussion with Tom Pike of Natal Parks Board

NATAL

(103) 5/4/78 DA

Kaiser: why I sacked Sigcau

UMTATA — Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, told his Parliament yesterday he had warned his Cabinet about the dangers of a Profumo-type scandal if his Ministers had love associations with former Interior Minister, Miss Stella Sigcau.

Chief Matanzima delivered a scathing personal attack on Miss Sigcau to a shocked House, accusing Miss Sigcau of having "an unsavoury association" with another Cabinet Minister.

Shaking with anger, Chief Matanzima said he had advised Miss Sigcau to resign from the Cabinet when she fell pregnant.

Miss Sigcau, who was furious about the attack, asked for a chance to reply as "my name is going to be in the papers." A vote was taken in the House, and Miss Sigcau was prevented from replying, but was told she would have a chance to reply when the Prime Minister's departmental vote came up.

"Several of you read the scandalous publication about Miss Stella Sigcau's pregnancy in the press. It

is not necessary for me to quote from these reports, as Miss Sigcau has not denied them. It is common cause she gave birth to a male child named Jeremiah," said Chief Matanzima.

When, in 1968, Miss Sigcau was elected to the Cabinet, Chief Matanzima said he told the Cabinet not to have love associations with Miss Sigcau.

"Such an affair would be a scandal at Cabinet level, similar to the Profumo scandal in Great Britain. No sooner did I make this warning, then I discovered Miss Sigcau's movements with another Minister.

"I immediately warned the couple against this association, and then in 1973 they asserted my objection to the unsavoury association which, I submitted, would lead to their hatred of me — and indeed this hatred has developed.

He was referring to the breakaway of Miss Sigcau, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, and MPs from Eastern Pondoland, from the ruling Transkei National Independence Party. —
DDR.

Vraag

Wat doen u gewoon

Bespreek u die pro
ander plase?

Het u al ooit ged
spaan om iets te

Man toevallige en kont

1. Gaan u probeer om
Waarom/Waarom nie?

SA denies Lesotho border claim

103

5/4/78

los?

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The South African Government has formally denied blockading border posts between Lesotho and Transkei.

In a note to the United Nations last month, Lesotho claimed that South Africa had closed the country's south eastern borders. Lesotho asked for international assistance to make up economic losses, and urged the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to send an observer team to investigate.

Mr J A Eksteen, head of South Africa's UN mission, has passed to Dr Waldheim a formal denial by Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

ACCESS

Mr Botha said the posts referred to did not affect traffic between Lesotho and South Africa, and the South African Government had no jurisdiction over Transkei. An observer mission, he said, would probably find that the posts were not blockaded.

Lesotho's access to the sea had always been through its borders with South Africa and not through Transkei. There had been no interference with the movement of goods along the routes through South Africa.

Mr Botha said: "South Africa welcomes international and domestic efforts to develop the economies of all developing countries and especially the economy of Lesotho."

South Africa is, however, opposed to any effort to secure such assistance being linked to unfounded statements and assertions vilifying South Africa.

op die plaas of op

werkers saam te

om of nie?

to establish itself on the fish pond which



Transkei Airways' Beech King Air passenger aircraft on one of its flights.

TAC flying high with expanding services

Transkei Airways Corporation (TAC) the Umtata-based airline and Africa's youngest national carrier, has just completed its first official year of operations.

The prestige magazine "World Airnews", recently described TAC as "having achieved an operational efficiency which is the envy of many of Africa's larger operators."

In the 12 months just ended, the airline has carried in excess of 5 000 passengers and is currently flying with an occupancy rate of around 70 per cent (50 to 60 per cent is considered good in the air transport business). It is expected that this will grow to nearly 8 000 persons for the year to March 1979, according to managing director Maurice Pike.

Instead of setting up with large aircraft and risking big financial losses, the airline decided to start, in February last year, with 11 seat Beechcraft King — an aircraft, operating 12 flights weekly between Umtata and Johannesburg.

In the first three weeks the airline carried 252 passengers and by the beginning of December it was decided to increase the number of services to twenty thus offering the

public a total of 220 seats weekly.

Who uses the service? According to Mr Pike the larger proportion are businessmen commuting in connection with TDC industrial and other projects and development generally in Transkei. He claims that for each return passenger using the service there is a saving of R64 in motoring costs, hotel and incidental expenses and personal time.

"In times of tough business conditions, the more valuable becomes the key man's time and so the more of that you can save the better — the cost of the ticket fades into the background, it's rather like having an expensive piece of equipment unproductive because your vital spare part is on the ground somewhere — travelling."

What of the future? "Airfreight is one of the

world's fastest-growing industries today, and we expect to see more and more "goods in a hurry" on the route Johannesburg — Umtata, while passenger traffic could well double every year — say 16 000 as a conservative estimate of 1980." 1. TAC has an understanding and is in association with SAA. 2. Car hire facility at Umtata has proved of great assistance to the business commuter.

This in this tank is a water weed the technical name of which is Daphnia. It has a very tiny leaf and it multiplies very fast. where you've got this kind of weed.

Lemna

2. Invest
Understand
marginal e
What force
is likely
autonomous
propensity

3. Governm
Autonomous
size of T.

4. Net Exp
Autonomously
to import (M

F. FISCAL POLIC

Samuelson an
Understand th
and their eff
or inflationa

to unity (und
that Fiscal P

essential to s
The modern vie
is necessary t
promote growth
are part of the

Price Level det

The income-expe
paid little att

follows : when
pressure on pri

However the actu
but on availabil

prise. With id
level and greate

competition the
on employment an

drops in prices
tries where comp

ments) substanti



Chief Matanzima

Miss Sigcau

Cape Times

5/4/78

Matanzima tells of 'Profumo-type' cabinet scare

103

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday broke his silence over accusations that former minister Miss Stella Sigcau was dismissed from the Cabinet and said he had warned his Cabinet in 1968 against a Profumo-type scandal.

In a statement in the National Assembly, Chief Matanzima said in fairness to all concerned, he had decided to make a statement and to allow Miss Sigcau to make her own statement later.

Referring to what he called "the scandalous publication" about Miss Sigcau's pregnancy in the press, he said when it became clear to the general public that she was in an advanced stage of pregnancy, he had advised her to resign to avoid a scandal.

Profumo

He had warned the other ministers when he formed his Cabinet in 1968 not to have any love associations with Miss Sigcau to avoid a scandal at cabinet level similar to the Profumo scandal in Great Britain.

"No sooner did I make this warning than I discovered Miss Stella's movements with another minister. I immediately warned the couple against this association," he said.

This led to the pair's hatred of him which was demonstrated during the early stages of the current session. "According to the rules of public administration, no unmarried woman can serve the state in any public capacity if she is pregnant, as her pregnancy would be regarded as scandalous and against the principles of morality."

Several female teachers, who had been dismissed by Miss Sigcau for falling pregnant had asked: "Why is the government not dismissing Miss Stella, who like us, is now pregnant?"

"A person like Miss Stella should have been thankful to me for having been discreet, patient and gentle with her, for not exposing the scandal which she found easy to expose.

"I want to reiterate and state categorically that no unmarried woman can be allowed to serve in any public office whether she be a princess or otherwise, if her pregnancy is discovered. This is a fundamental principle in the public service.

"I hope the position of the honourable member across the floor is now clear and she is advised to stop campaigning against the government and embarking on a character assassination of the prime minister as the government party will go to Eastern Pondoland and tell the Eastern Pondos about her.

"There is nothing wrong with the formation of an opposition party provided it is based on difference of basic political principles and not on individual hatred and subversion. Honourable members across the floor are warned to guard against subversion as this will not be tolerated by the government" Chief Matanzima said.

Reply ready

After the Prime Minister had read his statement, the Speaker told the assembly that there would be no need to debate Chief Matanzima's statement as an opportunity would be available during the debate on the Prime Minister's vote.

Speaking from her seat, Miss Sigcau said she already had a reply ready and should be given a chance to present the true state of affairs.

"My name will be in the papers tomorrow, I have got to reply. My reply is ready," she said.

When the Speaker refused again, she said it was unfair. Later she attempted to introduce a motion that would enable her to put forward her reply, but Chief George Matanzima rose to object, saying she would have to get special permission for her motion to be discussed ahead of other motions.

Miss Sigcau had asked to be allowed to move her motion this afternoon. "If there is democracy in Transkei I am sure members of this house will be interested to hear from me," she said.

The Speaker put the matter to a vote and Miss Sigcau's motion was defeated. — Sapa

the concept of the
the Rate of interest
the investment function
shown to be both
Y. Concept of Marginal

- not limited to

tions marginal propensity

vant chapters in

icits and surpluses,
move deflationary

and why it is equal
eorists have shown

tax changes) was
yment without inflation.

and Monetary policy
mic activity and to

ontrol of the money
erprise economy.

ward fiscal policy and
al the thinking ran as

e W > J, downward

W/J (S/I) relationship

ket power of enter-
ittle effect on price

greater the
d with little effect

ere will be sharp

. But in indus-
and monopoly ele-

severe contractions

Thornhill typhoid under control

EAST LONDON — The typhoid outbreak at Thornhill, which has taken three lives so far, is now under control according to the Secretary for Health in the Ciskei, Dr J. Klopper.

"We have immunised more than 10 000 people with both their first and second doses and I think we have now contained

the outbreak. Certainly we are over the worst."

Dr Klopper said the anti-typhoid inoculations only seemed to last for about six months which was why the people at the Thornhill resettlement camp near Queenstown had to be inoculated again this year.

"We are now beginning

to see the effects of the inoculation campaign and the colder weather should help to keep the typhoid down.

"Doctors in the area have told me the typhoid admissions have not increased and people are being discharged regularly, so I think we are over the top of it."

Dr Klopper said typhoid was endemic in South Africa and was caused through the lack of sanitation, water pollution and flies.

"We have tested the water and found it was pure. More pit latrines are now being built and we are inoculating everyone we can," Dr Klopper said.
— DDR.

RDM 10/4/78

All's quiet in the eye of the storm

103

By TREVOR BISSEKER

KOKSTAD. — Kokstad's 2 000 citizens are not yet preparing to defend the East Griqualand capital against Pondo hordes, despite Transkei's war threats.

Their main concern yesterday was fighting off a siege by newsmen and television crews, demanding their views on Transkei's cutting of diplomatic links with South Africa over

East Griqualand's incorporation into Natal.

Most seemed to believe that Chief Kaiser Matanzima's move is not about East Griqualand at all.

"It's a political ruse to gain international recognition," said Mr John Vos, an estate agent. "I don't think it will affect our business relationship with Transkei at all."

Mr Peter Miller, secretary of the East Griqualand Farmers Union and the

regional development association, said: "The only way Chief Matanzima can get international recognition is to join the anti-South Africa club and that's what he has done."

"We in East Griqualand firmly believe the South African Government cannot give in to his claims for this area, because he would not stop there. He wants everything between the Umzimkulu River and the Fish."

Chief's no to bridge over the River Kei

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has declined an invitation by the East London municipality to attend the official opening of the new Buffalo River bridge on Saturday.

Chief Matanzima said the occasion was not auspicious enough to warrant

his attendance as Prime Minister. It is not believed to have any connection with the cutting of diplomatic ties with South Africa.

The bridge will be officially opened by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe has accepted an invitation to the opening.

Meanwhile, it was business as usual and much of it from Transkei. There was no evidence of tension, and the only patrols along the Umzimhlava River, which circles the town, are trout fishermen.

But in Transkei yesterday, the Minister of Education, Mr S W Mbang, told the National Assembly a stage had been reached in Southern Africa where all the Black forces were converging towards a common goal.

He said there was consternation and fear among the whites of South Africa because they had not heeded the lessons of Kenya during the Mau Mau era, of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe, reports Sapa.

Skei high motion

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government is to be asked to encourage dagga growing in Transkei in terms of a motion tabled in the National Assembly in Umtata yesterday by Mr N P Nkosi, an independent member from Mqanduli.

Another motion, by the Rev H Kentane of Butterworth, wants all white and coloured schools in Transkei to be brought under the control of the Transkei Department of Education so they can become multi-racial. — Sapa.

"We will wage a war in a more unexpected way than South Africa anticipates," he said.

RDM 10/4/78

Chief Kaiser defends slaughter allegation ⁽¹⁰³⁾

By PATRICK LAURENCE and STEVE KGAME

THE Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday defended a statement which the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster has described as a lie.

In his statement announcing the severing of diplomatic ties with South Africa, Chief Matanzima told the Transkei National Assembly of the alleged "slaughter of millions of blacks" by the SA Government.

The alleged killings were

made in the process of enforcing "obnoxious apartheid laws," Chief Matanzima said.

In his response in the Assembly on Tuesday, Mr Vorster said: "This statement is a lie as the Prime Minister of Transkei knows. I don't think even the Cubans will believe this lie that he has sent out to the world."

In his first response to Mr Vorster's statement, Chief Matanzima asked yesterday: "What about the shooting at Sharpeville? What about the

shootings at Langa? What about the people who died on March 21, 1960?"

Chief Matanzima then referred to blacks who had lost their lives during the disturbances which swept through black townships after the June 16, 1976, clash between students and police in Soweto.

"What about all the people who died because of laws which applied to blacks only. If you add up all the people who have

● TO PAGE 2

It's not a lie — Kaiser

● FROM PAGE ONE

died since 1910 because of these laws, it comes to more than a million."

The Sharpeville shootings accounted for the deaths of 69 blacks during the anti-pass protest organised by the now banned Pan Africanist Congress in 1960.

Until the outbreak of unrest in June 1976, South African history since the formation of Union in 1910 has been marked by about 30 violent clashes between police and black crowds. About 500 blacks died in these clashes.

According to figures collated by the Institute of Race Relations, 618 blacks died in the period June 16 to December 31, 1976, during disturbances in black townships.

No official figures have been released by the police on the number of people who died during the 1976 unrest, but police statements emphasised that not all people who died violently in the disturbances died as a result of police action.

Reacting to a newspaper report quoting Government sources as saying that he would have to personally travel to Cape Town and apologise to Mr Vorster before diplomatic ties would be restored, Chief Matanzima said: "I will never do that."

● See Editorial, Page 10

Scepticism Over Reasons for Diplomatic Break

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The Transkei's sudden decision to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa — and the way it came to world attention — is puzzling British observers.

Most are frankly sceptical of the official Transkeian reason for the break — the dispute with South Africa over territory — and are convinced that it is a ploy to gain world recognition.

Mr John Osman, the BBC's Diplomatic Correspondent, in a radio comment on the row, said the answer to the question of whether the Transkei would get recognition depended on the extent of

the South African reaction. "Obviously, the South Africans, on a purely diplomatic level, would appear to have had a defeat by the Transkeians saying to them — their benefactors

and givers of independence — 'we no longer want you.' "However, the real question is what are the realities of the links? Will the South African commander of the Transkeian

army remain training the Transkeian defence forces? "Will the South Africans continue to pour money to keep the Transkei going? It's possible that the Transkei has

taken this step because countries outside, people outside, may already have decided to support them if they make this break. "But, there is certainly no evidence of this."

Mr Osman said if it did seem a "bit curious" the way it had all emerged. "Is it some deep Matanziman plot hatched up by Kaiser Matanzima and Mr Vorster to try and

fool the world? I don't know. It may be genuine. The real point is that the world suspects Matanzima. "They suspect that he has sold out to South Africa and apartheid. He's

always vigorously denied it. He probably hopes by a severance he can prove that he is independent. Whether the world will accept this or not, I don't know."

D REPORTS

talk with Mr Bar David of Lesotho fisheries at 7
 aseru; Government and private sectors; Difference between a pond and a dam; Three year establishment programme; Fisheries committees; Involvement of the villages; Small units; Finance; Acceptability of fish; Carp trout rotation; Water conditions; Pond construction - soil; Tshakolo project; Productivities. intensive culture; Economics. 16

market; Tilapia; Hectorspruit; Market; Transport costs; Breeding problems; Oxygenation; Draining; growing season; Ducks; Meaties as feed; Predators; Tilapia. 16

discussion with Tom Pike of Natal Parks Board; demand for fish production in Natal; Grass carp and silver carp; Carp; Tilapia in Kipoor dam; growth of Tilapia mossambica; Feeding habits of Tilapia mossambica; All male hybridisation of Tilapia; Potential of Tilapia; Discussion with Abel Phelps at Pietermaritzburg - First class protein; Eggs; Lemna; Wastes; Comfrey; fish pellets. 22

discussion with Mr Paul Colvin at Valley Trust - Tilapia management; Draining ponds; Draining problems; Sorting out the fish; Ecological tilapia system. 25

fish exploitation in Caprivi and Owambo by Ben van der Waal. 27

review of fish exploitation by Dr Ben van der Waal. 33

CONTENTS

The defection by 16 MPs from the Government in Transkei's parliament in recent weeks has dealt a heavy blow to the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

But the growing opposition is still far from seriously threatening the Matanzima Government. For the first time since 1968, they have opened the first real crack in Prime Minister Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's ramparts.

Rumours of a rift in the TNIP have been circulating for some weeks. But its timing less than a week after Parliament opened on March 15 clearly caught the Government on the wrong foot. A few moments before six Eastern Pondoland MPs, including former Interior Minister Miss Stella Sigcau, announced their defection, Deputy Prime Minister and chairman of TNIP Chief George Matanzima warned the Daily Dispatch for predicting this split and said: "If there is a split in the TNIP they are living in a fool's paradise."

There are now 22 Opposition members in the 150-seat National Assembly. All but three are independents. The three belong to fiery Opposition Leader Cromwell Diko's Transkei Peoples' Freedom Party. Of the 16 who defected from TNIP this year, 15 are from Eastern Pondoland and

PETER KENNY, Umtata, explains why Prime Minister Matanzima's party is in trouble

Behind Transkei's political split

one, former roving Ambassador Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, is from the Sotho-speaking area of Mafuti. Mr Diko is also from Eastern Pondoland.

Some Government members have tended to dismiss the split as a family fight between the Sigcaus and the Matanzimas — two powerful families who have been political allies since the early sixties.

As the crossings to the opposition, which have occurred almost daily in drabs and drabs since they started, continue the question on every Transkeian's lips are: Why the split? When will they form a party? Who will be the leader?

The initial silence with which the Government greeted the defection was, said some members, symbolic of their contempt for what they regarded as an insignificant tribal schism.

But the attack in Parliament last week on Miss Sigcau by Prime Minister Matanzima showed he is finding the new political dispensation uncomfortable. Chief Matanzima said Miss Sigcau was dismissed from her Cabinet post last November for the

"scandalous" deed of falling pregnant as a widowed but unmarried Minister.

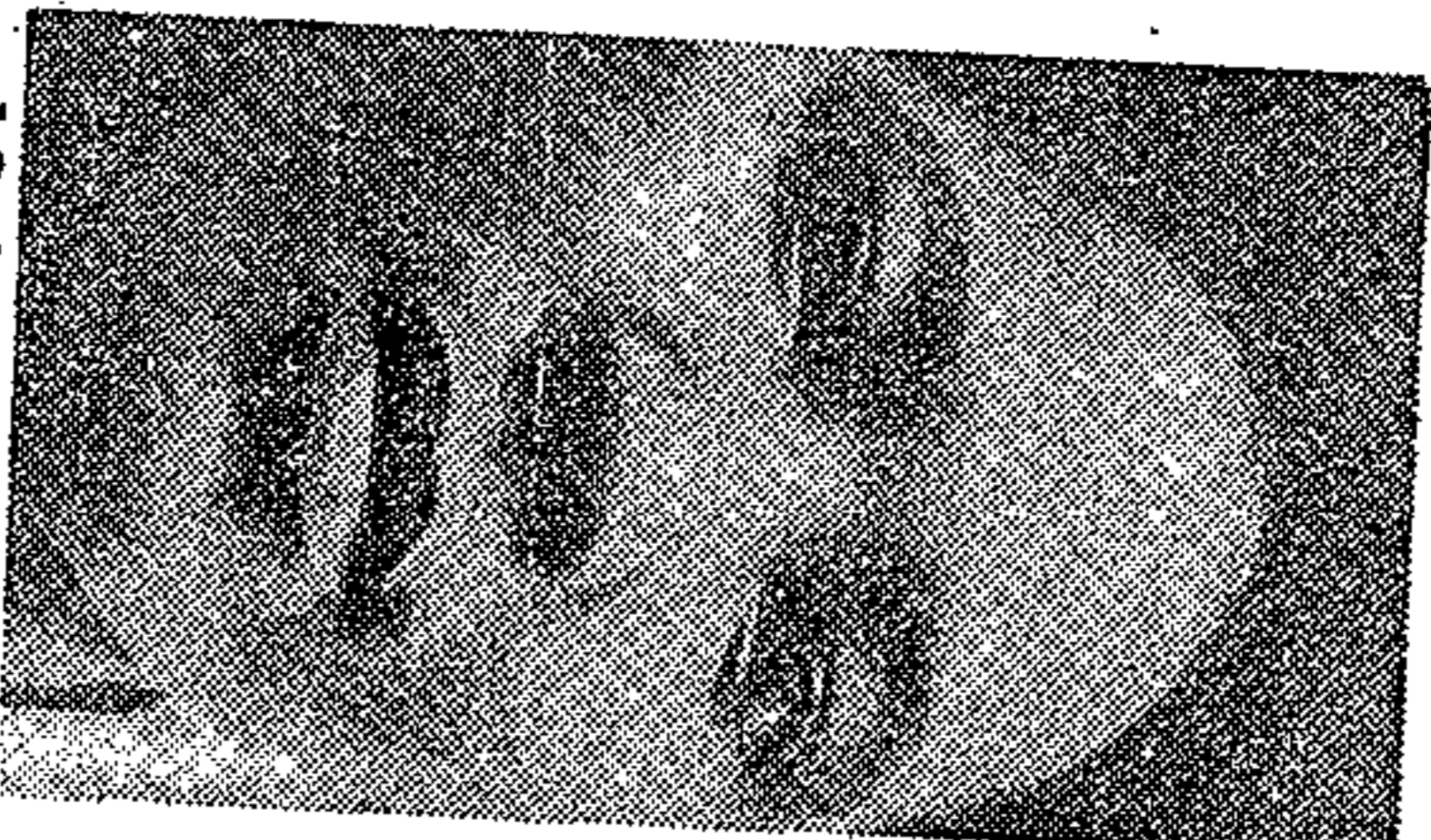
Chief Matanzima told his stunned Parliament he was giving the reasons for Miss Sigcau's axing in response to a request from Mr Diko who was originally sent out of the House and forced to withdraw his remark after asking why Miss Sigcau was "dismissed".

The Transkeian Prime Minister, who obviously wants to destroy all Miss Sigcau's credibility before she challenges his power again, made no mention of Miss Sigcau's abilities or inabilities or of political disagreement during his verbal assault.

Miss Sigcau showed her anger in the House when she was refused permission to reply to the personal attack in which she was accused of having an "unsavoury relationship" with another Cabinet Minister and causing a Profumo-type scandal. But when asked for comment she remained unruffled saying she was not embarrassed as her birth to a son called Jeremiah had received prominence in the press. Otherwise she was keeping her lips sealed to reply during the



Kaiser Matanzima and Stella Sigcau



Prime Minister's departmental vote as the House agreed.

To equate Miss Sigcau's affair with that of Profumo is both incorrect and prudish. Unlike former British War Minister John Profumo, Miss Sigcau was not having an affair with a prostitute who could have passed on secrets or been blackmailed because of another affair with a Russian spy. There is no stigma attached to an

ficial statement giving clear reasons. They say they will reveal all soon. They are shy of revealing their political manoeuvres as they feel press speculation of would-be recruits would incur the wrath of TNIP leaders.

Ironically some members of the Government have gone so far as saying the Daily Dispatch is fanning Opposition flames and that predicting more defections incites more members to cross — certainly not the remarks of confident politicians.

Opposition members are also afraid Chief Matanzima might use strong-arm tactics as he has in the past on Democratic Party leader Hector Ncozazi, when he has criticised the Government strongly and been quoted in the press.

The Eastern Pondoland group are obviously upset at the lack of development in their backward area which has made slow trek into 20th century. Being a rural community often resistant to change, they are disenchanted with the stock taxes imposed last year which are heavy going on poor subsistence farmers. Some people feel the Government should

rather embark on an education programme as simple people cannot interpret a tax burden as an incentive to increase stock quality and cull.

But the political reasons for the breakaway seem to be displeasure with the Government's stance on its stand against apartheid. In certain spheres they feel the Government has the ear of Pretoria too close. But they will have to come up with a workable plan to make Transkei more independent of South Africa if they hope to use that as a political platform.

If the Opposition recruits MPs from other areas such as Fingoland, Tembuland and the Sotho-speaking area of Mafuti, they will pose a serious challenge to the Government. There are rumblings from these areas and TNIP has a number of MPs who have defected from the Opposition when they saw independence as a foregone conclusion after TNIP adopted the non-racial policy of their opponents shortly before independence.

A new factor in the Opposition is that for the

first time Chief Matanzima is without Eastern Pondoland support — the support that gave him a narrow victory in the Transkeian leadership battle in 1963. Chief Matanzima has also relied heavily on the 75 nominated chiefs for his power and majority in Parliament. In the breakaway Pondo group there are more chiefs than elected MPs.

The three main contenders for leadership of a new party are: Miss Sigcau: As daughter of the President Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, she is strong-willed and has experience in Government and was considered a capable minister.

Jeremiah Moshesh: He is the only Sotho in the Opposition but is a close ally of Miss Sigcau's and is a good organiser. He was regarded as an efficient Minister of Health until October 1976.

Mr Caledon Mdar: As a Democratic Party MP until 1976, he has experience to match his ability for clear no-nonsense speaking. But whoever emerges as leader will have to be very astute if they are to beat Chief Matanzima in the game of politics. Even if the variables have changed and he cannot rely on his traditional support, Chief Matanzima is tough and wily, especially when he is in a corner.

20/30

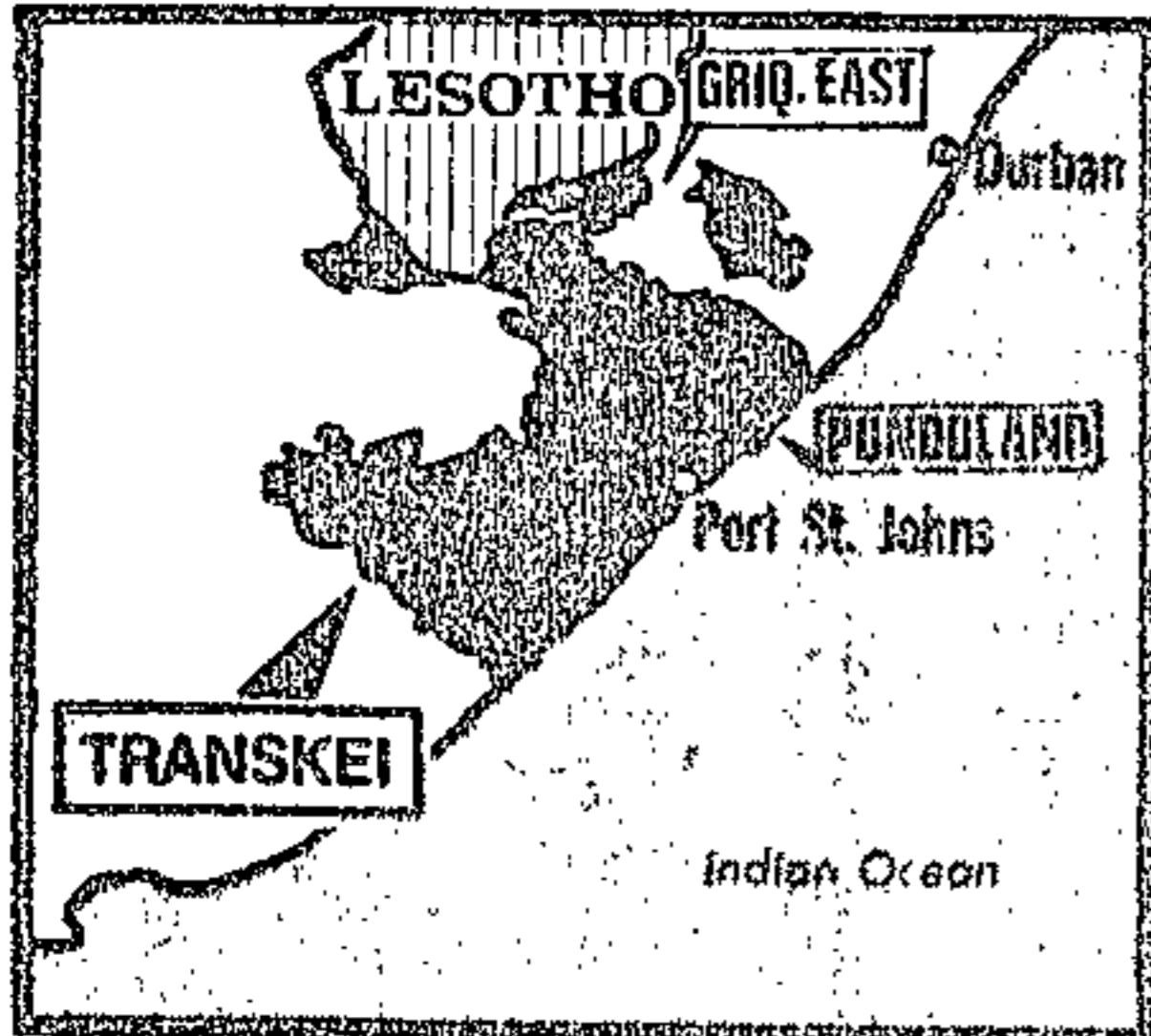
(K) Daily Dispatch, Umtata, 1978

Britain ignores

STAR 11/4/78

Transkei break 103

Despite Transkei's diplomatic break with South Africa Britain will not recognise it as a separate country.



Transkei . . . showpiece of independent homelands policy.

Britain sees Transkei as part of South Africa as it has since 1910, reports The Star's London Bureau.

Having broken off relations with the only government in the world recognising it, there is no way the Transkei Government can communicate its decision to other countries. In London all announcements came from a public relations firm working for Transkei.

CHALLENGE

But the Transkei move is nevertheless seen as a serious political challenge to South Africa, because:

● South Africa's policy of independent homelands has had Transkei as its showpiece. The future of the policy is seen as dependent on how the present development is handled.

● It holds the potential of big-power foreign intervention, with increased pressure on South Africa for majority rule.

● It highlights the need for South Africa to take the initiative in establishing some interstate body to hold its threatened constellation of states in orbit.

REPLY

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, will reply to Chief Matanzima in Parliament today. Both Mr Vorster and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha are withholding all comment until after Mr Vorster's speech.

Mr Vorster is expected to use hard words today, especially about Chief Matanzima's allegation that millions of blacks have been "callously slaughtered and murdered" in the enforcement of apartheid.

This allegation has enraged some Nationalist politicians.

IRONIC

The Cabinet started meeting half an hour earlier than usual today, and the main point of discussion there is the Transkei announcement which came as a complete surprise to government leaders.

Some of the implications of the breaking off of diplomatic relations were not clear today. Transkei receives considerable amounts of aid from the Republic.

In the latest Budget estimates an amount of R118 500 000 is set down as aid for the Transkei on the account of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Britain ignores Transkei move

▶▶ From page 1

should have severed diplomatic relations."

South Africa had little hope for detente with the wider world when it was at loggerheads with an immediate neighbour, he added.

Mr Eglin is also expected to speak on the issue in Parliament today.

New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw said he hoped Transkei would reconsider its decision and that the Government would not react "over-hastily."

"This is a situation the Government must have foreseen as an inherent danger of its policy," Mr Raw added.

In South Africa the Transkei action is seen as a crucial challenge to the very basis of Nationalist policy. A wrong move by the Government now could turn Transkei into black Africa's "Trojan Horse" right in the heart of South Africa.

The break is also seen as a possible precedent that could be followed by other independent or potentially independent homelands.

This could blow to pieces the dream of a Commonwealth of South African states mutually co-operating and dependent on one another.

● Anguished Mayday call by Matanzima — Page 15.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, reacted by saying: "It is ironic that, within two years of the South African Parliament having created a Transkei independent of South Africa in terms of the Nationalists' grand design, the first independent state

To Page 3, Col 6

Move¹¹⁴¹ seen as¹⁰³ bid to mend rift

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima's decision to sever relations with South Africa is seen by many here as being largely a desperate move to heal the serious rift in his party.

There are indications already that his action is showing signs of re-establishing his once-unquestioned leadership of Transkeian politics.

His announcement in Parliament was greeted by hearty cheers from the Opposition benches.

The East Griqualand land plan, which Chief Matanzima gave as the reason for his actions, is of particular importance to the Pondoland Parliamentary caucus which is responsible for the defections from Chief Matanzima's party.

That yesterday's decision was made prematurely is borne out by a number of factors. Only last week two new consuls left Transkei to replace those recently recalled from Johannesburg and Durban. If Transkei had known that relations would be broken off this month they would not have bothered to send in new consuls, as the original ones were due to remain in their posts until the end of this month.

It was expected that Transkei would at least wait for its R180-million share of the South African Budget to be paid out before breaking relations.

Chief Matanzima further conceded in his long announcement to Parliament yesterday that his action against South Africa "should unite us," a sure reference to his own internal political problem.

Kei envoy in bitter attack

11/4/78

103

The Star Bureau

The Transkeian ambassador, Professor M Njisane, today launched a bitter attack on officials of the Department of Plural and Development Relations for "almost making their own laws" for dealing with the Transkei.

Interviewed in Pretoria today the ambassador confirmed his mission in Pretoria would be closed by the end of the month.

He had been summoned to Umtata from Cape Town over the weekend and Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima had informed him personally of the decision to break diplomatic ties with South Africa before addressing the Transkei National Assembly, Professor Njisane said.

During his spell in Cape Town he had been struck by the attitudes of officials from the Department of Plural Relations since Transkeian independence. They regarded his country as a "dumping ground" for "redundant" Africans.

OWN LAWS

Citizens of Transkei had, in fact, received the much vaunted preferential treatment" from South African authorities, he said but it had been to their detriment and not their advantage, the ambassador said.

"I could see they were almost making their own laws for dealing with Transkei."

"Perhaps what made us feel so bad was the way

in which they dealt with our people. They would say to Africans who had lived in the area for years: "Get out — go to Matanzima."

From South Africa's attitudes towards issues such as the land question it did not seem if the Government recognised Transkei, he said.

He attacked South Africa's recent demolition of squatter camps in the Cape and said it appeared those containing Transkei citizens had been singled out.

STAR 11/4/78

'SA has insulted Transkei'

103

The South African Government had insulted the Transkei Government by not replying to an urgent telegram recently sent to Pretoria, Transkei diplomat, Mr L Ntshongwana, said in Johannesburg today.

Mr Ntshongwana is the new Transkei representative who took over at the beginning of the month from Mr S S Dubeni, who was recalled last month.

Both Mr Dubeni, still living at his Houghton mansion, and Mr Ntshongwana at an hotel, were preparing today to return to the Transkei for consultations with their Government following the severing of diplomatic ties between South Africa and the Transkei.

Mr Ntshongwana said he had not been officially notified of the move. However, it was necessary for them to return in view of these developments to establish what course of action was to follow, he said.

11/4/78 JJ
103

How Kaiser put his land claims to Vorster

UMTATA — Transkei Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima yesterday read out in Parliament a letter he sent to Mr Vorster and Mr Vorster's reply on the question of annexation of East Griqualand into Natal.

Chief Matanzima's letter, sent in February, reads:

"Receipt of your minute dated 18 January is acknowledged with thanks.

"In submitting the documents hereto attached in support of the land claims made by the Government of the Republic of Transkei from the Government of the Republic of South Africa, I wish to make the following pertinent observations:

"In their tolerance of the unilateral annexation of Transkei to the Union of South Africa in 1910, the people of Transkei firmly and hopefully believed that white South Africa, in all her dealings with the Transkeian blacks, would be guided by the principles of equity, honesty and peaceful coexistence of live-and-let-live, which are the most basic and fundamental in the maintenance of harmonious relations among all races of all colour and creed.

"Failure to observe the above-mentioned principles would be a denial or betrayal of the faith which Transkei has placed on the Republic of South Africa, a faith which imposes an onus on the Government of the Republic of South Africa to honour and obey.

"South Africa was meant for the habitation of all the people, and has never belonged to the whites only as has been asserted by all those who have dominated the blacks with their restrictive laws.

"Transkei expects the Republic of South Africa to acknowledge, respect and honour this gesture displayed by her peaceful and peace-loving neighbour.

"Transkei's land claims are only for that land which was recognised by the British Government as belonging to both the black and white people. This land includes the districts which are the subject of contention — viz Elliot, Maclear (Ugie), Matatiele and Mount Currie.

"We have not included the land originally belonging to the Pondos — viz Harding and Port Shepstone, west of the Umzimkulu River, which fell under Natal during the British rule as well as the land which belonged to the Tembus in the districts of Queenstown, including Whittlesea, Sterkstroom, Dordrecht, Tarkastad, Indwe, Barkly East, Jamestown, Molteno, Aliwal North, Burgersdorp and Lady Grey. All this has been done in the name of and interest of peaceful coexistence.

Nor do we claim that the whites in the districts claimed should be removed. We only wish these districts to be incorporated into Transkei so that if any whites desire to sell their properties, Transkei citizens should be entitled to purchase such properties.

"Of course the whites in these districts would be free to opt for Transkei citizenship and be elected to represent their districts in our parliament.

"Our claim is, I submit, very reasonable and realistic if only the Government of the Republic of South Africa would approach the South African situation for a positive and equitable solution.

merely a fraud.

"It is also hoped the Government of the Republic of South Africa will have the proposed meeting between the two governments convened as soon as possible in order to resolve the contentious issue expeditiously."

In his correspondence, Chief Matanzima also enclosed six Act 10 proclamations, one treaty, two reports of commissions and one memorandum.

Mr Vorster's reply to Chief Matanzima read:

"Dear Mr Prime Minister, I have to acknowledge receipt of

(-):S&D(3);TheatDes&Stagecraft(1);DRI(3*);GII(2*);PSIIC(3*);

"It would indeed be contrary to all the rules of equity if the Republic of South Africa were to claim for herself a high percentage of the land in South Africa and allocate only a small portion of the land to the blacks in spite of the fact that the white population in South Africa is much lower than the black population as this would mean that the distribution of land is inversely proportional to the population distribution, which would be a mathematical absurdity.

"The course steered by Transkei both in its land claims and opting for separation from the Republic of South Africa should be regarded as a compromise for the logical and legitimate clamour for majority rule which might have been accepted as the only alternative where a minority has failed to respect the just claims of the majority.

"In steering this course Transkei was activated by the desire to obviate, avoid and eliminate any chances of confrontation with the white community as well as by an attempt to find a modus operandi in solving racial differences and friction.

your letter delivered on 6 February 1978 together with several documents in support of Transkei's land claims. I also received the telegram in regard to the proposed transfer of the administrative responsibility for East Griqualand from the Province of the Cape of Good Hope to the Province of Natal.

"In the meantime the attached question was put to me in Parliament and I enclose for your information a copy of my reply. You will note that your representations are being studied and that a reply will in due course be sent

"Refusal by the Government of the Republic of South Africa to co-operate with the Transkei Government in its legitimate land claims even in the face of the documentary evidence embodied in the relevant annexures hereto would be most difficult for Transkei to accommodate. It might even lead to very bitter confrontation which would not be conducive to good neighbourliness as such refusal would mean the Republic of South Africa, in effect, asserts that all the land in South Africa belongs to her and that any other entity in South Africa is merely there on tolerance.

"It should not be necessary to obtain the consent of the people occupying the areas claimed. These will be annexed in the same manner as in the removal of Sophiatown, removal of tribes in Ciskei, KwaZulu, Transvaal and Makoba's location in Mount Currie District.

"Finally, I shall be pleased if the South African Cabinet will go into this matter as quickly as possible as we are now feeling most sensitively the poignancy of the pain of anxiety and impatience and the temptation to regard South Africa's policy of separate development as nothing else but

"I must, however, categorically reject the implied assertion in your letter that unless we meet your demands South Africa's policy of separate development would be regarded as 'nothing else but merely a fraud.'

"Without at this stage going into detail, I wish to remind you of the various conversations you and I had in connection with this matter, especially at the time of incorporation of the 'Ciskei territories' into Transkei."

Mr Vorster obviously meant the Lady Frere and Glen Grey areas in his reference to "Ciskei territories." — DDR

'Stooge'
that
seeks
status

103
11/4/76

Anguished Matanzima call by Matanzima

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Transkei Government's break with South Africa was taken in the knowledge that the move could improve the country's chance of international recognition.

According to former British Conservative MP, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, now a member of the Labour Party, the move could not damage Transkei's international standing.

"This is bound to have a number of consequences. I would have thought that the first thing that is apparent is that Transkei can't be a 'toe' of South Africa," he said.

Mr Berkeley has been a constitutional and political adviser to Paramount Chief Matanzima for some time.

Chief Matanzima explained his decision to his London representative, Mr Paul Dwyer.

"My Government has taken a very serious step because of the treatment which has been meted out to us by the Republican Government of South Africa.

"To us, this is the beginning of what I call a passive war between Transkei and South Africa."

Own Correspondent
UMTATA — Announcing the Transkei Government's shock decision to cut diplomatic ties with South Africa, Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima yesterday sent out an anguished Mayday call to the West to save his country from "these cruel

people."
Chief Matanzima's announcement was made in the National Assembly in Umtata yesterday hours after it had been released to the British Broadcasting Corporation in London by Transkei's public relations firm there. He gave as the sole

reason for his action the South African Government's decision to annex the disputed territory of East Griqualand to Natal. Transkei claims that this territory belongs to it.

"This is the second time these cruel people have forcibly annexed our land to Natal. They took part of Port Shepstone and the whole district of Alfred (Harding), Pondoland without consulting the owners of the land."

The Prime Minister said that as a consequence of South Africa's "unilateral" action the Transkei Government had decided to:

- Sever diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa.
- Recall Transkei's Ambassador and consuls
- Advise the South African Government and its staff to leave Transkei on or before the last day of this month.

Kei will join struggle

Transkei will not harbour terrorists from "outside" Transkei, the Prime Minister, Dr Kaiser Matanzima said on television last night.

The Prime Minister added, however, that "we cannot say there will be no terrorist war from Transkei as far as the Republic was concerned.

Asked if this meant Transkei in a harbour nationalist guerrillas who will be fighting against South Africa, Dr Matanzima replied:

"We will see what will happen."
During the interview, Dr Matanzima said Great Britain was now "obliged" to assist Transkei. Transkei was a former colony

of Great Britain and found itself in its present plight because of Britain's colonisation of Africa.

The Prime Minister said the severing of diplomatic ties with South Africa showed the rest of the world that "we are now a sovereign state."

Asked if his country had been promised recognition by any Black African states in return for renouncing South Africa, Dr Matanzima said there had been no consultation with Black Africa.

South Africa's ambassador in Umtata, Mr Daan Pretorius, has been given until the end of the month to leave the country.
The chief, speaking in

an interview with Michael Nicholson of International Television News, said he had not acted because of pressure from Black Africa. "Not at all," he said. "It comes from the people of Transkei who are fed up with all this treatment which has been meted out to us by the Republic of South Africa."

Chief Matanzima denied that he had been promised financial aid from Black Africa to sustain the Transkei now that it had broken off relations.

Would he expect such assistance to be offered?
"We hope people who are sympathetic to our cause will assist us."

Transkei's Minister of Commerce, Industry

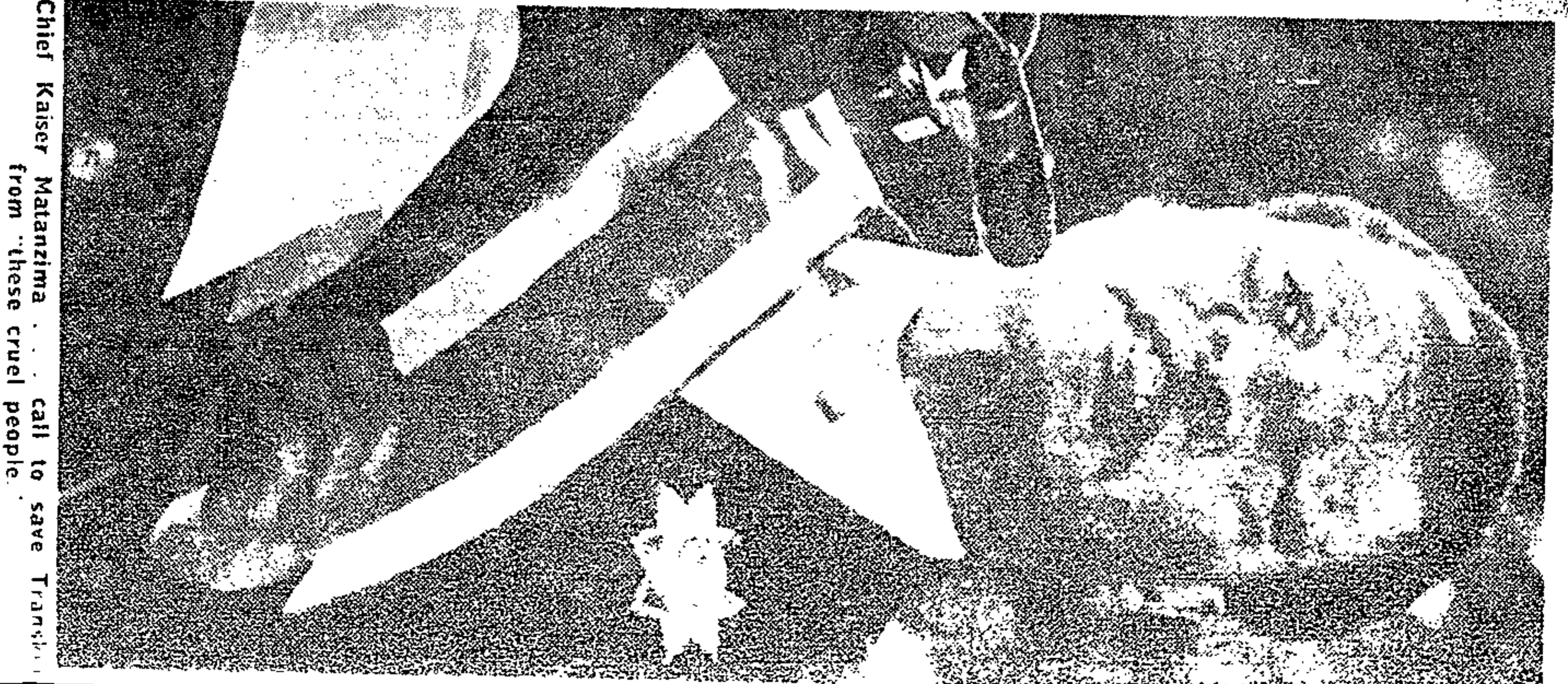
and Tourism, Mr R Madikizela, last night declined to comment on his country's decision yesterday to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Mr Madikizela was in Johannesburg for the official opening of Transkei's pavilion at the Rand Show. With him were Mr F H Panla, Minister of the Interior and Social Services, Rev G T Vilka, the Minister of Health and Mr E Z Boo, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Transkei's Ambassador to South Africa, Prof M Ntshane, said he did not think the cutting of diplomatic relations would in any way affect the Transkei pavilion at the Rand Show.

Sever diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa.
Recall Transkei's Ambassador and consuls
Advise the South African Government and its staff to leave Transkei on or before the last day of this month.

In a reference to a warning he made last year that Transkei would go to war against South Africa if the East Griqualand/Natal annexation went ahead, Chief Matanzima said he was all too aware of the "republic's military strength."
Chief Matanzima said Transkei had been compelled to join the "liberation" movements to claim the whole of South Africa, which belonged to blacks and whites with blacks as the majority in control.
South Africa's seconded officials in Transkei would not be expelled immediately but phased out when their posts could be filled.
But should they decide to resign en bloc or are withdrawn by the South African Government in protest against Transkei's action, his government would find other ways and means of filling these posts.



Chief Kaiser Matanzima call to save Transkei from "these cruel people."

Bantustan policy 'based on sand'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Whatever comes of it, Chief Matanzima's gesture helps to show white South Africans that the whole Bantustan, or separate development, policy stands on sand, says The Times in a major editorial today.

"Either they keep scrupulously out of Transkei, and risk it becoming an international stamping ground, or they move in and show its sovereignty is the sham the West avers."

To many Afrikaners, the paper adds, Transkei's action (in severing diplomatic links with South Africa) will be seen just as symptomatic as Soweto that, given the slightest chance, the black man will assert whatever power he can muster against the white.

The gesture is likely to have wider significance, too.

For South Africa's choice in SWA/Namibia lies between creating a state like Transkei which no member of the UN will recognise, and possibly to invoke selective economic sanctions thereby, or to accept the Western plan under which a Marxist-leaning Swapo leadership might well be ushered to

victory.

Chief Matanzima is now in effect, saying to the United Nations that one cannot be more independent than to go to war, albeit cold war, against South Africa, says The Times.

"If the opposition ever replaces him with a more acceptable figure, that claim will become still harder to gainsay. However, the weakness of any such bid for recognition is that time is exceedingly short before strangulation takes place."

South Africa might be able to claim that, if the Transkei can so flaunt its sovereignty, a SWA/Namibia under Mr Mudge's Turnhalle Alliance would be no stooge Bantustan either.

"Were Chief Kaputo still on the scene, this might make sense, but the murder squad which removed him, much to the convenience of Swapo prevented it."

The prospect of an independent, unfriendly Transkeian State developing yet more unsettled frontiers must be unwelcome to Pretoria, but it can come about only if either the West or Russia now decides to give it substantial backing, says The Times.

PETER KENNY writing from Umtata explains the background to political split in Transkei.

THE defection by 16 MPs from the Government in Transkei's Parliament in recent weeks has dealt a heavy blow to the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

But the growing opposition is still far from seriously threatening the tight powerhold of the Matanzima Government. For the first time since 1968, they have opened the first real crack in Prime Minister Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's ramparts.

Rumours of a rift in the TNIP have been circulating for some weeks. But its timing less than a week after Parliament opened on March 15 clearly caught the Government on the wrong foot.

A few moments before six Eastern Pondoland MPs, including former Interior Minister Miss Stella Sigcau, announced their defection, Deputy Prime Minister and chairman of TNIP Chief George Matanzima warned the Daily Dispatch for predicting this split and said: "If there is a split in the TNIP they are living in a fool's paradise."

National Assembly

There are now 22 Opposition members in the 150-seat National Assembly. All but three are independents. The three belong to fiery Opposition leader Cromwell Diko's Transkei Peoples' Freedom Party. Of the 16 who defected from TNIP this year, 15 are from Eastern Pondoland and one, former roving Ambassador Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, is from the Sotho-speaking area of Maluti. Mr. Diko is also from eastern Pondoland.

Some Government members have tended to dismiss the split as a family fight between the Sigcaus and the Matanzimas — two powerful families who have been political allies since the early sixties.

As the crossings to the Opposition, which have occurred almost daily in dribs and drabs since they started, continue the question on every Transkeian's lips are: Why the split? When will they form a party? Who will be the leader?

Initial silence

The initial silence with which the Government greeted the defection was, said some members, symbolic of their contempt for what they regarded as an insignificant tribal schism. But the attack in Parliament last week on Miss Sigcau by Prime Minister Matanzima showed he is finding the new political dispensation uncomfortable.

Chief Matanzima said Miss Sigcau was dismissed from her Cabinet post last November for falling pregnant as a widowed but unmarried Minister.

Chief Matanzima told his stunned Parliament he was giving the reasons for Miss Sigcau's axing in response to a request from Mr. Diko who was originally sent out of the House and forced to withdraw his remark after asking why Miss Sigcau was "dismissed."

The Transkeian Prime Minister, who obviously wants to destroy all Miss Sigcau's credibility before she challenges his power again, made no mention of Miss Sigcau's abilities or inabilities or of political dis-

Matanzima's rift with break-away MPs

agreement during his verbal assault.

Personal attack

Miss Sigcau showed her anger in the house when she was refused to reply to the personal attack in which she was accused of having an "unsavoury relationship" with another Cabinet Minister and causing a Profuma-type scandal.

But when asked for comment she remained unruffled saying she was not embarrassed as her birth to a son called Jeremiah had received prominence in the Press. Otherwise she was keeping her lips sealed to reply during the Prime Minister departmental vote as the House agreed.

To equate Miss Sigcau's affair with that of Profumo is both incorrect and prudish. Unlike former British War Minister John Profumo, Miss Sigcau was not having an affair with a prostitute who could have passed on secrets or been blackmailed because of another affair with a Russian spy. There is no stigma attached to an Eastern Pondo giving birth to a child and in Western society it is not unheard of for a respectable unmarried woman to choose to have a child.

Family fight

But the obvious delight in many Transkeian circles including the Government at the formation of a strong Opposition indicates the split is far more than a family fight.

The breakaway group who are all independents have yet to make an official statement giving clear reasons. They say they will reveal all soon. They are shy of revealing their political manoeuvres as they feel Press speculation of would-be recruits would incur the wrath of TNIP leaders.

Ironically some members of the Government have gone so far as saying the Daily Dispatch is fanning Opposition flames and that predicting more defections incites more members to cross — certainly not the remarks of confident politicians.

Opposition members are also afraid that Chief Matanzima might use strong-arm tactics as he has in the past on Democratic Party Leader Hector Nekoazi, when he has criticised the Government strongly and been quoted in the Press.

The Eastern Pondoland group are obviously upset at the lack of development in their backward area which has made a slow trek into the 20th century. Being a rural community often resistant to change, they are disenchanted with the stock taxes imposed last year which are heavy going on

poor subsistence farmers.

Some people feel the Government should embark on an education programme as simple people cannot interpret a tax burden as an incentive to increase stock quality and cull.

But the political reasons for the breakaway seem to be displeasure with the ambiguous stance the Government has taken in its stand against apartheid. In certain spheres they feel the Government has the ear of Pretoria too close. But they will have to come up with a workable plan to make Transkei more independent of South Africa if they hope to use that as a political platform.

Serious challenge

If the Opposition recruits MPs from other areas such as Fingoland, Tembuland and the Sotho-speaking area of Maluti, they will pose a serious challenge to the Government.

There are rumblings from these areas and TNIP has a number of MPs who defected from the Opposition when they saw independence as a foregone conclusion after TNIP adopted the non-racial policy of their opponents shortly before independence.

A new factor in the Opposition is that for the first time Chief Matanzima is without Eastern Pondo support — the support that gave him a narrow victory in the Transkeian leadership battle in 1963. Chief Matanzima has also relied heavily on the 75 nominated chiefs for his power and majority in Parliament. In the breakaway Pondo group there are more chiefs than elected MPs.

The three main contenders for leadership of a new party are:

Paramount Chief

Miss Sigcau: As daughter of the President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, she is strong-willed and has experience in government and was considered a capable Minister.

Chief Jeremiah Moshesh: He is the only Sotho in the Opposition but is a close ally of Miss Sigcau's and is a good organiser. He was regarded as an efficient Minister of Health until October 1976.

Mr. Caledon MDA: As a Democratic Party MP until 1976, he has experience to match his ability for clear no-nonsense speaking.

But whoever emerges as leader will have to be very astute if they are to beat Chief Matanzima in the game of politics. Even if the variables have changed and he cannot rely on his traditional support, Chief Matanzima is tough and wily, especially when he is in a corner.

Chief finally cuts the cord

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Transkei's Prime Minister, yesterday severed diplomatic relations with South Africa. He said afterwards that he would restore them if East Griqualand were handed to his country.

His dramatic move took the South African Government totally by surprise and it will be a major topic of discussion this afternoon during the debate on the vote of the Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, who told newsmen: "I will deal with it in Parliament."

This was the only comment from the Government on Chief Kaiser's "war talk" and decision to end diplomatic relations on April

30 because he regarded the "unilateral" decision by South Africa to transfer East Griqualand to Natal as contemptuous and brutal.

Arms

He regarded it as a declaration of war and said that knowing South Africa's military strength, Transkei would "bide its time before taking up arms to recover

the land that has been cynically raped from it."

He predicted a "bloody struggle" between Blacks and White South Africans.

While the move is generally regarded as an attempt to win international recognition for Transkei, Mr. Colin Eglin, Leader of the Opposition, said it could have serious implications.

Mr. Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party,

described it as drastic and impetuous.

Chief Kaiser's move comes against a background of a growing political split in his ruling party and could be seen as an attempt to secure the support of the Pondos to whom he says East Griqualand belongs.

It is understood that he has accused South Africa of transferring the territory to Natal in order to hand it over to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

He recently re-opened negotiations with South Africa on East Griqualand after apparently assuring the South African Government that his demands for the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey would be his last land demands.

The Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha appeared almost incredulous yesterday after a 45-minute meeting to discuss the news which was broadcast by the BBC at lunch time.

Money

Neither would say anything more than that the matter would be dealt with this afternoon.

However, other politicians wondered how Transkei would be able to survive without the South African contribution to its budget.

It was not expected, however, that South Africa would cut off all communications with Transkei — the first of the homelands to take independence.

It was thought that matters would continue as they do now with Lesotho.

Chief Kaiser told his

Parliament in a special announcement that the territory would now join the "liberatory movements" and said that Britain was obliged to render aid because Transkei was a former colony.

British

British reaction to that claim, however, was decidedly cool. A spokesman for the British Embassy said last night: "I don't see how we can see our way clear to render assistance to a country we don't even recognise."

Although Chief Matanzima told us he did not wish to comment on how he would conduct future relations with South Africa, the Transkeian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. S. M. Qaba, does not see any dramatic change.

He said in an interview from Umtata that after the April 30 deadline "everything will simply carry on as usual."

He did not expect any change in trade or commercial arrangements with South Africa, adding: "Those matters have not been mentioned. This only affects diplomatic relations."

Mr. Qaba said he expected Transkei to conduct its relations with South Africa "in exactly the same way as Lesotho does."

Chief Matanzima was not prepared to comment on Mr. Qaba's remarks.

Questioned on what would happen if South Africa gave him East Griqualand, he replied: "Well that could change everything. That is what this whole business is about."

Control

Control

Our Umtata correspondent reports that Chief Matanzima told his Parliament: "We have been compelled to join the liberatory movements and claim the whole of South Africa as belonging to Whites and Blacks, with Blacks controlling the majority."

"From now henceforth this will be the fundamental policy of our struggle for liberation."

At a later Press conference he said Transkei would accept economic and military aid from any country — either Western or communist.

When asked if he would allow movements like the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress to take part in the "liberation struggle" he referred to in his speech, Chief Matanzima said: "Now is the time for it. They have been talking too much for too long."

Other agreements signed between the two countries would be dealt with in due course.

The breaking of diplomatic ties would not at present restrict the movement of people between Transkei and South Africa.



TRANSKEI Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima in belligerent mood.

No decision on terror support — Matanzima

STAR 11/4/78

(103)

The Transkei Government had not come to a decision on whether it would support terrorist organisations active in southern Africa, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser

Matanzima, said in an interview today.

Speaking by telephone to Cliff Saunders on the SABC programme, "Radio Today," Chief Matanzima was asked to qualify a

reported statement that:

"We have been compelled to join the liberatory movements and claim the whole of South Africa as belonging to whites and blacks, with blacks

controlling the majority."

Asked if people were right in interpreting this as a decision to begin supporting terrorist movements, the chief said: "I will put the record straight.

"We are going to claim South Africa for blacks and whites, and that the majority should rule the country.

They had come to no decision about supporting existing terrorist movements.

There was no question of Transkei joining a black alliance such as the one proposed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu.

"We are pointing to our own case and our own case relates to the land which we believe belongs to us," he said. "We have a very strong claim — and we feel injustice has been done to us."

LAND ISSUE

He agreed with separate development and independence for the homelands provided the land was divided equitably.

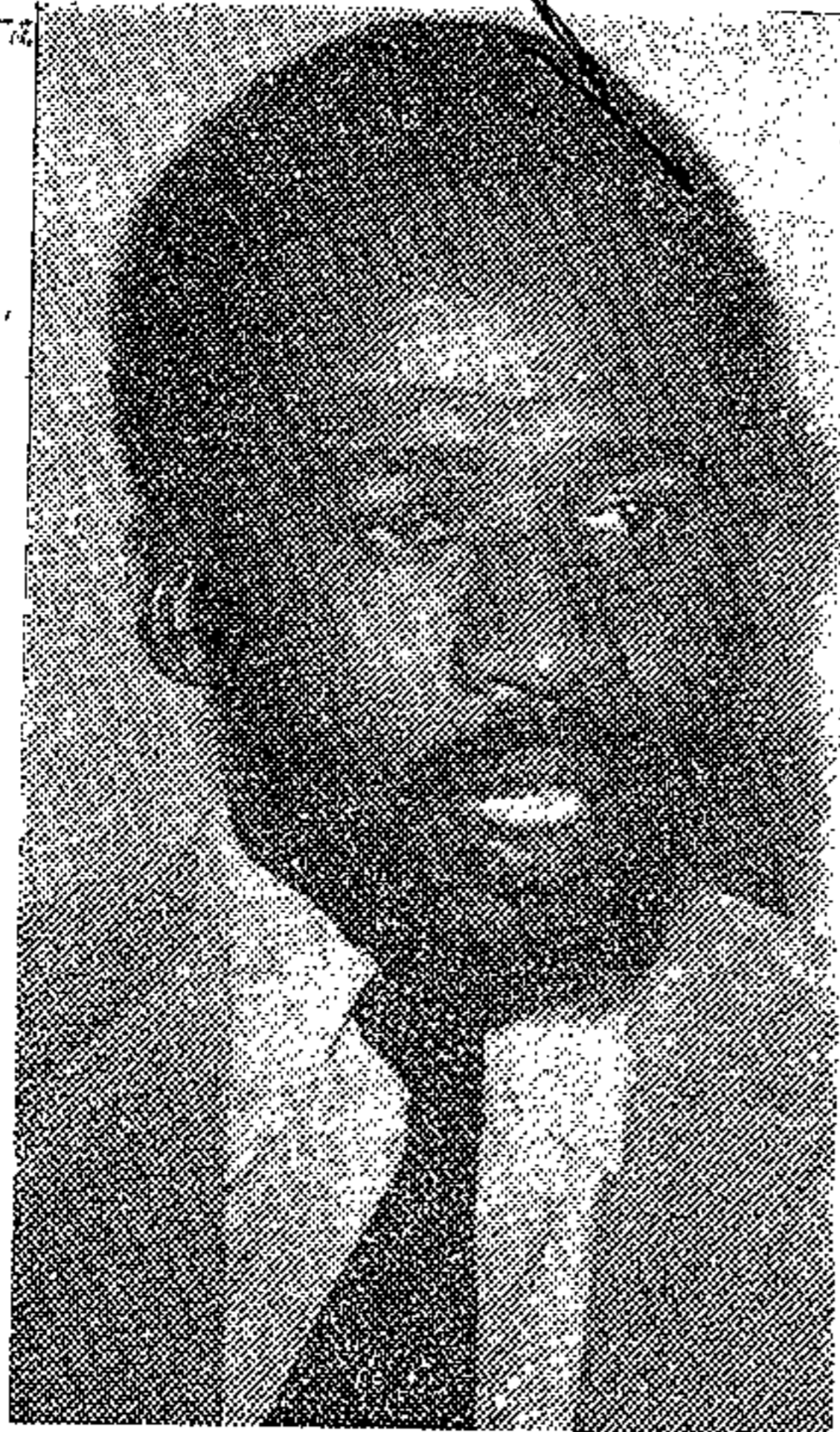
"The division of land equitably should have boosted separate development, but in view of the manner in which the land issue is dealt with, we are not prepared to have anything to do with it," he said.

If the land issue was solved "I accept that we would remain as a peaceful neighbour of South Africa."

South Africa had taken the decision not to hand over East Griqualand without any regard to Transkeian's claim to it. "We regarded this as a most contemptuous manner of dealing with this," he added.

He had sent a telegram to Mr Vorster about the issue, but had had no reply about "the finalisation of the whole matter."

Asked whether it would not have been better to have waited for a final reply before breaking off relations, he said: "It would have been useless, because to us it appeared that South Africa had made the final decision by promulgating the Act." — Sapa.



Mr L. Ntshongwana.



Mr Sandi Sidney Samuel Dubeni.

Uncertainty over Kei citizenship

A question mark hangs over the status of more than a million people of Transkei origin living in South Africa who may face bureaucratic problems following the Transkei's diplomatic break.

These people are regarded as Transkei citizens by the South African Government and the closure of all Transkei consular offices in the country could mean that they will have difficulties in getting passports.

If the South African authorities insist that they should not get South African passports they may have to travel all the way to Transkei to get Transkei passports.

A Department of Plural Administration spokesman declined to comment on this and other issues related to the break in diplomatic relations.

"We are not yet in a position to comment on this and are awaiting a statement from the Prime Minister."

One source in the department said that in cases in the past where one country had broken off relations with another, the aid of another country was often obtained.

Transkei in best position for anti-SA offensive

Defence Reporter

FROM the strategic point of view, a breakthrough Transkei would be better equipped to initiate or support some sort of military action against the Republic than most of our other near neighbours.

While Transkei's defence force consists of only a few hundred infantry and a supply unit, it has one asset which countries like Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia and Bophuthatswana lack: Direct access to the sea.

In theory, therefore, this gives the Transkei several advantages:

- South Africa cannot impede a flow of arms, munitions and foreign military "advisers" into the former homeland except by blockading the Transkei coast, which might constitute an act of war and invite international repercussions;

● Transkei would not be dependent on South African-controlled lines of communication for its imports and exports;

● Terrorist gangs and "refugees" would be assured of safety inside Transkeian territory and would not be trapped by an inability to go abroad;

● Foreign powers would be able to set up electronic surveillance installations covering major portions of South African territory, and build air and sea-port facilities for their ships and aircraft.

Practical considerations, however, nullify many of these seeming advantages, at least in the short term:

● The construction of major surveillance installations and sea-air facilities would take several years, since Transkei has only one small port, Port St Johns.

● The Republic could apply a range of powerful economic forces with which Transkei could

not hope to cope for years to come. This includes such measures as the mass repatriation of Transkei citizens living in South Africa and the drying up of commercial traffic.

● If Transkei became the jumping-off point of a conventional military thrust, it would suffer heavily in the fighting, regardless of the outcome of the war.

Xhosas first to independence

Chief Reporter

THE Xhosa of Transkei were the first black population group in South Africa to attain full sovereign independence in terms of the policy of multi-national development. The new Republic of Transkei came into being at a colourful ceremony at Umtata on October 26, 1976.

Transkei covers an area of 45 000 sq km. It has a population of just over two million, but there are also an estimated 1.5 million Transkei Xhosas living in the Republic of South Africa.

Transkei lies between the Great Kei River and the Natal border, but does not embrace all the land up to that border as Griqualand East, the district of Mount Currie and other pockets of intervening land belong to South Africa.

Transkei has a coastline of 450 km, a network of 752 km of main roads and more than 800 km



Chief Kaiser Matanzima

of secondary roads. Its railway system is 209 km long and it connects East London to Umtata, via Butterworth.

South Africa is the only country to recognize Transkei as a sovereign independent state.

Soon after Transkei became fully independent, Lesotho's ambassador at the United Nations, Mr Mooki Molapo, alleged that Transkei closed its borders with Lesotho.

This allegation was denied. The government of Lesotho persisted with its allegation. It applied to the UN and to the European Economic Commission for compensation.

The BBC sent a team to investigate, and found that the border had never been closed but that some administrative problems had been encountered with travel documents.

Chief Reporter

THE FOREIGN MINISTER of Transkei, Mr Digby Koyana, made a slashing attack on the South African Government when he visited Britain in December. And last month, his Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, called for "a conference of the oppressed" in Umtata.

In March last year, Chief Matanzima claimed, when opening the annual congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP), that the Parliament of the Union of South Africa illegally expropriated parts of Transkei in 1913 and again in 1936. This, he said, was done in terms of the Land Acts of those years.

Chief Matanzima said unless land in East Griqualand, from Port Edward to Port Shepstone, and areas including the towns of Harding in Natal and Elliot and Maclear in the Eastern Cape, were returned to Transkei, settlement would only be attained by armed struggle.

Asked at a press conference to clarify this statement, he said violence would be resorted to if other means, including diplomatic negotiation or appeal to an international court, failed.

The South African Government's reply to this, when questions were asked in Parliament, was that the two governments differed fundamentally on this issue and that the South African Government could not support Transkei's assertion.

The committee of inquiry into the problem of administration of East Griqualand subsequently recommended that the boundary between Natal and the Cape Province be changed to incorporate East Griqualand into Natal.

The committee rejected Transkei's claims to East Griqualand as "without any factual foundation or justification" as it had never been a tribal territory and, for the past 115 years, was an area of Griqua, coloured and white settlement.

Chief Matanzima expressed strong objection and threatened to break all agreements with South Africa and to close Transkei's embassy in Pretoria and South Africa's embassy in Umtata if the recommendation was implemented.

Defection of 16 MPs a blow to Matanzima's pride

Cape Times 11/4/78 103

Own Correspondent.

UMTATA. — The defection by 16 MPs from the government in Transkei's parliament in recent weeks has dealt a heavy blow to the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

But the growing opposition is still far from seriously threatening the tight powerhold of the Matanzima government. For the first time since 1968, they have opened the first real crack in Prime Minister Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's ramparts.

Rumours of a rift in the TNIP have been circulating for some weeks. But its timing less than a week after Parliament opened on March 15 clearly caught the government on the wrong foot. A few moments before six Eastern Pondoland MPs, including former Interior Minister Miss Stella Sigcau, announced their defection, the deputy Prime Minister and chairman of TNIP, Chief George Matanzima warned the Daily Dispatch for predicting this split and said: "If there is a split in the TNIP they are living in a fool's paradise."

There are now 22 opposition members in the 150-seat National Assembly. All but three are independents. The three belong to fiery opposition leader Mr Cromwell Diko's Transkei Peoples' Freedom Party. Of the 16 who defected from TNIP this year, 15 are from Eastern Pondoland and one, former roving ambassador Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, is from the Sotho-speaking area of Maluti. Mr Diko is also from Eastern Pondoland.

Family fight

Some government members have tended to dismiss the split as a family fight between the Sigcaus and the Matanzimas — two powerful families who have been political allies since the early 60s.

As the crossings to the opposition, which have occurred almost daily in dribs and drabs since they started, continue the question on every Transkeian's lips are: Why the split? When will they form a party? Who will be the leader?

The initial silence with which the government greeted the defection was, said some

This dispatch, from the Cape Times correspondent in Umtata, written before Chief Matanzima severed relations with Pretoria yesterday, gives the background to the internal political upheaval in Transkei.

members, symbolic of their contempt for what they regarded as an insignificant tribal schism.

But the attack in parliament last week on Miss Sigcau by the Prime Minister showed he is finding the new political dispensation uncomfortable. Chief Matanzima said Miss Sigcau was dismissed from her cabinet post last November for the "scandalous" deed of falling pregnant as a widowed but unmarried minister.

Request

Chief Matanzima told his stunned Parliament he was giving the reasons for Miss Sigcau's axing in response to a request from Mr Diko who was originally sent out of the house and forced to withdraw his remark after asking why Miss Sigcau was "dismissed".

The Transkeian Prime Minister, who obviously wants to destroy all Miss Sigcau's credibility before she challenges his power again, made no mention of Miss Sigcau's abilities or inabilities or of political disagreement during his verbal assault.

Miss Sigcau showed her anger in the house when she was refused to reply to the personal attack in which she was accused of having an "unsavoury relationship" with another Cabinet Minister and causing a Profumo-type scandal.

But when asked for comment she remained unruffled saying she was not embarrassed as her birth to a son called Jeremiah had received prominence in the press. Otherwise she was keeping her lips sealed to reply during the Prime Minister departmental vote as the house agreed.

Prudish

To equate Miss Sigcau's affair with that of Profumo is both incorrect and prudish. Unlike former British War Minister Mr John Profumo, Miss Sigcau was not having an affair with a prostitute who could have passed on secrets or been blackmailed because of another affair with a

Russian spy. There is no stigma attached to an Eastern Pondo unmarried woman giving birth to a child. And in Western society it is not unheard of for a respectable unmarried woman to choose to have a child.

But the obvious delight in many Transkeian circles including the government at the formation of a strong opposition indicates the split is far more than a family fight.

The breakaway group who are all independents have yet to make an official statement giving clear reasons. They say they will reveal all soon. They are shy of revealing their political manoeuvres as they feel press speculation of would-be recruits would incur the wrath of TNIP leaders.

Ironically, some members of the government have gone so far as saying the Daily Dispatch is fanning opposition flames and that predicting more defections incites more members to cross — certainly not the remarks of confident politicians.

Opposition members are also afraid Chief Matanzima might use strong-arm tactics as he has in the past on Democratic Party leader Mr Hector Nckoazi, when he has criticized the government strongly and been quoted in the press.

Stock taxes

The Eastern Pondoland group are obviously upset at the lack of development in their backward area which has made slow trek into 20th century. Being a rural community often resistant to change, they are disenchanted with the stock taxes imposed last year which are heavy going on poor subsistence farmers. Some people feel the government should rather embark on an education programme as simple people cannot interpret a tax burden as an incentive to increase stock quality and cull.

But the political reasons for the breakaway seem to be displeasure with the ambiguous stance the government has taken in its stand

against apartheid. In certain spheres they feel the government has the ear of Pretoria too close. But they will have to come up with a workable plan to make Transkei more independent of South Africa if they hope to use that as a political platform.

If the opposition recruits MPs from other areas such as Fingoland, Tembuland and the Sotho-speaking area of Maluti, they will pose a serious challenge to the government.

There are rumblings from these areas and TNIP has a number of MPs who defected from the opposition when they saw independence as a foregone conclusion after TNIP adopted the non-racial policy of their opponents shortly before independence.

A new factor in the opposition is that for the first time Chief Matanzima is without Eastern Pondo support — the support that gave him a narrow victory in the Transkeian leadership battle in 1963. Chief Matanzima has also relied heavily on the 75 nominated chiefs for his power and majority in parliament. In the breakaway Pondo group there are more chiefs than elected MPs.

The three main contenders for leadership of a new party are:

● Miss Sigcau: As daughter of the President Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, she is strong-willed and has experience in government and was considered a capable minister.

● Chief Jeremiah Moshesh: He is the only Sotho in the opposition but is a close ally of Miss Sigcau's and is a good organizer. He was regarded as an efficient Minister of Health until October 1976.

● Mr Caledon Mda: As a Democratic Party MP until 1976, he has experience to match his ability for clear no-nonsense speaking.

But whoever emerges as leader will have to be very astute if they are to beat Chief Matanzima in the game of politics. Even if the variables have changed and he cannot rely on his traditional support, Chief Matanzima is tough and wily, especially when he is in a corner.

The Star

Tuesday April 11 1978

Transkei war talk will not help ¹⁰³

UNLESS the world is ready to do a complete volte face on the status of the homelands, Chief Matanzima's decision to break off diplomatic ties with South Africa is at best ritualistic, and may plunge his people into even greater isolation.

The South African Government will not respond by giving Chief Matanzima all the land which he claims, with some justification, belongs traditionally to his people. At best, Pretoria will make soothing noises and in every other way (including the supply of essential aid and expertise) will continue as if nothing has happened. At worst, the flow of aid may be interrupted.

Chief Matanzima may have it in mind that he will then be able to turn to the international community and say: You see, I am independent, and I am being harassed by an unfriendly South Africa. This approach is unlikely to evoke anything more

than cool disinterest.

The truth is that Chief Matanzima has chosen to make his country and his people part of the apartheid masterplan, and the world knows it. He has deprived people of their South African citizenship, birthright and cast them into a kind of limbo.

He has a hard and lonely road ahead of him which will not be improved by futile gestures. His frustration with the South African Government over land, citizenship and other issues may be genuine enough. But he would be serving himself, his people and southern Africa better by consistent and constructive pressure for change in South Africa, and especially pressing for a better deal for his people living in South Africa. Diplomatic posturing and threats of war are bluster. Bluster impresses nobody.

buins

s:

're

p

t

size

a.

to applies either the village

the dar

the fis

However

difficu

sick.

easily

conserv

control

an outl

a differ

There i

Differ

Soil Co

done by

of pond

enginee

Design

good st

the fis

The oth

to see if the conditions are all right.

is planned. We have done a pilot project at Tshakola on a smaller scale purposes, and also a farm in Tshakolo near Mafeteng, where a big project The government runs the hatchery in Maseru which is used for experimental is attached to the government and the other sector belongs to the villagers. Today the fish ponds in Lesotho are divided into two sectors. One sector

construction of fish ponds and going on to general management.

It is responsible for all the fisheries activity, starting from the The Fisheries Section of Lesotho is part of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Government and private sectors

the fish farming methods in Lesotho.

This is a transcript of a discussion with Mr Bar-David in which he explains

TALK WITH MR BAR-DAVID, ADVISOR TO LESOTHO FISHERIES AT MASERU

Matanzima 'Lies'

N.M., 12/4/76

(103)

Angry PM rips into Eglin over 'self-respect'

ORMANDE POLLAK
Political
Correspondent

MP says Reds are in Transkei

Parliamentary
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — East German advisers were already in Transkei, said Mr. Japie Basson (P.F.P. Bezuidenhout) yesterday.

Mr. Basson, made this starting claim in the heated debate on Transkei's break with South Africa in Parliament yesterday.

West German sources, he said, had indicated to him that advance guards of East German communists were already operating in Transkei.

The East Germans, he said, were the most dangerous and insidious of the communist groups. They moved in a subtlety fashion and were more thorough than the Cubans could ever be.

Mr. Basson said in an interview later that he found it difficult to believe the South African Government was not aware of the presence of the East Germans.

Asked how he thought the East Germans could have "infiltrated" into Umata, Mr. Basson said it was possible that they had gone by air from Botswana to Lesotho, and from there crossed the border into Transkei.

In London yesterday Mr. Humphrey Berkeley, a Labour Party politician who describes himself as an "adviser" to Chief Matanzima, said the Chief did not support terrorism.

Even Cubans wouldn't believe him

says Vorster

the Transkei before the debate started.

"Transkei is an independent State, as State can be in the world," he said.

"Nothing can be said or done now to change that status."

"Secondly, it is a fact that Transkei became independent in the full knowledge that it would not get international recognition."

Mr. Vorster had made contact with various countries to put their case and they were aware of the answer they got.

Mr. Vorster said that on the eve of independence he had told Paramount Chief Matanzima that: "You only hope for recognition is to declare war on South Africa."

Relations

"The government, and I personally, gave Transkei everything and did everything which we promised and undertook to do. Nobody could say that it neglected to do anything or did not honour any promises."

He had also given the assurance that there would be no problems in future and

the honourable member would say to the world: "In this regard South Africa is wrongly accused."

"I want to repeat. If there is inside you self-respect as a citizen of South Africa, if you have not renounced South Africa, you must reject what the honourable member has done."

Reaching angrily to wide-ranging accusations from Opposition leader M. Colin Eglin that the Transkei issue should not only be seen as a land issue, but as an indication that Nationalist policy had come to the end of the road, the Prime Minister launched an unprecedented attack on his opposite number.

Upstar

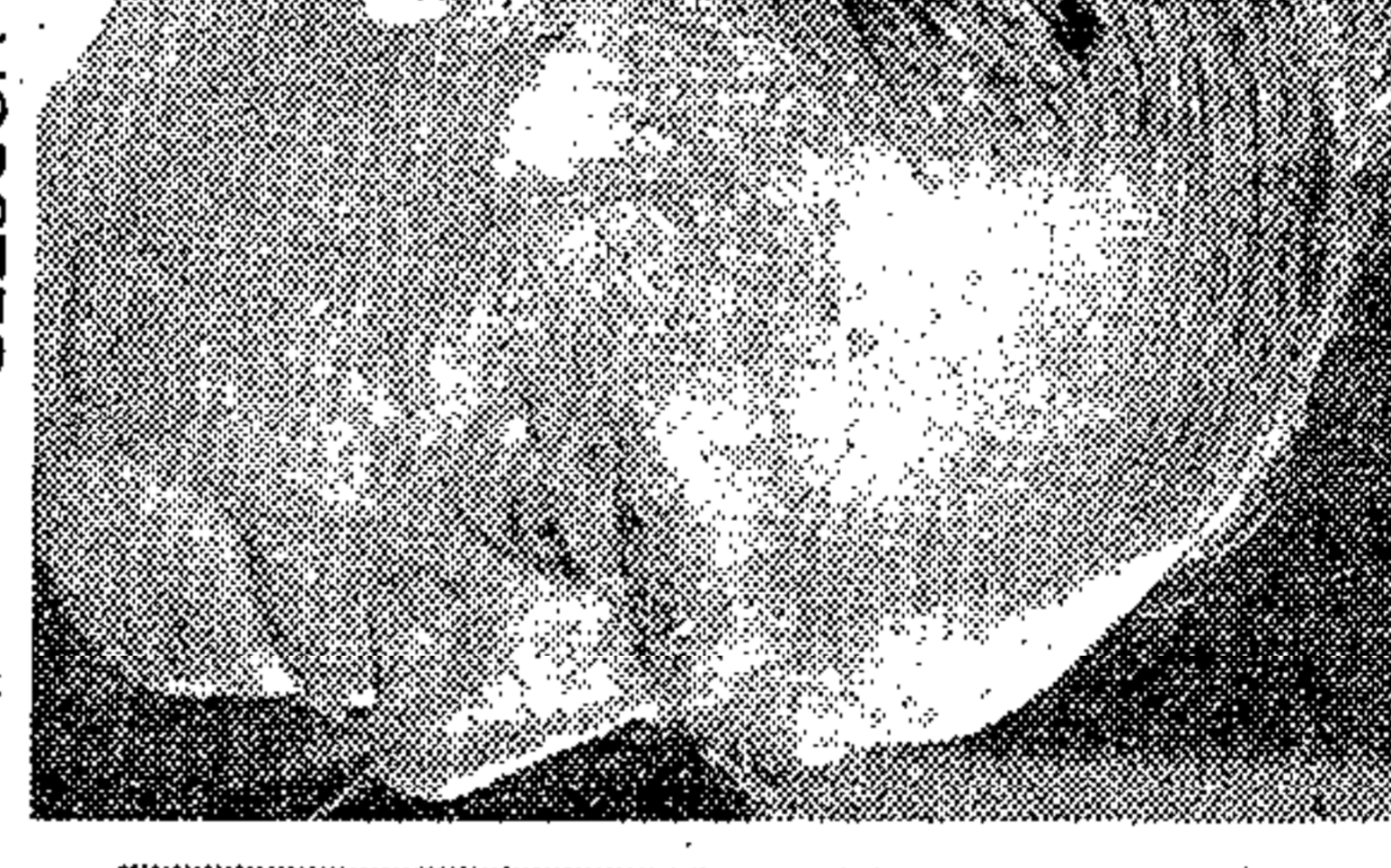
Mr. Eglin, Mr. Vorster said, did not have "the grain of self-respect as a South African." In the upsurge that followed Mr. Vorster refused to withdraw his statement.

Speaking for the second time in an hour at the beginning of the debate on his portfolio, he continued: "Mr. Speaker, I don't apologise for saying it. It's not his Government that has been charged with these things, it is his country. I waited for one thing, that

relations that I can report that after we signed the various agreements, Chief Kaiser asked if he could see me a few minutes. He thanked me very emotionally for everything which had been done."

He has referred to how differently things were done in South Africa compared with independence by blood in other parts of Africa. All that had been needed in South Africa had been a "pot of ink."

TURN TO PAGE 2



VORSTER... "no self-respect."



EGLIN... "not treated as equals."

He added: "Am I not entitled under the circumstances to say to the honourable member for Sea Point: On whose side are you battling?"

After a further row over the Prime Minister's insistence on calling Mr. Eglin the "honourable member for Sea Point" rather than the "honourable Leader of the Opposition," Mr. Vorster accused him of using the opportunity "not to defend South Africa, but to smear it."

Rejecting an "insinuation" by Mr. Eglin that the Government-Transkei crisis derived from the fact that "we don't negotiate with each other as equals," he said there was not a single homeland leader

who could level such an accusation at him.

On Mr. Eglin's claim that the citizenship question, on which the Leader of the Opposition said full citizenship rights of 70 percent of the population were restricted to States comprising 13 percent of the land, Mr. Vorster replied: "The citizenship question has nothing to do with this matter... and even the Prime Minister of Transkei never brought up this argument. But the

Mr. Eglin asked Mr. Vorster if he really believed

that this policy would reduce conflict.

"Does he believe that on this basis he can get the loyalty of South Africa's Black people?"

Aspirations

"Does he believe that this provides a satisfactory basis for dealing with the aspirations of Black citizens who comprise 71 percent of the economically active population?"

Mr. Eglin said that far from solving the co-existence problem, Government policy was destroying the basic fabric of South African society.

And he warned that as long as Blacks from independent homelands were discriminated against inside South Africa, these States would move increasingly away from the Republic towards a common strategy with the rest of Africa.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr. Vaas Raw, supported the Prime Minister's reports Sapa.

It was the duty of a South African political party to adopt the view of his country in the event of a clash of interests between his

TURN TO PAGE 2

FROM PAGE 1

"Back in 1969 the Prime Minister of Transkei came with a demand that Glen Grey, which was the Ciskei's territory, should be incorporated into the Transkei.

"He did not only ask for Glen Grey, but he asked also for the first time that Elliot should also be incorporated because, he alleged, that in the previous century it had been occupied by the Tembus and was illegally taken away from them."

These matters had been discussed and in 1970 he made further demands for Maclear and based his claims on historical grounds. The Pondos had said that he was only concerned about the Tembus.

Later the South African Government was asked to give Elliot, Maclear, Matatiele, Mount Curry, Umzimkulu and Port St. Johns to Transkei.

In his demands about Glen Grey Paramount Chief Matanzima claimed that the people were his supporters and did not want to be in Ciskei.

It came as a shock when many people decided in a referendum to stay with Ciskei. It had brought bad blood which existed still today.

"I asked for the historical claims to be investigated and those did not support Paramount Chief Matanzima," Mr. Vorster said.

In the meanwhile, he had asked Mr. Vorster to negotiate with Ciskei and appeal to them to join Transkei.

Many attempts were made to bring them together but they had all failed.

'Matanzima is a liar' insists PM

Later he asked if Herschel and Glen Grey could be incorporated and eventually Ciskei had agreed.

"Paramount Chief Matanzima indicated to me that with this his land demands had been completed because, in respect of Elliot and Maclear he had no further demands," said Mr. Vorster.

"He later dropped his claims about Matatiele and Mount Curry. Smaller demands came later."

Mr. Vorster read a letter from Paramount Chief Matanzima in October, 1974 in which smaller land demands were put forward.

There was nothing in the letter about Mount Curry, Elliot or Maclear.

There had been further discussions and Chief Matanzima asked for land in the Port Shepstone and Port Alfred areas which belonged to KwaZulu.

Mr. Vorster said Paramount Chief Matanzima should speak directly to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

All his additional demands were met except for about nine farms and the Wega Forest. Part had not been completed yet, but it would be done later.

"There was complete agreement and we have done everything we said we would," said Mr. Vorster.

Basis

This had been the basis for independence.

On February 2, 1977, Paramount Chief Matanzima came with new land demands and included Mount Curry, Matatiele, Maclear, Elliot and the whole of Ciskei.

"I told him that we had talked in the past and handled the whole issue. I said I was surprised after he had said that Glen Grey and Herschel completed the matter that he asked that Ciskei should be incorporated."

Mr. Vorster said that this was a matter between him and Chief Sebe of Ciskei. If they agreed he would have had no objections.

In January this year Mr. Vorster said he had got another letter asking for the incorporation of certain land. This arose from investigations about transfer of East Griqualand to Natal.

Paramount Chief Matanzima had objected to the transfer and claimed that the land belonged to Transkei. The South African Government did not share Transkei's claims but documents which had been sent would be studied.

"We are thus still in the process and he knew this when his statement came yesterday," Mr. Vorster said.

Buthelezi

The paramount chief said that the aim of the transfer was to give the land to Chief Buthelezi, and although this was denied he would not accept this.

Transkei's Prime Minister had been very emotional.

"He has problems in East Pondoland and I am aware that there were people from time to time who whispered in his ear that his chances of recognition were good if he made a total break with South Africa," Mr. Vorster said.

"I have been aware that there have been people in Transkei who spoke to Chief

Matanzima about it."

He could sympathise with the chief, "but why try to hit at the one friend you have had throughout. What can you achieve by this?"

Cubans

Mr. Vorster took strong exception to claims that South Africa had "slaughtered millions" in applying separate development. "This statement is a lie as the Prime Minister of Transkei knows.

"I don't think even the Cubans will believe it.

"It is not only a lie, and I say this with great regret, but it is a lie which is beneath the dignity of a Prime Minister if you know the facts."

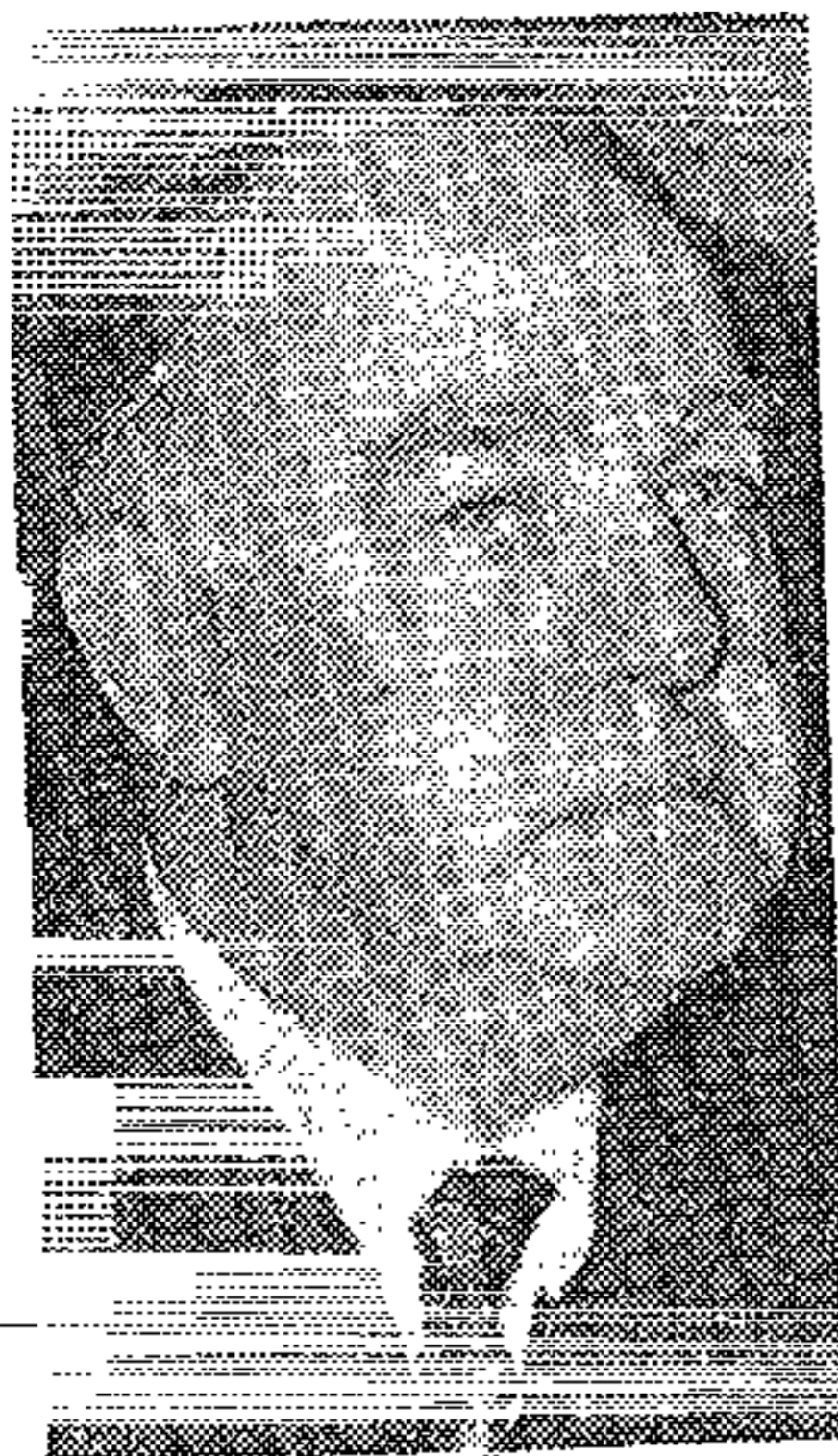
It had been the Whites who had to come between the Blacks to prevent them wiping themselves out. It was the White police who had to stop tribal wars.

In what political observers believe to be a stern warning against possible military action by Paramount Chief Matanzima, Mr. Vorster added: "I would not appreciate it if the honourable Prime Minister of Transkei involved himself in South Africa's affairs.

"Then there really will be problems."

See also Editorial Opinion and Page 9.

Vorster replies to Matanzima



MR VORSTER



MR EGLIN

THE ASSEMBLY — No "big stick" would be used on Transkei for severing diplomatic relations with South Africa, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said yesterday.

In a lengthy reaction to the Transkeian Prime Minister's surprise decision, Mr Vorster also pledged that all pre-independence agreements with the fledgling state would be met.

He made it clear that Chief Kaiser Matanzima's main reason for cutting his ties with South Africa — the claim on East Griqualand — would not be met.

Opposition Leader Colin Eglin said while land had been the "crisp issue"

in the break, there had been other issues as well such as the citizenship dispute, the treatment of Transkeians in South Africa and the squatter controversy.

In his first address to the House, Mr Vorster adopted a cool and factual attitude only showing anger in his references to the "lie" by Chief Matanzima in which he said South Africa had "callously slaughtered millions of blacks in pursuit of its policies."

"Even the Cubans will not believe that," Mr Vorster said.

Responding to Mr Eglin's request that he do everything in his power to bring relations between South Africa and Transkei back to normal, Mr Vorster said: "In regard to this matter, I must say to the honourable member, the ball is not in my court. The ball is in the court of the Prime Minister of Transkei. It is he who made his bed and it is he who will have to sleep on it. That is my answer."

"The honourable member also expressed the hope that I won't use the big stick. I never said anything like that. I never said I would. On the contrary, I went out of my way to say we have given everything to Transkei..."

"And it goes without saying we will honour our undertakings."

In what political observers believe to be a stern warning against possible military action by Chief Matanzima, Mr Vorster added: "But I would not appreciate it if the Honourable Prime Minister of Transkei involved himself in South Africa's affairs."

"Then there will really be problems," he emphasised.

Mr Vorster also backed to the hilt the statement by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, that there would be no black South Africans.

"The honourable member (Mr Eglin) also asked, in order to make propaganda, if when the eight homelands are independent there will be any black citizens of South Africa left."

"He doesn't have to whip up the black people in this way. I personally put it to them (the black leaders) that the policy of this Government is not just to make areas independent." — PC.

(Speech in full, page 3.)

Reds in Transkei claims Basson

THE ASSEMBLY — East German advisers were already in Transkei, Mr Japie Basson (PF Bezuidenhout), said yesterday.

Mr Basson, foreign affairs spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, made this statement in the heated debate on Transkei's break with South Africa.

West German sources he said had indicated to him that advance guards of East German communists were already operating in Transkei.

The East Germans, he said, were the most dangerous and insidious of the communist groups. They moved in a subtle fashion and were more thorough than the Cubans could ever be.

Mr Basson, who linked this information with what he believed to be a shift of Transkei to African States and a desire to be recognised as the Organisation of African Unity, said in an interview afterwards that his source was "extremely reliable".

He found it difficult to believe that the South African Government was not aware of the presence of the East Germans.

Mr Basson believed that the statement of the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, that Transkei would move toward the liberal movements and that Transkei was prepared to accept aid from the West or the East could be associated with the German presence.

Asked how he thought East German communists could have infiltrated into Umtata, Mr Basson said it was possible they had gone by air from Botswana to Lesotho, from there crossed the border into Transkei.

Lesotho has overflown rights across South Africa. — PC.

Eglin query sparks row

CAPE TOWN — The diplomatic rift between South Africa and Transkei snowballed in Parliament yesterday into the most serious and bitter clash between the Government and opposition since the Progressive Federal Party assumed its new role.

Reacting angrily to wide-ranging accusations from Opposition leader Colin Eglin that the Transkei issue should not only be seen as a land issue but as an indication that Nationalist policy had

come to the end of the road, the Prime Minister launched an unprecedented attack on his opposite number.

The Prime Minister said Mr Eglin did not have "one grain of self-respect as a South African." In the uproar that followed his statement, Mr Vorster refused to withdraw the remark.

Speaking for the second time in an hour at the beginning of the debate on his portfolio, he continued: "Mr Speaker, I

don't apologise for saying it. It's not his Government that has been charged with these things, it is his country... I waited for one thing, that the honourable member would say to the world: In this regard South Africa is wrongly accused."

"I want to repeat, if there is inside you self-respect as a citizen of South Africa, if you have not renounced South Africa, you must reject what the honourable member has done."

Against a barrage of furious interjections from the Opposition, Mr Vorster said there were members on the Opposition benches who rejected his policies. "But in regard to the factual case I have put to this Parliament, they will stand on South Africa's side, and will say so."

Amid cries of "skande" from the Nationalist benches, Mr Vorster said: "I have never before seen a bird that has fouled its nest as the honourable member fouled his today."

Rejecting an "insinuation" by Mr Eglin that the Transkei crisis derived from the fact that "we don't negotiate with each other as equals," he said there was not a single homeland leader who could level such an accusation at him.

On Mr Eglin's claim that full citizenship rights of 70 per cent of the population were restricted to states comprising 13 per cent of the land, Mr Vorster replied: "The citizenship question has nothing to do with

this matter, and even the Prime Minister of Transkei never brought up this argument. But the honourable member stands up here as if he is not briefed by Transkei, but by outsiders."

Later, a restrained Mr Eglin attacked the Prime Minister for "developing a habit that is not worthy of him — it wasn't his habit in the past — and that is to make every argument a personal one."

"There was no personal attack from this side of the House. There was no questioning of integrity or sincerity. There was an acceptance of the facts that the Prime Minister gave us. What there was was an attack on the policy of the Government — we're entitled to attack it."

Mr Eglin added: "Every time the Prime Minister is under attack, and when he knows deep inside his policy is failing, he becomes personal."

Giving a hint of how the PFP would react to Mr Vorster's attack, the Opposition Leader said: "I am certainly not going to develop this kind of argument. We will deal with the Prime Minister as the Prime Minister of South Africa — and we still deal with him in terms of the policies we believe are leading this country to disaster." — PC.

No decision on terror aid

JOHANNESBURG — The Transkei Government had not come to any decisions on whether it would support terrorist organisations active in Southern Africa, Chief Kaiser said yesterday.

He was asked to qualify a statement that "we have been compelled to join the liberatory movements and claim the whole of South Africa as belonging to whites and blacks, with blacks controlling the majority." — SAPA.

DAILY DISPATCH

Some whites fearful

He said he saw no reason why normal life for South Africans living in Transkei should change.

"I have no quarrel with the Prime Minister of Transkei. He is a close friend of mine and an honourable man. We will fall in line with his request and by April 30 we will have closed down the embassy."

"Transkei has every right, being an independent country, to close the embassy."

The only thing that worried him was that he had to leave behind what he considered the most interesting period of his life.

Mr Potgieter said he saw no cause for alarm about the situation.

The head of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, said he could not make a full statement on the diplomatic break until he had seen Chief Matanzima.

"We are carrying on as usual. We have a job to do and as long as we are required to do it we will do it," he said.

The TDC employs about 400 white South Africans who had expressed extreme concern about the

Transkeian move.

"I believe the matter will be settled in a matter acceptable to all concerned. But then I am an eternal optimist. I have told my people not to worry and to get on with the job."

General reaction from other whites ranged from fear and concern, while many of the older residents accepted the move philosophically. Many said the Prime Minister had promised to break diplomatic ties and he was merely keeping his word.

Some hoteliers expressed concern that South African tourists might be afraid to visit Transkei. One hotelier, Mr Dermott Mulachy, said he had 10 cancellations from families yesterday — normally unheard of on Tuesdays. But another hotelier in Umtata, Mr Paddy Coogan, said he had had no cancellations. "My cocktail bar is in fact fuller than normal," he said.

In Port St Johns, the decision was greeted with mixed feelings by South African expatriates.

"I must think of trying to find a buyer and getting my family out of here. I can't survive without the South African tourist trade," one businessman said.

Another said: "About ninety per cent of my turnover

is from the black residents here, although the white tourist trade gives the profit cherry on the top."

Mr Richard Hardman, who owns two hotels, said: "This is a storm in a teacup — nothing more than a diplomatic and political manoeuvre which, as a private citizen does not concern me."

"Dr Matanzima said he was going to flay South Africa. We have been flayed down here for the past two years."

"Our rates and taxes have doubled. Our electricity charges have trebled and our liquor licence fees have gone up tenfold."

Some East Griqualand residents are also worried about their future.

The Mayor of Kokstad, Mr Gert Sheyns, said he and other businessmen in East Griqualand were "perturbed" that business in Kokstad, Matatielie and other towns would suffer if any moves were made to sever trade links. "We rely heavily on trade with Transkei and should border posts be set up and the movement of people restricted, we will suffer."

Mr Heyns said that as a result of the announcement people in East Griqualand were once again uncertain of their future.

"We thought everything had been settled and plans for a link-up with Natal finally decided. Now we are back in the doldrums," he said. — DDR-SAPA

Assembly praises Kaiser (103)

UMTATA — All parties in the Transkei National Assembly, including members who defected from the ruling party and became independents, forgot their differences for a while during yesterday's debate on the decision to cut diplomatic ties with South Africa and expressed their full support of the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima was the hero of the day.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, told Parliament he was very happy the Prime Minister was no longer a Vorster "stooge".

He was very happy Chief Matanzima was not a

weakling. He described him as "cunning, shrewd and diplomatic."

Chief Matanzima rose, saying he thought Mr Diko was having difficulty expressing himself in English and should address the House in Xhosa as he found the word "cunning" insulting.

Mr Diko replied he would not be told by Chief Matanzima what language to use.

"We are now claiming the whole of South Africa," said Mr Diko.

Transkei supported democracy and free enterprise. But if Britain would not help her Transkei would not hesitate to ask Dr Castro of Cuba to help.

A member of the ruling party, Mr V. Ndamase, representing Libode, said Transkei should join other African liberatory forces and fight for the effective hand-over of the entire South Africa to majority rule as envisaged in the United Nations charter.

"When we opted for independence, we wanted to take advantage of such privileges as freedom of speech and freedom of activities, rights which are seldom enjoyed outside Transkei," Mr Ndamase said. "Let it be known that we are now prepared to participate in the struggle for the liberation of the oppressed black masses throughout Southern

Africa."

He said it was imperative a carefully selected delegation headed by the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs be sent to the United Kingdom without delay to get assistance.

Mr Ndamase said the South African Government had no respect for blacks and their freedoms.

A member from Cofimvaba, Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima, said it was not logical that the South African Ambassador in Transkei should leave while white seconded officials from South Africa remained. — DDR-SAPA.

Owen-to-Kaiser note is denied

UMTATA — A spokesman for the London firm handling Transkei's public relations account in Britain, Mr Paul Dwyer, yesterday denied reports that he and a Labour politician, Mr Humphry Berkeley, handed a note from Foreign Secretary David Owen to Prime Minister Matanzima when they visited Transkei last week.

In a telephone interview last night he also said his firm had not written the speech Chief Matanzima delivered to Parliament on Monday announcing the severing of Transkei's diplomatic relations with South Africa.

His firm had released details of the break in an embargoed statement to the BBC to coincide with Chief Matanzima's announcement.

The Daily Dispatch learned yesterday that

typing concerning Chief Matanzima's move to break diplomatic ties was done for Mr Berkeley while he was in Umtata.

In Parliament yesterday Chief Matanzima attacked the SABC for saying the text of his Monday speech had been given to the BBC for release on the one o'clock news.

"The SABC is going on its usual campaign of trying to water down the impact of Transkei's decisions on international opinion," he said.

Chief Matanzima also denied he had broken ties because his party was split by certain Eastern Pondo MPs.

None of the 16 breakaway Eastern Pondo MPs would comment. — DDR.

Wednesday,
April 12, 1978

103
UMTATA — The cutting of Transkei's diplomatic ties with South Africa was not meant to chase whites out of Transkei the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana said yesterday.

Nor was it meant to imply the end of normal economic ties between the two countries. That would depend on the South African Government, Mr Koyana said.

Many whites panicked on hearing of the move.

Some thought they would be immediately ordered out of Transkei.

The Daily Dispatch office here was inundated with calls from whites living in Transkei asking what the implications of Chief Matanzima's move would mean for them.

Most of the 12 000 whites in Transkei are South Africans.

Some, especially those seconded to the Transkeian Government, feared the Government might freeze their money or that they might stop receiving their salaries.

South Africa's Ambassador to Transkei, Mr Danie Potgieter, who was officially informed in writing on Monday afternoon that the Umtata embassy was to be closed, said the Transkeian move was aimed purely at diplomatic relations and not normal relations between the two countries.

Recognition: firm noes

LONDON — The British Government was studying the preliminary reports received on Transkei's severance of diplomatic ties with South Africa, a Foreign Office spokesman said here yesterday.

Commenting on Chief Matanzima's claim on British aid, the spokesman said: "We do not accept any special obligation toward the Transkei based on past history."

The spokesman said there had been no official approach from Transkei for British aid.

Britain's position on

Transkei was that "since it does not satisfy our criteria, we do not recognise it as an independent state."

The United States also does not intend to recognise Transkei, the State Department said yesterday.

"We do not believe that the announcement of a break in diplomatic relations between Transkei and South Africa changes the fundamental character of the relationship between them," a spokesman said.

— SAPA-DDC.

Transkei rallies behind Matanzima

UMTATA. — All the parties in the Transkei National Assembly, including members who defected from the ruling party to become independents, yesterday forgot their differences during the debate on the decision to cut diplomatic ties with South Africa and expressed their full support of the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Transkei wanted the Ciskei — PM

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday said Chief Kaiser Matanzima requested, both before and after Transkeian independence, that the whole of the Ciskei be incorporated into Transkei.

Chief Matanzima also asked for independence to be refused to the Ciskei because this would hamper his attempts to incorporate it, Mr Vorster said during his statement to the Assembly.

He set out fully Chief Matanzima's land claims from 1969 to this year's claim to East Griqualand when South Africa planned to transfer the former Cape area to Natal.

Since 1969, South Africa had given Transkei nearly all the areas it had claimed.

South Africa however, refused to try to force the amalgamation of Ciskei and Transkei as Chief Matanzima had demanded, and did not agree with Transkei's claim to East Griqualand.

"In my discussions with the Prime Minister of Transkei, he was very emotional about the incorporation of East Griqualand in Natal.

"His attitude was that if the Cape Province did not want East Griqualand and was going to give it away, why not give it to Transkei instead of Natal.

"The more I explained that for all practical purposes East Griqualand already fell under Natal and that this was now being given legal effect, the less, unfortunately, the Prime Minister accepted it," Mr Vorster said.

Buthelezi

"He said we wanted to give the land to Chief Buthelezi (the Kwazulu Chief Minister) and that transferring it to Natal was a first step towards giving it to Chief Buthelezi.

"The more I explained this was not the objective and had nothing to do with it, the less inclined he was to accept it."

In 1969 Chief Matanzima requested the incorporation into Transkei of the Glen Grey and Herschel areas, then part of the Ciskei and administered as such.

Mr Vorster said Chief Matanzima then also made what was to his knowledge the first Transkeian claim to the Elliot district on the basis that it had been taken away from the Tembus.

In 1970 Chief Matanzima claimed the Maclear district, also on historical grounds.

"When he did this he was upbraided by certain sections of the Pondos, who said he was only worrying about the Tembus, and giving less attention to the matters of the Pondos."

In April 1970 Chief Matanzima introduced a motion in the Transkei Legislative Assembly calling on South Africa to incorporate into Transkei the districts of Elliot, Maclear, Matatiele, Mount Currie, Umzimkulu and Port St Johns.

When Chief Matanzima's claims to Glen Grey became stronger, Mr Vorster said he

agreed that the area could be incorporated in Transkei if the people there wished it. Chief Matanzima was shocked when 85 percent rejected the idea in a referendum and elected to remain in the Ciskei.

Mr Vorster said an investigation rejected the historical basis of Chief Matanzima's claims.

Chief Matanzima had, in the meantime, made two demands of Mr Vorster.

"He said I should please negotiate with the Ciskei and earnestly request the Ciskei to join Transkei because the two belonged together historically.

"We had many discussions in an attempt to find agreement between Ciskei and Transkei, but they failed every time."

Paramount Chief Matanzima was the hero of the day as words such as "war" and "fight" were uttered by speaker after speaker who congratulated him.

A member of the Eastern Pondoland dissident group, Mr W M Dweba, said Paramount Chief Matanzima had shown he was a man.

"We in Eastern Pondoland are 100 percent behind you in as far as this matter is concerned," he said.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, said he had always known that Paramount Chief Matanzima was shrewd, cunning and diplomatic.

Mr Diko said that, while terrorists march down from Rhodesia, fighters would march up from Transkei to squeeze South Africa.

He said the "oppressors and broeders" had always sworn the black man would get into the white parliament in Cape Town over their dead bodies.

"That is war talk. Why should we be afraid of a bloody battle when these cowards are asking for it?"

"Should this unfortunate thing happen and Great Britain does not help us, we will not hesitate to go to Castro," he said.

● The cutting of Transkei's diplomatic ties with South Africa was not meant to chase whites living in Transkei away, the Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

● In London the government was studying the "preliminary reports" on the Transkei move, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

"We do not accept any special obligation toward Transkei based on past history," said the spokesman.

● From Pretoria it is reported that the Transkei ambassador, Professor M Njisane, yesterday said he and his staff had been recalled to Umtata and would leave South Africa by the end of this month.



Chief Matanzima

This 'divorce' may never happen

African Affairs Correspondent

FOREIGN diplomat in Durban yesterday described the diplomatic rupture between the Transkei and South Africa as "prelude to a divorce that might never happen."

Later in the day, however, an official in the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria recommended that the Mercury refer to a dictionary to discover what was entailed in the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

But the official could not remember the proper name of the dictionary.

The foreign diplomat said a break of this nature between the two nations could be an "elaborate minuet" into which they entered when angry with each other or, more seriously, it could be the overture to war.

He doubted that Transkei intended to declare war, and he found it significant that Chief Kaiser Matanzima had given the South African ambassador three weeks to quit Umtata.

"Usually ambassadors are given two days to pack and go. It seems, to me anyway, that Chief Matanzima is keeping the door slightly open."

The breaking of relations was a formal procedure involving the withdrawal of ambassadors. The States party to the break continued to recognise each other but had no diplomatic relations with each other.

"This is a public slap in the face for the passive party, but very often the countries will maintain private channels of communication for political or economic reasons."

While ambassadors were withdrawn the government concerned would frequently leave behind its consuls. Indeed, Mr. C. P. Songca, the new Transkei Consul in Durban, said yesterday that he had not been ordered to close his office and return to Umtata.

Work went on as usual in the Durban office where staff continued to issue visas to Whites seeking entry to Transkei.

Mercury Reporter

EAST Griqualand residents are deeply concerned about their future after Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's announcement that diplomatic relations between South Africa and Transkei are to be cut on April 30.

The Mayor of Kokstad, Mr. Gert Heyns, said yesterday that he and other businessmen in East Griqualand were "very perturbed" that business in Kokstad, Matatiele and other towns would suffer if any moves were made to sever trade links.

"We rely heavily on trade with Transkei and should border posts be set up and the movement of people restricted, we will suffer," he said.

Mr. Heyns said that as a result of the surprise announcement people in East Griqualand were once again uncertain about their future.

Settled

"We thought everything had been settled and plans for a link-up with Natal finally decided."

"Now we are back in the doldrums."

He said it was imperative the territory maintained good relations with Transkei and that any talk of armed conflict was "unthinkable."

Meanwhile Mr. Frank Martin, MEC, said yesterday Natal was taking no official notice of Transkei's severance of diplomatic links.

"Nothing will change. We will carry on looking after that part of Natal," he said.

Mr. Martin said he was aware that East Griqualand had been an issue between South Africa and Transkei

EG future 'doubtful' say tense residents

but he doubted this was Chief Matanzima's real reason for cutting ties.

He would not elaborate.

Later he said Natal would continue to administer the area unless the South African Government ruled otherwise. The Province had received no communication from the Government on the issue.

In Pretoria yesterday, reports Sapa, Transkei Ambassador Prof. M. Njisane said he and his staff had been recalled to Umtata and would leave South Africa by the end of this month.

Problems

The move will cause considerable human problems for the staff, many of whom live in Pretoria and have school-going children. About 12 people are directly affected.

Prof. Njisane said his son

Timothy would have to leave Rondebosch High School in Cape Town where he had settled happily after enrolling at the beginning of this year.

"Hardly a day goes by without him having an invitation to visit the home of some friend.

"My wife and I even had to buy him a toy gun - something we said we would never do - so he could attend a cowboy party recently."

Other members of staff would be in a similar position in Pretoria where they had children attending Carmel School and Loreto Convent.

Professor Njisane said he was not sure how the break would affect the issue of visas to South African tourists.

This was one of the issues which would be clarified

after consultations in Umtata.

Studying

And in London the British Government was studying "preliminary reports" it had received on Transkei's action, a Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman said.

The spokesman said they had also seen reports of Chief Matanzima's claim on British aid.

"We do not accept any special obligation toward the Transkei based on past history," the spokesman said in response to Chief Matanzima's reported comments.

Britain had had no advance notice of the move.

The spokesman said there had been no official approach from Transkei for British aid, nor any other contact with British officials in London or in South Africa.

Britain's position on Transkei was that "since it does not satisfy our criteria we do not recognise it as an independent State."

Criteria

The spokesman referred to the Foreign Office statement on October 28, 1976, that it had "decided not to recognise Transkei on the occasion of its purported independence because it is clear that Transkei will not fulfil our well-established legal criteria for recognition as an independent State."

These criteria were "that it should have, with a reasonable prospect of permanency, a clearly defined territory and an effective Government enjoying the obedience of the mass of the population."

When it was argued at that time that Transkei met these criteria, the Foreign Office referred to an earlier statement by a former Deputy Foreign Secretary, Mr. David Ennals, that "Her Majesty's Government will have to be satisfied about the total independence of the territory and its ability to conduct its foreign and defence policy."

The spokesman would not comment yesterday on whether severance of relations with South Africa constituted an independent act of foreign policy by Transkei.

The Natal Mercury

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1978

103

WHAT'S HIS GAME?

THE REAL reasons behind Chief Kaiser Matanzima's dramatic severance of diplomatic relations with South Africa are difficult to discern amid the flurry of speculation that has followed the announcement — curiously reserved for the BBC, which broadcast the news hours before it was released in Umtata.

As analysts and commentators swarm over the fertile ground, hardly a clue is being missed and no theory or implication seems too far fetched. Pretoria's rejection of Transkei's claim to East Griqualand has been given as the official reason, and seems therefore to be the one which is being treated with the most scepticism.

The strongest line of speculation is that Chief Matanzima is making a spectacular and desperate bid for international recognition on the premise that his country will remain ostracised until it reviles and rejects South Africa.

There are also hints of British official intrigue for some unfathomed purpose, and the much more plausible notion that the Chief is exploiting the land issue in an attempt to heal his growing domestic trouble with the Pondos.

There is no evidence yet of what the Transkei Prime Minister is trying to achieve, or indeed whether he has thought the whole thing through to a clear conclusion. But he is a shrewd

and wily politician and it would be a mistake to underestimate him or to discount his long obsession with the land question.

His talk of war may be just extravagant rhetoric, but his reference to the slaughter of "millions" of Blacks is so utterly devoid of truth as to suggest a high degree of malice and mischievousness.

Although its political independence is real enough in Third-World terms, Transkei has developed as an organic part of South Africa and is still totally dependent on the Republic in ways that no amount of foreign aid could make up for in the foreseeable future.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, while furious about the calumnies and provocative land claims, has wisely confined his reaction to the diplomatic front. To do otherwise would be to play into Chief Matanzima's hands and to destroy any remaining credibility that separate development may have in the eyes of the world.

Just how far Chief Matanzima intends to carry his tantrums remains to be seen, but he has no doubt awakened many complacent South Africans to the dangers that are, as the Government has repeatedly been warned, inherent in the fragmentation of the country into independent States.

Your dream is turning into a nightmare — Emlin tells govt

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The breaking by Transkei of diplomatic relations with South Africa was an outward symptom of a malaise which was the direct consequence of fundamental defects in government policy, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Emlin, said yesterday.

"The National Party dream is starting to turn into a Southern African nightmare," he said during the Prime Minister's vote in the Budget debate.

"It is ironic that the Transkei, the first state to become independent in terms of the government's grand design should sever diplomatic relations with South Africa on the very day that the Minister of Plural Development (Dr Connie Mulder) was on television expounding further on his grand design for the future," Mr Emlin said.

The developments would have far reaching implications, both for South Africa and for government policy.



Mr Emlin

In a tough, provocative speech the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Matanzima, had announced the breaking off of diplomatic relations with South Africa, his intention to, in the future, have a military confrontation with the whites of South Africa and that Transkei had joined the "liberationary" movements.

"This is extremely serious and a matter for serious concern," Mr Emlin said.

Although the land issue — ostensibly the reason for the break — was important, the matter went beyond it. "There has been a build-up of antagonism over a number of issues ever since the Transkei became independent."

These issues included citizenship, discrimination and the treatment of Transkei squatters.

Southern Africa was too interrelated a region for neighbours to be at loggerheads. There could be serious implications in the fields of trade, labour, foreign relations and national security if the position were to deteriorate further.

"The government should do what it can to bring relations with Transkei back to normal."

Angry feelings

In spite of the provocative words used it should adopt a positive and constructive approach to the problem with a view to preventing the areas of disagreement and potential conflict increasing.

"South Africa has the right and the responsibility to be firm in its attitude but it should resist any temptation there might be to try to solve the issue by using the big stick."

It was hoped the government would continue with grants to Transkei, that it would be more sensitive to the damage being done in the Western Cape by the harsh application of the Bantu Urban Areas Act and be more aware of the angry feelings aroused by the demolition of squatter camps.

The government should move more rapidly in dismantling discrimination.

These were short term solutions, he said.

"But when this sort of thing happens in the first country which became independent in terms of the government's policy, then there must be a serious review of the whole basis of government policy."

Symptoms of a malaise

"What has been said and done by Chief Matanzima are the outward symptoms of a malaise which is the direct consequence of fundamental defects in government policy, in its grand design of separate development."

"These defects were there in relation to the Transkei — they are there, perhaps in a more acute form, in the other homelands which the government sees separated one day from the Republic of South Africa."

"The Opposition has identified these facts time and time again. It has warned the government — but the government has gone stubbornly ahead."

"Let me say to the Prime Minister: When the government restricts the full citizenship rights of 70 percent of the population to states comprising 13 percent of the land, generating three percent of the gross domestic product — it is entrenching discrimination on an international basis."

"When the government uses these states as dumping grounds for what it considers economically surplus or redundant people — it is increasing discrimination and with it the potential for anarchy."

"When, in addition, the blacks who live and work in South Africa are subjected to all the negative features and indignities of apartheid not applicable to whites, whether they are white South African citizens or foreigners — the government is adding to all this the ingredients for international conflict."

"Independence per se without a prior solution of the basic problems is no solution to the co-existence issue in Southern Africa."

Matanzima's action won't help Transkei — Vorster

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday said he regretted Transkei's decision to break diplomatic relations with South Africa — a decision which could only be to the disadvantage of Transkei.

In a lengthy but carefully worded statement to the Assembly, Mr Vorster also emphasized that Transkei was a completely independent country and had the right to take whatever decisions it saw fit.

But he rejected as a lie unworthy of the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the statement that South Africa had callously and brutally slaughtered millions of blacks in pursuit of its policies.

"I don't think even the Cubans will believe this lie that he has sent out into the world," Mr Vorster said.

He gave details of negotiations of Transkeian land demands since 1969, and said Chief Matanzima had told him after the incorporation of the Glen Grey and Herschel districts that this was the end of Transkei's territorial claims.

Emotional

On Chief Matanzima's latest claim this year to East Griqualand when plans were first announced to switch it from the Cape to Natal because it had been cut off from the Cape by Transkei, Mr Vorster said he knew this was an emotional issue with Chief Matanzima.

No reply had yet been sent, and Chief Matanzima had decided to break diplomatic relations with South Africa over the issue while Transkeian demands and documents were still being studied.

"I am sorry that the prime minister of Transkei has acted in this way — acted patently to his own disadvantage," Mr Vorster said during his 45-minute statement.

"But Transkei is an independent state, and it is the prerogative of the prime minister of an independent state to act in this way if he is so advised, even if

Mr Vorster said that, while he was aware of Chief Matanzima's problems, he could not understand why he had turned on South Africa, which had always been a friend, in an attempt to solve them.

"I am aware that, from time to



Mr Vorster

time, there have been people who have whispered in the ear of the Prime Minister of Transkei that his chances of recognition are good, if he makes a total break with South Africa.

"I am aware that people have been in Transkei recently, influential people, who have had talks with the Prime Minister of Transkei in that regard."

"As a person I have sympathy with the Prime Minister of Transkei with all his problems. But the question I ask myself is: Why should one man try to insult and hit precisely those who have been your friend through the whole affair? What do you stand to gain by adopting this attitude?"

Mr Vorster said he was also aware of Chief Matanzima's problems in Pondoland, but it was not for him to discuss them.

Mr Vorster also referred to Transkei's lack of international recognition and Chief Matanzima's difficulties with East

South Africa the day before independence.

The relationship then between himself and Chief Matanzima was such that Chief Matanzima had asked, although this was not normally done, whether he could make a request about South

of Transkei.

"His reply was that the outside world could do what it liked, and submitted the request, to which I agreed," Mr Vorster said.

"My personal relations with the Prime Minister of Transkei were always very good, and never at anytime left anything to be desired."

"We frequently referred to the fact that we came from the same part of the world, and all that went with it."

Mr Vorster said that, after signing a number of treaties in Pretoria prior to independence, Chief Matanzima had asked to see him in his office.

"Emotionally he thanked me most sincerely for all I had done and for the spirit in which the negotiations were conducted."

"At a formal occasion the Prime Minister of Transkei referred to how differently things were done in South Africa, how other African states shed blood to gain their independence, but all that was needed in South Africa was a pot of ink. Those were his own words."

Chief Matanzima had also stated that there should be no problems at all between South Africa and Transkei after independence, but that if they arose they would be approached and solved in the most friendly way, Mr Vorster said. — Sapa

In Parliament

it should be to his own disadvantage.

"From the government's side, I wish to make it very clear that no blame for this lies on our shoulders, that we did everything we undertook to do, that it is not our fault that matters have developed in this way."

"In spite of the fact that we discussed this matter repeatedly, and I repeatedly gave answers to the prime minister, he did not heed these arguments at all."

"But I treated him at all times as I believed one prime minister should treat another — even when he came back again this year with more or less the same motivation as before I did not slam the door in his face."

"As is fitting, I said we will investigate this matter once again. Before anything further could happen, the Prime Minister of Transkei decided to act as he has."

"I will deliberately refrain — perhaps under difficult circumstances — from commenting further on this matter," Mr Vorster concluded.

Request

He had earlier said South Africa would comply with the Transkeian request to remove her ambassador from Umtata by April 30.

"Our ambassador has been instructed to leave Transkei before April 30, and the same applies naturally to the ambassador of Transkei in South Africa as well as the consuls that were appointed."

Mr Vorster emphasized the independent status of Transkei.

"Transkei is an independent state, as independent as any other country in the world can or will be."

"Nothing done or said now can do anything to change that status of Transkei."

Referring to Chief Matanzima's statement that South Africa regarded Transkei

as a homeland and not as a sovereign state, Mr Vorster said:

"What nonsense. We made the Transkei independent."

"We have stated over and over again, as I did this afternoon, that Transkei is an independent republic, as independent as any other republic in any other part of

Pondoland chiefs, but did not directly connect them with the Transkei decision on diplomatic relations.

"Transkei became independent fully knowing it would not gain international recognition for its independence."

"In this regard it was aware of a United Nations decision nearly a year before independence that Transkei would not be recognized should it become independent."

"Secondly, there were the statements of leaders of the Western world, and especially from African states, that they would not recognize Transkei as an independent state."

Mr Vorster said the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, had told him that neither Lesotho nor any African state to whom Chief Jonathan had spoken would recognize Transkei. This Mr Vorster had personally passed on to Chief Matanzima.

Consequences

Transkeian ministers would have learnt the same thing in their travels before independence.

"In other words, Transkei became independent fully knowing precisely that the consequences in that regard would be."

Mr Vorster said that, on the eve of independence, he had even joked with Chief Matanzima that Transkei's only hope of recognition would be to declare war on

Better to negotiate

Mr Emlin said the Prime Minister had reiterated a policy of no land beyond the 1936 settlement. He had conceded the possibility of negotiation on the exchange of land with governments of independent states.

"Does the Prime Minister not realize that it is better to negotiate over land before independence and not after independence, when it becomes an international issue?"

"Does the Prime Minister not realize that there will be no easing of conflict as long as there is a gross disparity in the wealth and the economic opportunity between the independent homelands and the rest of South Africa?"

"Does the Prime Minister not realize that as long as blacks from these states are discriminated against inside South Africa these states will move at an increasingly accelerating rate away from South Africa towards a common strategy with the rest of Africa?"

Mr Emlin said the Prime Minister should say unequivocally whether he subscribed to Dr Mulder's view that if the government's policy were taken to its logical conclusion there would be no blacks with South African citizenship.

"Does he really believe that this will reduce the risk of conflict in Southern Africa?"

"Does he believe that on this basis he can get the loyalty of South Africa's black people?"

"Does he believe this provides a satisfactory basis for dealing with the political aspirations of black citizens of this sub-continent?"

Mr Emlin said the government should see that far from solving the co-existence problem in Southern Africa, its policy was destroying the basic fabric of South African society. — Sapa

Transkei asked to reconsider

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — It was the duty of a South African political party to adopt the view of his country in the event of a clash of interests between his own and another country, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the Prime Minister's vote, Mr Raw said he hoped that he was wrong in hearing what had sounded to him as a listing of "almost justifications" for Transkei's action by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

His own party's stand was clear. "My appeal was to Transkei to reconsider its attitude.

"It is not for me to say to my government through a foreign government what should be done. I can only say to my

government: Your policy is wrong."

Quoting from a speech made during a previous session, in which his party had raised the possibility of Transkeian action, he said: "If the chickens are going to come home to roost, our conscience is clear. We have warned."

Instead of the expected positive proposals from the official Opposition, Mr Eglin had repeated old clichés, old allegations and old conclusions.

At this stage of events, the West seemed haunted.

This attitude of the West placed the burden and responsibility of leadership on South Africans, and not only on the Prime Minister.

Earlier he said all the available evidence pointed to Mr Vorster leading South Africa headlong into disaster.

The real issue in South Africa today was power, and the debate on the Prime Minister's vote should centre on how he was handling power, because all power rested in his hands, Mr Raw said.

When considering how Mr Vorster was handling this power, he and his party had come to the conclusion that the Prime Minister was leading the country headlong into disaster.

The Progressive Federal Party was working for the sharing of all power, while the government was in favour of the division of power.

In contrast, the NRP believed in the absolute division of power over matters of own concern, the devolution of power with provision for contact in other spheres of interest and the sharing of power in matters of common concern. — Sapa

PM questions Eglin's loyalty

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — As far as the restoration of diplomatic relations with Transkei was concerned, the ball was in the court of Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on his vote, Mr Vorster criticized the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, for remarks made by him in his speech on Transkei's decision to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa.

"Mr Eglin has said that he hoped I would do everything to normalize the situation in the circumstances. I have never yet neglected to do this, but in regard to Transkei the ball is not in my court but in the court of Mr Matanzima.

"For the moment it is he who has made his bed and he must sleep in it."

Mr Vorster said that in his speech earlier he had deliberately said nothing contentious about Transkei. He had merely given the facts in the hope that members would talk about it in that vein.

What would have been easier for Mr Eglin to get up and say that he differed with the government but that in this matter South Africa stood wrongly accused?

"Is there not one grain of self-respect in him?"

The Prime Minister said he did not have the slightest doubt that other members differed with the government and that they would criticize it, but that in a factual case like this they would stand on South Africa's side.

"Am I not entitled in the circumstances to ask on whose side you (Mr Eglin) are battling in this matter? What does he do now? He uses this matter not to defend South Africa, but to besmirch her."

He had never seen a bird which had fouled its nest as much as Mr Eglin had done.

Mr Eglin had insinuated that the government did not negotiate with black leaders on an equal footing. The fact was that during the past 12 years he had always negotiated with homeland leaders on an equal basis.

"Bring me one homeland leader who says that I have not treated him equally. Right from the first day I told them that we are negotiating on an equal footing."

Mr Eglin had expressed the hope that he (the Prime Minister) would not now "wield the big stick" in regard to Transkei. Mr Vorster said he had gone out of his way to indicate that the government would honour its obligations.

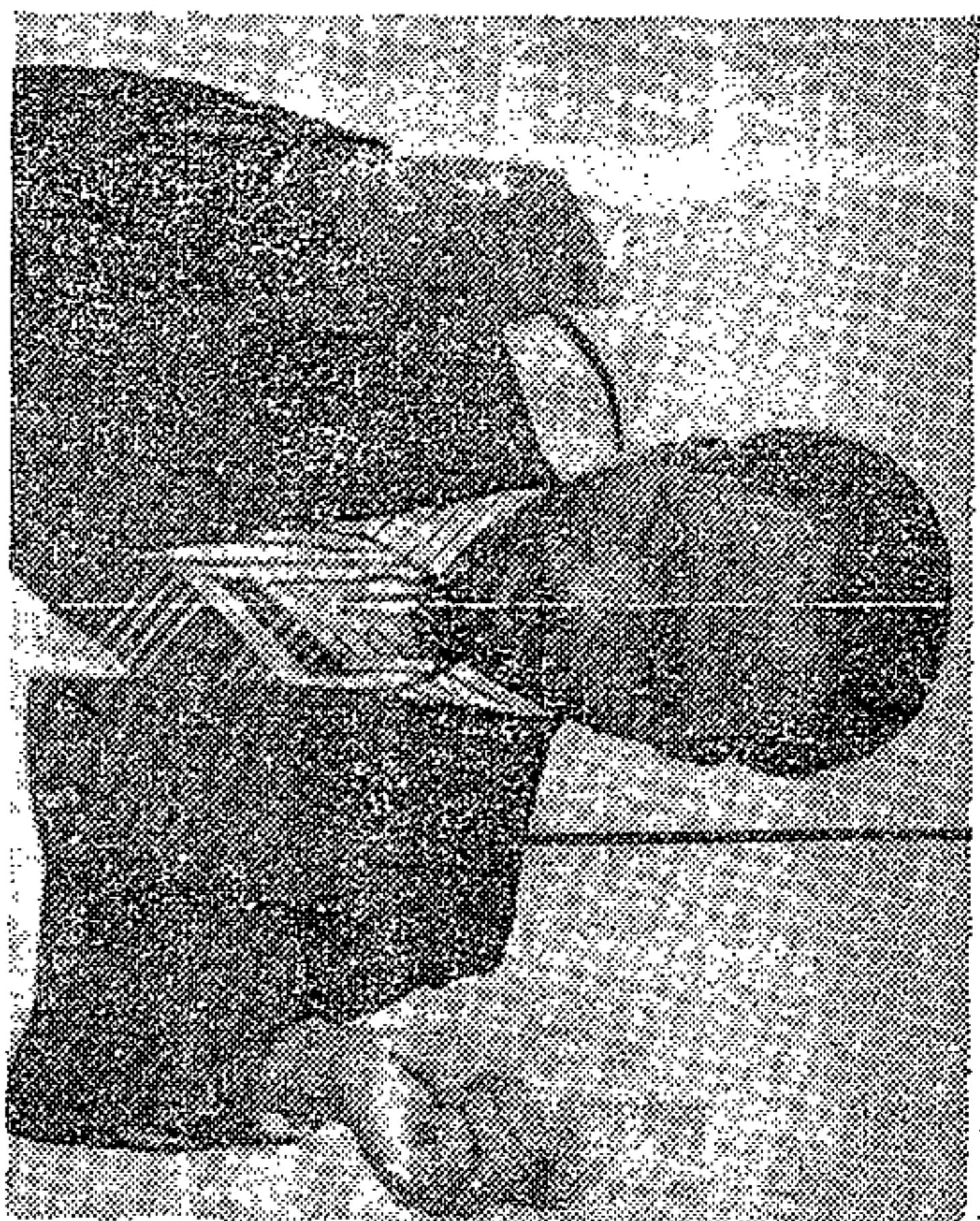
It was the government's policy not merely to make areas independent, but to make the various peoples independent.

"This policy has never been hidden from these people. It will not help Mr Eglin to try and make propaganda out of it."

As far as the citizenship question was concerned, both Chief Kaiser Matanzima and Mr George Matanzima were proud of their Transkei citizenship. But now Mr Eglin wanted to tell them that they should despise it. What sort of a man was this? — Sapa

Kaiser's Great Passion

12/14/78 (103) DD
Land



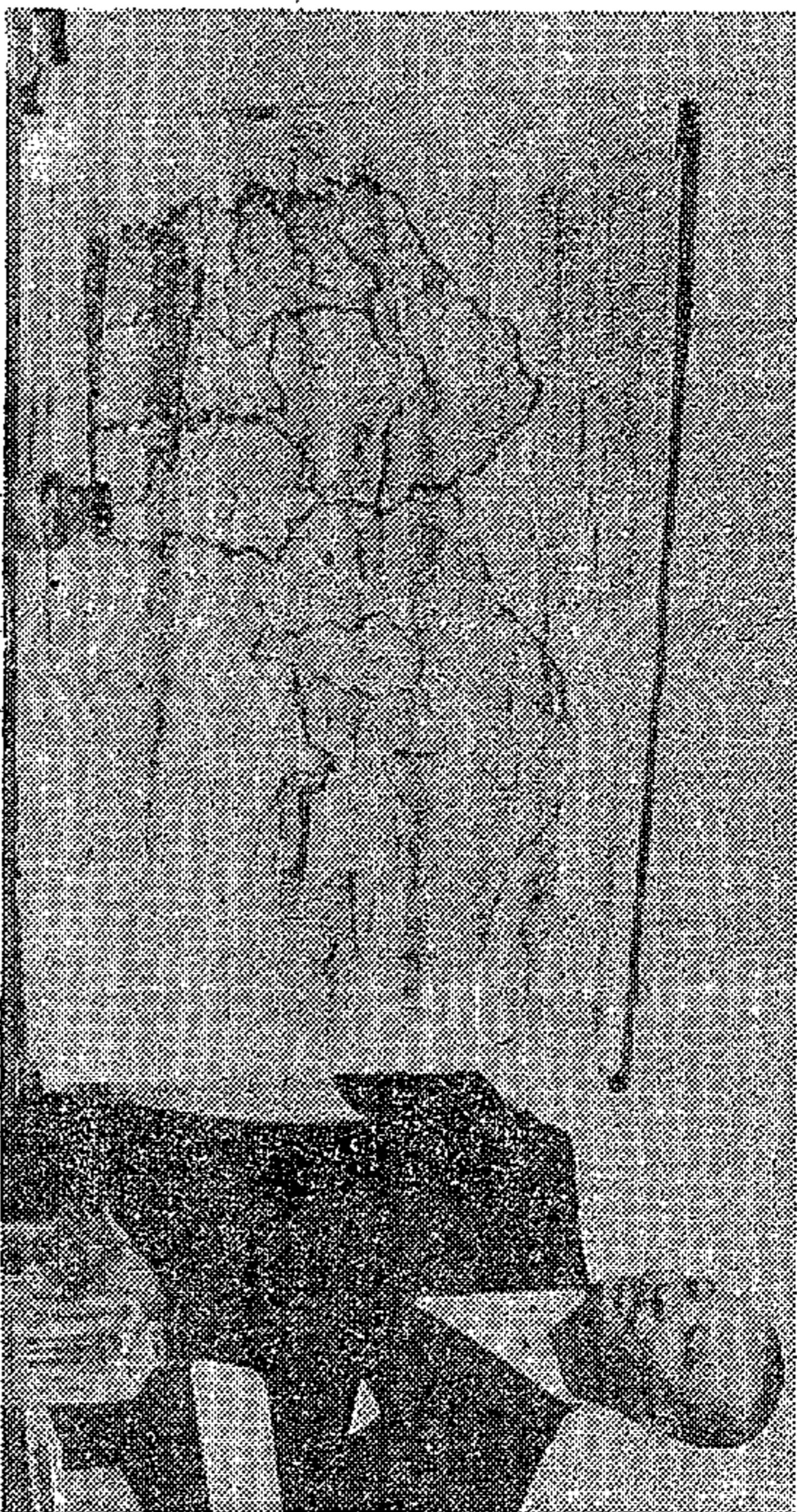
Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, 62, has one great passion in his public life as a politician — restoration of land he believes to have been usurped from Transkei.

His attitude toward newsmen is normally one of boredom. But it changes immediately if asked about Transkei land claims. Without much prompting he is likely to haul out an old map which justifies his position.

He is believed to have used it at the first summit meeting of homeland leaders and the Prime Minister in a fruitless bid to persuade Mr Vorster of the legitimacy of Transkei's demands.

The extent of the area claimed by Chief Matanzima has varied, but it has always included a core area embracing Griqualand East — the disputed area which sparked off the announcement of the severing of diplomatic ties with South Africa.

Until his decision to accept independence in 1974, Chief Matanzima in-



Chief Kaiser and his map showing the land he wants

sisted that he would never opt for independence while the disputed territory remained in South African hands.

When Transkei finally became independent in October 1976, Griqualand East was conspicuously in South African hands — conspicuously because it separated the main piece

of Transkei from the enclave around Umzimkulu.

But Chief Matanzima told opponents who accused him of reneging on his promise not to accept independence while disputed land remained outside Transkei borders he would continue to press for the return of

Transkei's historic land.

"We want to be free but we will continue to press for the land to be transferred from the Republic to Transkei," he said.

land claims to the congress of his ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

The claims might have been dismissed with a sceptical shrug of the shoulders and a paragraph or two in the inside pages of the South African press but for two reasons:

The extent of the claims which included not only Griqualand East but the stretch of Natal coast from Port Edward to Port Shepstone.

The threat of using violence to regain the lost territory if alternative methods including diplomacy failed.

Meanwhile South Africa went ahead with plans to transfer Griqualand East from the Cape to Natal. The Bill became law 13 days ago.

It enraged Chief Matanzima who felt if there was any change in Griqualand East's status it would be that it would revert to Transkei.

If the move was completed Transkei and South Africa would come to the parting of the ways he

said.

But not much attention was given to the warning. Chief Matanzima is a past master of brinkmanship threats to take drastic steps in order to get his own way.

Now the situation looks real enough to get headline treatment in South Africa and even further afield. But will the final step actually improve his chances of getting the land back?

For all the threat Transkei remains heavily dependent on South Africa financially. Last year Transkei could only raise less than 15 per cent of its budget. Nearly 70 per cent came from South Africa. The remaining more than 15 per cent to be made up from loans from the South African capital market and increased taxation.

But more important Transkei is heavily dependent on South Africa to absorb its migrant labourers. R7 in every R10 earned by Transkeians comes from South Africa. — DDC.

Consul concern

Mr Liston Ntshongwana (above) went to Johannesburg last week to pay special attention to the question of the treatment of Transkeian citizens living in South Africa. Now the newly-appointed Transkeian Consul-General in Johannesburg will be returning to Umatata in the wake of Transkei's decision to cut off diplomatic links with South Africa.

Whether he will be back depends on negotiations between the two countries. But for the moment he must rank as one of the world's shortest-lived diplomats. He must also be one of the youngest.

At 29 Mr Ntshongwana has risen rapidly in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a country where the older person often gets the promotion.

A former captain of the Leopards rugby team against such illustrious teams as the Lions, England and France, Mr Ntshongwana believes fervently in Transkei's fight to exist and gain recognition as an independent nation.

When it comes to a final solution for Southern Africa he sees Transkei playing a role as a "front-line" nation.

After graduation from the University of Fort Hare with a degree in history, Mr Ntshongwana joined the Department of Foreign Affairs in Transkei.

"Now that the black

people have accepted responsibility they have to improve on that heritage. The onus is on our young people to assume their meaningful role to bring about real change quicker.

"I see my task as the best way I can contribute to the liberation struggle of the black man," Mr Ntshongwana said before he took up his new post in Johannesburg last week.

Transkeian citizens have not, in his opinion, been treated better in South Africa since Transkei's independence on October 26, 1976.

"Our community has been abused by the South African authorities," said Mr Ntshongwana, citing the treatment of Unibell squatters as one case.

He also sees the question of Transkeian citizenship as a thorny question he would have to deal with.

"It is Transkei who determines who its citizens are. We know who our citizens are. We don't want to be told who our citizens are."

"We must enlighten ignorant people that we are independent and entitled to be treated as human beings — not Bantus."

But now he returns to Transkei. For how long no-one can say at this stage.

— Peter Kenny

Vorster: SA honoured promises to Transkei

1284 78 DU 103

THE ASSEMBLY — Transkei was as independent a state as any other in the world, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said yesterday.

Mr Vorster was speaking in committee on his Vote and was replying to Transkei's decision to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Mr Vorster said he wanted to give the House a few facts about Transkei before the debate started.

"Nothing can be said or done now to change Transkei's independent status.

"Secondly, it is a fact that Transkei became independent in the full knowledge that it would not get international recognition.

"Transkei had made contact with various countries to put their case and they are aware of the answer they got."

Mr Vorster said that on the eve of independence he had told Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima: "Your only hope for recognition is to declare war on South Africa."

"The Government, and I personally, gave Transkei everything and did everything we promised and undertook to do. Nobody could say that it neglected to do anything or did not honour any promises.

"My personal relations with the Prime Minister were always very good and left nothing to be desired," Mr Vorster said.

"So good were our relations that I can report that after we signed the various agreements, Chief Matanzima asked if he could see me a few minutes. He thanked me very emotionally for everything which had been done."

He had referred to how differently things were done in South Africa compared with independence by blood in other parts of Africa. All that had been needed in South Africa had been a "pot of ink."

He had also given the assurance there would be no problems in future and, if there were any, they would be resolved in the most friendly atmosphere.

There had been many negotiations between the two governments, and Mr Vorster sketched the background.

"The land issue always dominated negotiations and this will always be the

case and problems will arise from them," Mr Vorster said.

"The current break concerns East Griqualand which, for administrative reasons, has been transferred to Natal with the support of all Members of Parliament.

"Back in 1969 the Prime Minister of Transkei came with a demand that Glen Grey, which was Ciskei territory, should be incorporated into Transkei.

"He did not only ask for Glen Grey, but also for Elliot because he alleged that in the previous century it had been occupied by the Tembus and was taken away from them illegally."

These matters had been discussed and in 1970 he made further demands for Maclear and based his claims on historical grounds. The Ponds had said he was only concerned about the Tembus.

Later, the South African Government was asked to give Elliot, Maclear, Matatiele, Mount Currie, Umzimkulu and Port St Johns to Transkei.

In his demands about Glen Grey, Chief Matanzima claimed the people were his supporters and they did not want to be in Ciskei.

It came as a shock when many people decided in a referendum to stay with Ciskei. It had brought bad blood which existed still today.

"I asked for the historical claims to be investigated, and those did not support Paramount Chief Matanzima," Mr Vorster said.

Meanwhile, he had asked Mr Vorster to negotiate with the Ciskei and appeal to them to join Transkei.

Many attempts were made to bring them together, but they had always failed.

Later he asked if Herschel and Glen Grey could be incorporated and eventually the Ciskei had agreed.

"Paramount Chief Matanzima indicated to me that with this his land demands had been completed because, in respect of Elliot and Maclear, he had no further demands," Mr Vorster said.

"He later dropped his claims about Matatiele and Mount Currie. Smaller demands came later."

Mr Vorster read a letter from Chief Matanzima in October 1974 in which smaller land demands were put forward.

There was nothing in the letter about Mount Currie, Elliot or Maclear.

There had been further discussions and Chief Matanzima asked for land in the Port Shepstone and Harding areas which belonged to KwaZulu.

Mr Vorster said Chief Matanzima should speak directly to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

All his additional demands were met except about nine farms and the Wega Forest. Part had not been completed yet, but this would be done later.

"There was complete agreement and we have done everything we said we would," Mr Vorster said.

This had been the basis for independence.

On February 2, 1977, Chief Matanzima came with new land demands and included Mount Currie, Matatiele, Maclear, Elliot and the whole of the Ciskei.

"I told him we had talked in the past and handled the whole issue. I said I was surprised after he had

said that Glen Grey and Herschel completed the matter that he asked that the Ciskei should be incorporated."

Mr Vorster said this was a matter between him and Chief Sebe. If they agreed, he would have had no objections.

Chief Matanzima had wanted a promise that the Ciskei should not get independence because this would hinder his chances of getting the Ciskei incorporated.

Mr Vorster refused and said if the Ciskei asked for independence he would not refuse it on the grounds Chief Matanzima had asked.

In January this year, Mr Vorster said he got another letter asking for the incorporation of certain land. This arose from investigations about transfer of East Griqualand to Natal.

Chief Matanzima objected to the transfer and claimed the land belonged to Transkei. The South African Government did not share Transkei's claims, but documents which had been sent would be studied.

"We are thus still in the process and he knew this when his statement came on Monday," Mr Vorster said.

Chief Matanzima said the aim of the transfer was to give the land to Chief Buthelezi and, although this was denied, he would not accept this.

The Transkeian Prime Minister had been very emotional.

"He has problems in East Pondoland and I am aware there were people from time to time who whispered in his ear that his chances of recognition were good if he made a total break with South Africa," Mr Vorster said.

"I have been aware there have been people in the Transkei who spoke to Chief Matanzima about it."

Mr Vorster said he could sympathise with Chief Matanzima.

"But why try to hit at the one friend you have had throughout. What can you achieve by this?" asked Mr Vorster.

"Our ambassador has been instructed to leave the Transkei before April 30."

"The same applies to the Ambassador of Transkei and to the different consuls," Mr Vorster said.

Mr Vorster took strong exception to a claim that South Africa had "slaughtered millions" in applying separate development.

"This statement is a lie, as the Prime Minister of Transkei knows," Mr Vorster said. "I don't think even the Cubans will believe this lie."

"It is not only a lie, and I say this with great regret, but it is a lie which is beneath the dignity of a Prime Minister if you know the facts."

It had been the whites who had to come between the blacks to avoid them wiping themselves out. It was the white police who had to stop tribal wars.

Chief Matanzima had said nobody should doubt South Africa's action and he had said South Africa would apply sanctions.

"It is not we who will ostracise Transkei. It is the Transkei which has ostracised itself and the Prime Minister will do well to ponder over this."

Dealing with Harding and Port Shepstone, he said they had always been

in Natal.

Chief Matanzima had said Transkei was a sovereign state although South Africa regarded it as a homeland.

"What nonsense. We made Transkei independent. We have stated over and over again that Transkei is as independent as any other republic in any part of the world," Mr Vorster said.

On February 6, Mr Vorster wrote to Transkei about East Griqualand and said the representations were being studied.

He rejected the assertion that unless the demands were met, the policy of South Africa would be regarded as a fraud.

"I am sorry that the Prime Minister of Transkei acted like this, acted like this to his own detriment. But Transkei is independent and it is the prerogative of an independent state to act like this." — PC.

E Germans in Transkei — Basson

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Japie Basson, claimed yesterday that East German advisers were already in Transkei.

Speaking in the debate on the Prime Minister's Vote, Mr Basson said West German sources had indicated to him that an advance guard of East Germans was already operating in South Africa's first independent homeland, which on Monday cut diplomatic links with the Republic.

The East Germans, he said, were the most dangerous and insidious of the communist groups. They were more thorough than the Cubans could ever be.

Mr Basson, who linked this information with what he believed to be a shift of Transkei to the African states and its desire to be recognized by the Organization of African Unity, said in an interview afterwards that his source was "extremely reliable".

He found it difficult to believe that the South African Government was not aware of the presence of the East Germans.

Asked how he thought the East Germans could have got to Umtata, Mr Basson said it was possible they had gone by air from Botswana to Lesotho, and from there crossed the border into Transkei.

Lesotho has over-flight rights across South Africa.

Cape Times 12/4/78 103

Land claim

won't work

— Vorster

Reports of Prime Minister's Vote in Parliament on pages 2, 4

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday made it clear that South Africa would not accede to Transkei's claim on East Griqualand — the main reason given by Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima for his unilateral severance of diplomatic relations with the Republic.

Eglin, Vorster in bitter clash over Transkei break

But, in a lengthy reaction to the Transkeian Prime Minister's surprise move, Mr Vorster said South Africa would not retaliate by using "the big stick".

He said also that all pre-independence agreements with the fledgling state would be met.

However, South Africa's Ambassador to Transkei had already been instructed to leave the country by the April 30 deadline set by Chief Matanzima.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The diplomatic rift between South Africa and the Transkei led yesterday to the most serious and bitter clash between the government and opposition since the Progressive Federal Party assumed its new role in Parliament.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, launched an unprecedented attack on the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, who said the Transkei issue should not only be seen as a land issue, but as an indication that Nationalist policy had come to the end of the road.

Mr Eglin, the Prime Minister said, did not have "one grain of self-respect as a South African". In the uproar that followed his statement, Mr Vorster refused to withdraw.

Speaking for the second time in an hour at the beginning of the debate on his portfolio, he continued: "Mr Speaker, I don't apologize for saying it. It's not his government that has been charged with these things, it is his country. I waited for one thing, that the honourable member would say to the world: In this regard South Africa is wrongly accused.

"I want to repeat, if there is inside you self-respect as a citizen of South Africa, if you have not renounced South Africa, you must reject what the honourable member has done."

Against a barrage of furious interjections from the opposition, Mr Vorster said there were members of the opposition benches who

Continued on page 2

while he regretted the Transkei decision. Mr Vorster emphasized that Transkei was a completely independent country which had the right to take whatever decisions it saw fit.

He said the decision could only be to the detriment of Transkei, and he pointed out that South Africa had not ostracized the territory. Transkei had ostracized itself.

At the same time he accused Chief Matanzima of "lying" when he said South Africa had "callously and brutally slaughtered millions of blacks."

Warning

And he warned that Transkei should not interfere in South Africa's affairs or there really could be trouble.

Mr Vorster also referred to Transkei's lack of international recognition and to Chief Matanzima's problems with the Pondos in his country, and hinted that these factors could be behind the Transkei decision.

He also made it clear that as far as the restoration of diplomatic relations with Transkei was concerned, the ball was very much in the court of Chief Matanzima.

Mr Vorster spoke twice during the first day of the debate on the Prime Minister's Vote — a day dominated by the Transkeian development.

In his first address to the House, Mr Vorster gave a cool and detailed account of the negotiations with Transkei on the land issue. He showed anger only in his reference to the "lie" by Chief Matanzima, which he said "even the Cubans will not believe" and in his warning to Transkei not to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs.

He then took the unusual step of speaking again immediately after the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

Transkei: 'The beginning of a nightmare'

12/4/78
RDM

Staff Reporter
WARNINGS that National Party policies would eventually surround South Africa with potentially hostile states was becoming a reality, a coloured and an Indian political leader said yesterday.

They warned that more demands for land and for a bigger share of the country's potential wealth, would come from states "excised from the body of South Africa to satisfy the ideological whims of Nationalist politicians."

Political experts yesterday described the Transkei move as aimed at gaining sympathy from the United Nations and OAU countries.

A member of the executive of the SA Indian Council and of the Prime Minister's Joint Advisory Council, Mr I Mayet said: "The danger is that independent states can ask other countries, including communist countries, for aid. This would mean foreign and probably hostile interference inside the borders of old South Africa."

Mr Mayet said the Transkei crisis justified the criticisms of the Verwoerd Bantustan policy, stated repeatedly by opposition politicians over the past twenty years.

The leader of the La-

bour Party, Mr Sonny Leon, said: "This could be the beginning of a nightmare for South Africa."

The Nationalist Government was "giving away large chunks of South Africa, and losing control of strategic areas which could come strongly under the influence of communist countries."

"This Government has fragmented South Africa and it is now starting to face some of the consequences," Mr Leon said.

The head of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, Professor Mike Louw, said Chief Matanzima's statement "was incredible" in that it amounted to a declaration of war on South Africa.

"It would appear to be more of a demonstration

aimed at impressing the world with his hatred of apartheid, than a balanced diplomatic action," he said.

The director of the Foreign Affairs Institute, Mr Cas de Villiers, said the Transkei Prime Minister's outburst against South Africa was rightly seen as a ploy to win international recognition and support.

"It was an astonishingly foolish move," he said. "All the more foolish when it is realised that Transkei gets three quarters of its budget from this country."

Meanwhile, the British Government was studying the "preliminary reports" it had received on Transkei's severance of diplomatic ties with South Africa, a Foreign Office spokesman, said in London yesterday.

No decision on terror support

TRANSKEI had not decided whether to support terrorist organisations active against South Africa, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

He had been asked to qualify a statement on Monday that Transkei had been compelled to "join the liberatory movements and claim the whole of South Africa for whites and blacks, with blacks controlling the majority."

He said Transkei had not yet decided whether to support "existing terrorist movements".

He said, however, there was no question of Trans-

kei joining a black alliance such as that proposed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu. "We are pointing to our own case—the land we believe belongs to us," he said.

He denied that by cutting diplomatic ties with South Africa, Transkei was renouncing its independence.

Asked if he still agreed with the separate development policy for the homelands, Chief Matanzima replied: "Provided the land is divided equitably."

"But in view of the manner in which the land issue is dealt with we are not prepared to have anything to do with it."—Sapa.

Ambassador slams 'mischievous' reaction

SOME interpretations of Transkei's diplomatic break with South Africa were "mischievous, ridiculous and products of fertile minds", Transkei's ambassador to South Africa, Professor M Njisane, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The most mischievous and ridiculous suggestion was that Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima had taken this step to pacify Pondo opposition politicians.

He had raised the issues responsible for the break

as early as last year's session of the Transkei Parliament, Prof Njisane said.

The break was a simple human reaction to the of Transkei citizens in South African Government's refusal to incorporate Griqualand East in Transkei.

Prof Njisane said he was not sure how the break would affect the issue of visas to South African tourists. This would be clarified after consultations with Umtata. — Sapa.

PATRICK LAURENCE reports on Transkei

What they have, what they want

1947 R.P.J.M.
103

WHEN Transkei became independent in October 1976, the new state contained very little of the territory claimed from South Africa by its leader, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

But, by way of compensation, Transkei had acquired two chunks of territory which had belonged to its sister Xhosa state of Ciskei. In the four years before independence Chief Matanzima's land claims focused almost exclusively on disputed territory encompassing the districts of Elliot, Maclear, Matatielle and Mount Currie, as well as the towns of Umzimkulu and Port St Johns.

The Matatielle and Mount Currie districts together comprise Griqualand East, whose transfer from the Cape to Natal sparked Monday's severing of diplomatic ties with South Africa. Early in 1972 Chief Matanzima wrote to the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. The letter dealt with the disputed territory. It said in part: "We do not see our way to ever requesting a declaration of independence if part of our land still remains in the Republic."

Later in the same year, Chief Matanzima told the Transkei Legislative Assembly: "It would be political suicide to call for independence that excludes the aforesaid districts."

demanding Griqualand East for Transkei.

Mr Vorster wrote in reply: "Without at this stage going into detail I wish to remind you of the various conversations you and I had in connection with this matter, especially at the time of the incorporation of Ciskeian territories into Transkei."

It was on the basis of a Transkei minus most of the disputed territory but plus the former Ciskei territories of Glen Grey and Herschel that Chief Matanzima signed a wide range of independence agreements with South Africa in September 1976.

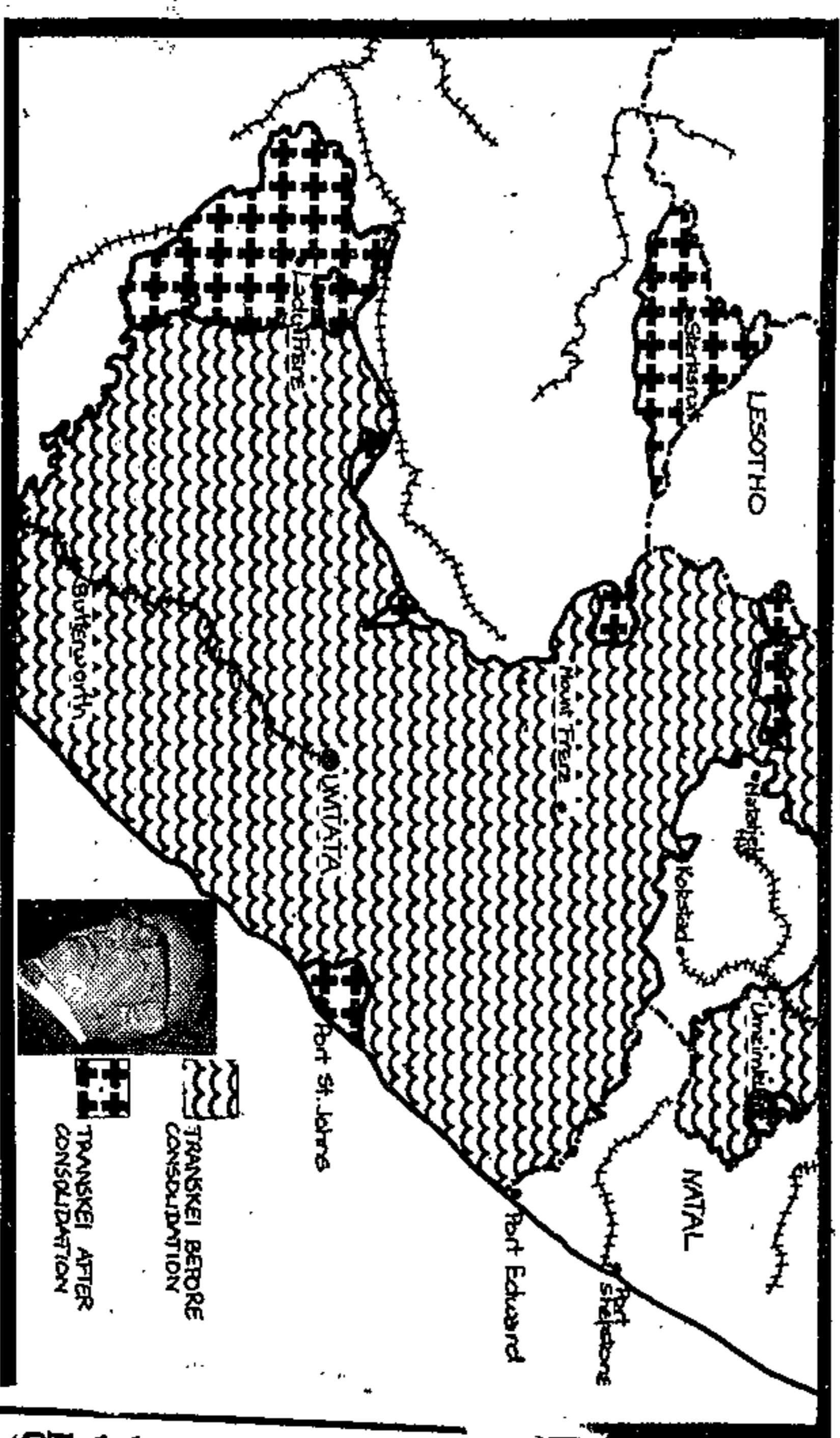
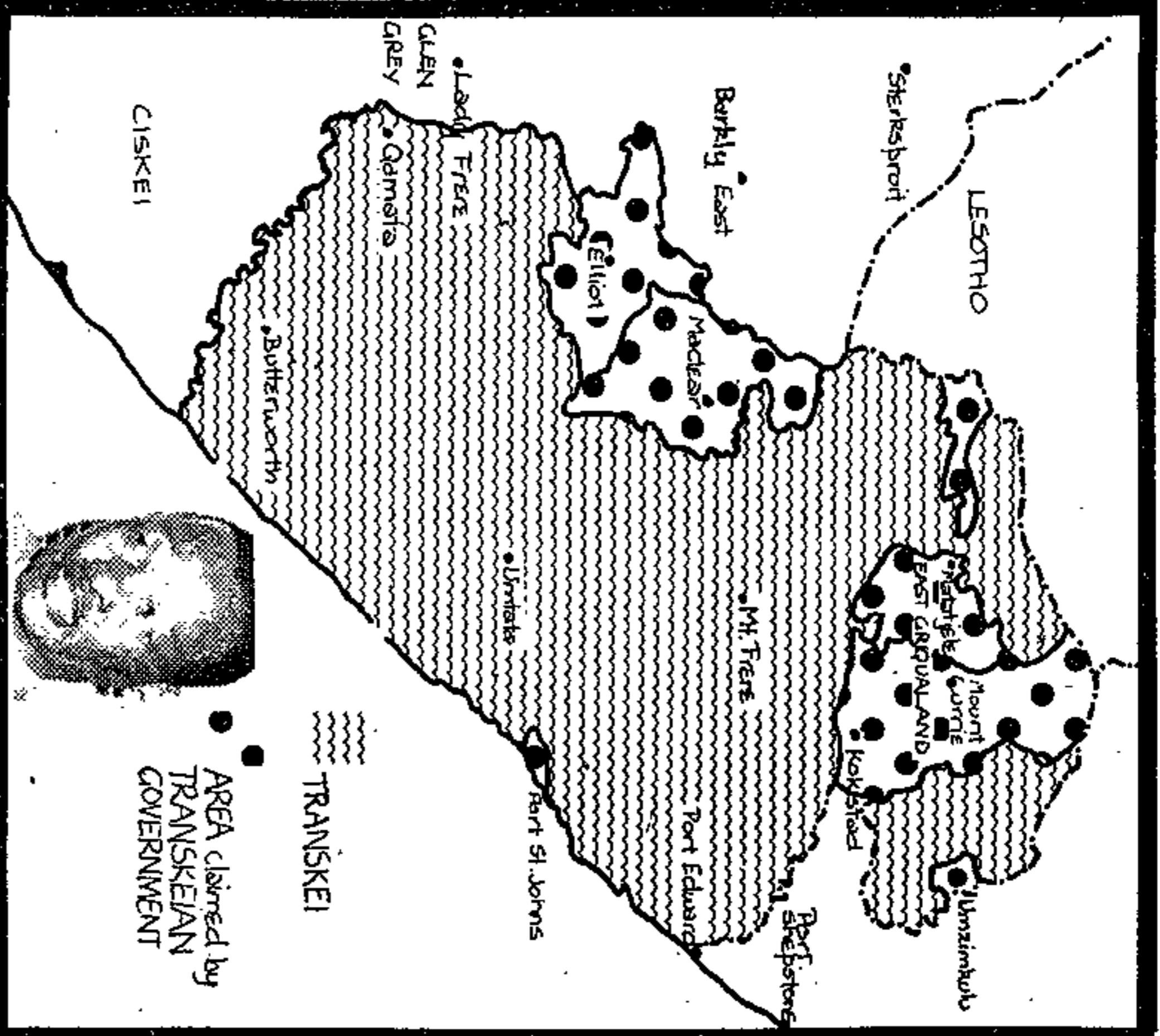
But, in fairness to Chief Matanzima, it must be recorded that he was completely frank about his intention to press ahead after independence for the disputed land.

The motion in favour of independence negotiations rested on the important proviso that acceptance of independence did not prejudice Transkei claims to the disputed territory.

As Chief Matanzima put it: "We want to be free but will continue to press for the (disputed) land to be

transferred to the Transkei by the Republic."

In his long political career Chief Matanzima has been accused of inconsistency — but beneath all apparent contradictions and deviations is the persistent drive towards fulfilling the dream of a Greater Xhosaland stretching from the Fish River in the Cape to Port Shepstone on the Natal coast.



Yet, only two years later, with most of the disputed territory still in South African hands, Chief Matanzima introduced a motion in the Legislative Assembly in favour of Transkei opening negotiations for independence.

When the final independence boundaries were published, it was immediately apparent that Chief Matanzima had made little headway in the independence negotiations on the disputed land. The only substantial gains were the towns of Port St Johns and Umzimkulu.

Most of the disputed territory in Elliot and Maclear and in Matatielle and Mount Currie remained firmly in South African hands. But Transkei obtained a territorial bonus in another direction — Glen Grey and Herschel were excised from Ciskei and added on to Transkei.

Glen Grey in particular was cherished by Chief Matanzima. Its people belonged to the same tribe as he himself, the Emigrant Tembu.

But in 1971 when a referendum was held in Glen Grey to give the people a choice of joining Transkei or remaining part of Ciskei, more than 80% voted against incorporation into Transkei.

When Glen Grey was excised from Ciskei in 1974, however, it was added to Transkei in time for independence without holding a second referendum.

At the time it was suspected that Glen Grey was part of a deal between Transkei and South Africa in which Transkei agreed to waive its claims to the disputed territory in return for Glen Grey.

Those suspicions hardened with the release on Wednesday by Chief Matanzima himself of Mr Vorster's written response to a letter written in February

Church says Transkei not paying rent

Mercury Reporter

103

THE Transkei Government is using property owned by the Methodist Church of South Africa and not paying rent.

At the same time Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima is proceeding with legislation to create an independent Transkei Methodist Church but banning the Methodist Church of South Africa.

The Reverend Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference, said yesterday the church owned considerable property, including schools and hostels, which were being used by the Transkei Government.

"The Government has not paid rent for these for some considerable time," Mr. Hendricks said.

He said if the non-payment of rent was an attempt to provoke the Methodist Church of South Africa, "Chief Matanzima and his Government are making an error of judgment."

"These schools and

hostels, as Chief Matanzima well knows through personal experience, have been of inestimable value to Transkei for many decades.

"I find it strange in the extreme that a government should refuse to pay rentals it owes or to offer any reasonable explanation for its refusal to do so.

"The Methodist Church had always done its best to meet financial commitments, and believed it was the duty of any government claiming allegiance to the Christian faith to do the same," Mr. Hendricks said.

²⁰
13/11/78
103
**Matanzima
firm on
church ban**

DURBAN — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, intended proceeding with legislation to create an independent Transkei Methodist Church and banning the Methodist Church of South Africa, the president of the South African church body, the Rev. Abel Hendricks, said here yesterday.

This follows a meeting here last week between the conference secretary, the Rev. S. G. Pitts, and an interim committee of the Clarkebury district charged with making representations to Chief Matanzima on the banning.

Mr. Hendricks said the Clarkebury district sub-committee would continue to negotiate with Chief Matanzima on the matter. — SAPA.

The Natal Mercury

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1978

103

LESSON IN TACTICS

THERE ARE FEW parliamentary spectacles more awesome or diverting than that of the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, thundering against an alleged lack of patriotism on the Opposition benches. And Mr. Colin Eglin's biggest mistake in the Transkei debate on Tuesday was that he gave Mr. Vorster, who never misses a trick, an obvious opening to move in to the attack and steal more limelight.

As Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Eglin had every right to point out that what had been said and done by Chief Kaiser Matanzima in breaking diplomatic relations between Transkei and South Africa were "the outward symptoms of a malaise which is the direct consequence of fundamental defects in Government policy, in its grand design of separate development."

That is a perfectly valid and proper point, as were most of the other points Mr. Eglin made in a speech marked by frequent Nationalist interjections. Substantively there was nothing that warranted Mr. Eglin having his patriotism impugned as it later was by the Prime Minister, who also asked Mr. Eglin whose side he was batting on and compared him with a bird that fouls its own nest.

What Mr. Eglin conspicuously

lacked was a sense of the occasion, or at least a feeling for tactics, and even his admirers must be left wondering why he said nothing about Chief Matanzima's wildly extravagant language or about his utterly absurd and untruthful statement that South Africa had slaughtered millions of Blacks in carrying out its policies. Mr. Eglin also appeared to ignore the possibility that Chief Matanzima might be exploiting his differences with Pretoria for ulterior motives, such as the hope of gaining international recognition for Transkei, or rallying the disaffected Pondos back to his banner — a tactic which seems to have succeeded already.

When Mr. Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, entered the debate he shrewdly put up a lightning conductor by saying that the NRP sided with South Africa when it clashed with other countries, and then went on to score a point off Mr. Eglin for apparently justifying Transkei's action. Mr. Raw could then safely proceed to accuse Mr. Vorster, in the debate on the PM's vote, of "leading South Africa headlong into disaster."

As the new Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Eglin is discovering that tactical lessons sometimes have to be learned painfully.

The Matanzimas' Gamble

13/4/78
103
D

that Transkei would have to turn elsewhere if the West did not aid it. The former TNIP MP but now leader of the Opposition, Mr. Cromwell Diko, himself and Eastern Pondoland, called on the Transkei Government to break away from South Africa if it wanted international recognition.

In these circumstances, it may well be that the Transkei Government does have potential support in the outside world lined up — provided, as Mr. Diko warned a few weeks ago, it breaks off relations with South Africa.

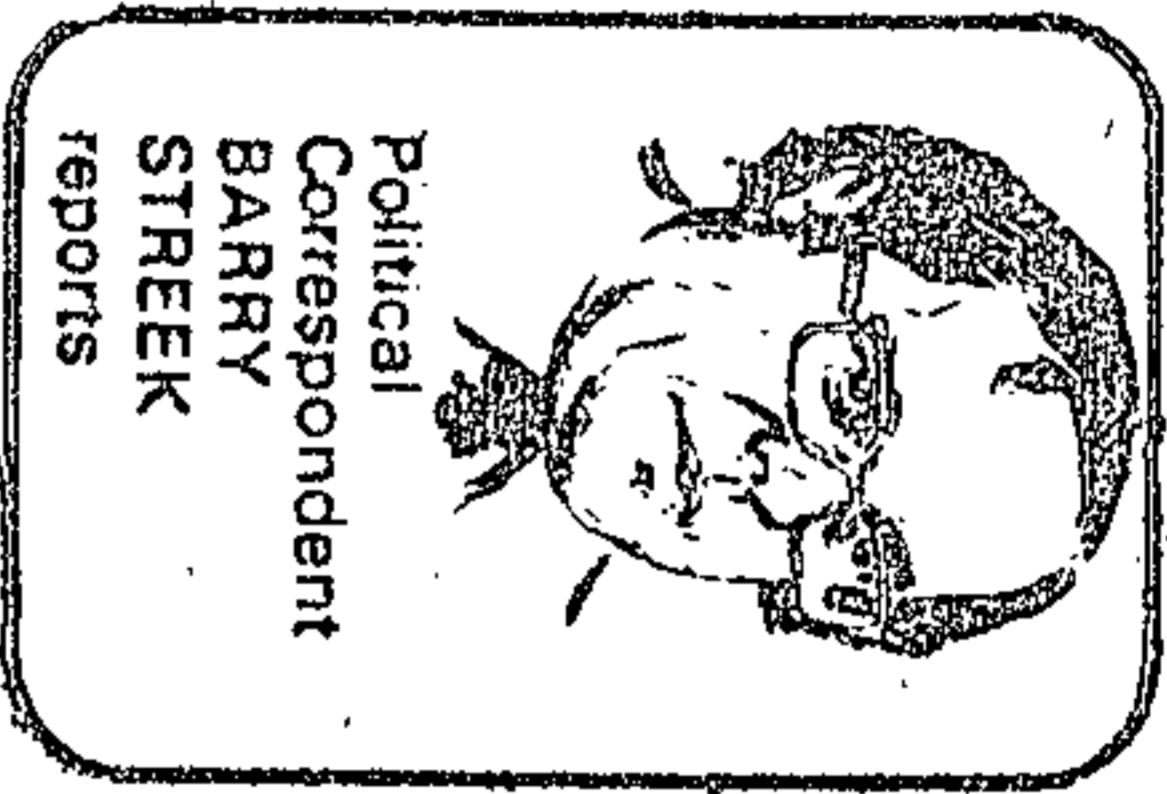
If this is the case the Matanzima brothers will have once again proved to be a step ahead of their opponents and will have entrenched their positions.

Much depends on how seriously the South African Government is prepared to regard the break. If it cut off all aid, repatriated Transkeian citizens with more vigour

than before and put up strong border controls, the TNIP Government would find itself in a very difficult position. If, however, the South African Government decided to treat Transkei on the same basis as Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, none of whom have diplomatic representatives inside South Africa but who are nevertheless members of the Customs Union, Transkei may be able to survive on the same basis as before, albeit the only non-recognised country in the world.

Whatever the chances of recognition from the outside world, the decision by Chief Matanzima to break off relations with South Africa appears initially to have been a bold move to counter trends inside his country.

When he narrowly won the chief ministership in 1963 by five votes, Chief Matanzima scraped home with the support of the Eastern Pondoland chiefs. He was nurtured



Political Correspondent
BARRY STREEK
reports

this alliance ever since because with it the Prime Minister has a solid power base. By independence, other regions, particularly Western Pondoland, Maluti, Embolana, and Fingo, all former opposition strongholds, had swung around to supporting the TNIP, although they could change again. After the pre-independence elections, Chief Matanzima had the support of 143 MPS out of 150. The

Leader of the Opposition, the articulate Mr. Knowledge Gurana, had lost his seat and one of the opposition MPs joined the government. Early in 1977 another opposition MP, Chief Godfrey Mabantla, joined the government and the TNIP won two by-elections comfortably.

Chief Matanzima's position looked secure on the surface. There were signs of trouble though.

During the pre-independence elections, the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr. Hector Ncokezi, and a number of the party leaders were prevented from standing because they had been detained. Mr. Ncokezi himself spent 279 days in detention between June 1973 and the end of 1977. He was arrested in mid-January this year and except for some time in hospital has been in detention ever since. Other members of the DP have been detained and later released. None have been

charged.

Through the lengthy detention of Chief Neo Sibi, an MP, and other South Sotho leaders and the dismissal of Chief Jerry Moshesh, also a Sotho, from the cabinet and then as roving Ambassador, it looks as though the Maluti region will no longer support the TNIP, particularly as Chief Moshesh, one regarded by some as a possible successor to Chief Matanzima, has now joined the opposition.

Last year, the former secretary-general and Chief Whip of the TNIP, Mr. Pascoe Ludidi who was also a Maluti MP, crossed the border into Lesotho and asked for political asylum. Significantly, there has not been a by-election to replace him yet.

Earlier this year the secretary-general of the TNIP, Mr. Siphon Letlaka, a brother of the Minister of Finance, suddenly resigned. The head of the Tem-

bus, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo has always been opposed to the Matanzimas. His representative in parliament, Mr. Anderson Joyi, was detained just before the elections and again last year. Two weeks ago, Mr. Joyi was banished to the Cofimvana district, which incidentally, is in Chief Matanzima's Emigrant Tembuland Region. In the circumstances, it would not be unlikely if Chief Sabata and at least some of his chiefs have been alienated by these actions.

Although the size of the opposition — about 20 out of 150 — is still small, the open split is undoubtedly a matter of concern for the Government. The potential danger, while Parliament is in session, of other MPs joining it is real. The Matanzima power base has been threatened.

The benefit of rally-to-the-nation call against an obvious "enemy" — the South African Government — could evidently stem the tide of dissent within the TNIP. But the chances are that it is not as simple as that. The next few days will tell what else is behind the move.

Cape Times 14/4/78 103

'Chief Matanzima genuine'

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

Whatever influence he may wield, Mr Berkeley's advice could be crucial to the path Transkei chooses to follow in the wake of its "cutting-the-umbilical-cord" decision.

Therefore it may be significant that Mr Berkeley makes two points about the future Transkei, however unrealistic these may be. He says he thinks it would be helpful if Transkei now got to know its black neighbours really well.

By this he means the former British protectorates first, before venturing further afield. He feels Transkei might find considerable solidarity with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

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

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

"A Cape port might prove embarrassing even to a West afraid of the Soviet threat in the Indian Ocean because it would mean having to enter into an agreement with a country of whose policies the West profoundly disapproved."

And the fact that Port St Johns in its present form might appear to be inadequate does not trouble Mr Berkeley.

"One can build a harbour from scratch. Ghana has one of the biggest man-made harbours in the world."

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

In Mr Berkeley's mind, Transkei can give a great deal to the West while the West, of course, has much to offer Transkei.

"I want to see Transkei now take its rightful place among the independent nations," says Mr Berkeley.

zima's decision to break off relations with South Africa, was pretty dramatic, and it attracted a lot of attention in the international press and on radio and television. But it will not be sufficient to persuade any government to recognise Transkei and offer it financial aid. The fact Chief Matanzima will have to face is that relations between Transkei and South Africa will have to get a lot worse before any government even begins to review its attitudes to Umata.

Next hurdle for Kaiser

185144/28 D

is no turning back. In that case, international sympathy for Transkei could well increase as the months pass by.

Meanwhile, Transkei somehow will have to go on living with South Africa. According to Mr Humphry Berkeley, the former British Conservative MP who is a political adviser to Chief Matanzima, the breach between Umata and Pretoria is irrevocable; but Mr Berkeley expects a cautious wait-and-see attitude by foreign governments — which suggests that Chief Matanzima has a long-term strategy in mind.

International observers are waiting to see how whether in fact Chief Matanzima has a follow-through strategy, or whether he acted impulsively, as he has done often in the past. The general feeling here is that Mr Vorster is being shrewd by not over-reacting to Transkei's move. If Chief Matanzima is looking to Mr Vorster for an angry response that will allow the Umata-Pretoria quarrel to escalate, it looks as if he is going to be disappointed.

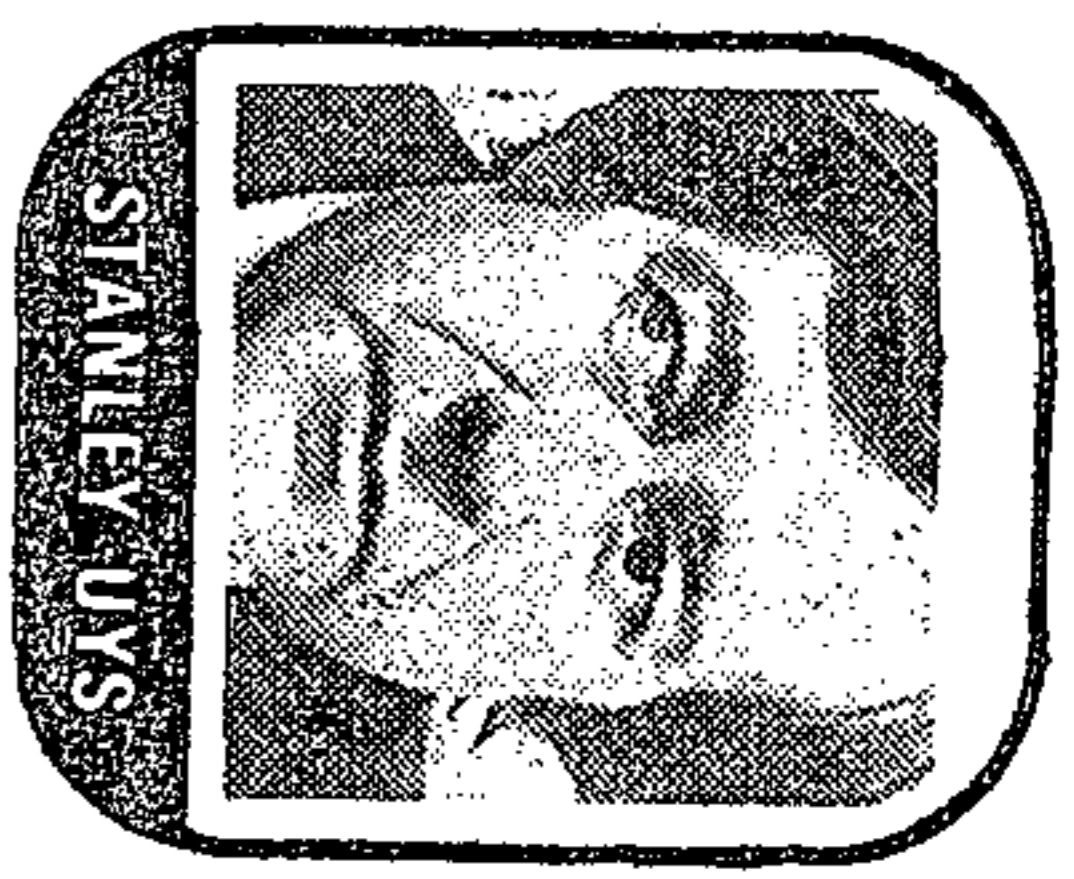
How then does Transkei propose to encourage international sympathy for its plight if this sympathy is not being fuelled by an escalating quarrel between Chief Matanzima and Mr Vorster, and if Mr Vorster is not responding by cutting off some of Transkei's financial aid?

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

There is the further consideration that Chief Matanzima has struck a similar heroic pose in the past. In 1972 for example he declared he would not accept independence for Transkei if the East Griqualand issue was not resolved satisfactorily — but there was no follow-through on that "confrontation". Then, when Transkei's independence constitution was being drawn up, Chief Matanzima engaged in "confrontation" over the status of white-designated areas of South Africa, but he also backed down on that issue.

Also, a month ago, Chief Matanzima has to overcome, and he has made an error of judgment if he thinks foreign governments, which have refused to have anything to do with Transkei, will rush to the support of the homeland simply because it is in distress; the basic ideological objection to homelands, including homelands that have become independent, remains.

Transkei, after all, is the most successful of the homelands. It has been the trail-blazer and pacesetter. Its defection, therefore, could upset the whole pattern of homelands independence. Which homeland leader, with the example of Transkei before him, would not experience qualms of doubt now over accepting independence?



Matanzima announced that he was calling a conference of the "oppressed" in Umata this year. "The hour has come," he said, "for us to unshackle those slave chains and struggle for our complete freedom. We shall break the chains of bondage and attain our freedom."

But he added that relations between Transkei and South Africa depended on the settlement of land claims and the treatment of Transkeians in South Africa, which implied that if these two issues were

settled to Chief Matanzima's satisfaction, Umata and Pretoria would be able to re-establish cordial relations. The international community, however, would not be satisfied — its objection to the homelands policy is not over issues like land consolidation and treatment of homeland citizens in South Africa but to the whole homelands concept. Foreign governments have an understandable fear that if they recognise Transkei and offer it financial aid, it might not be long before Umata and Pretoria patch up their quarrel, leaving the foreign governments out on a limb — recognising an independent homeland and, implicitly, the homelands policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

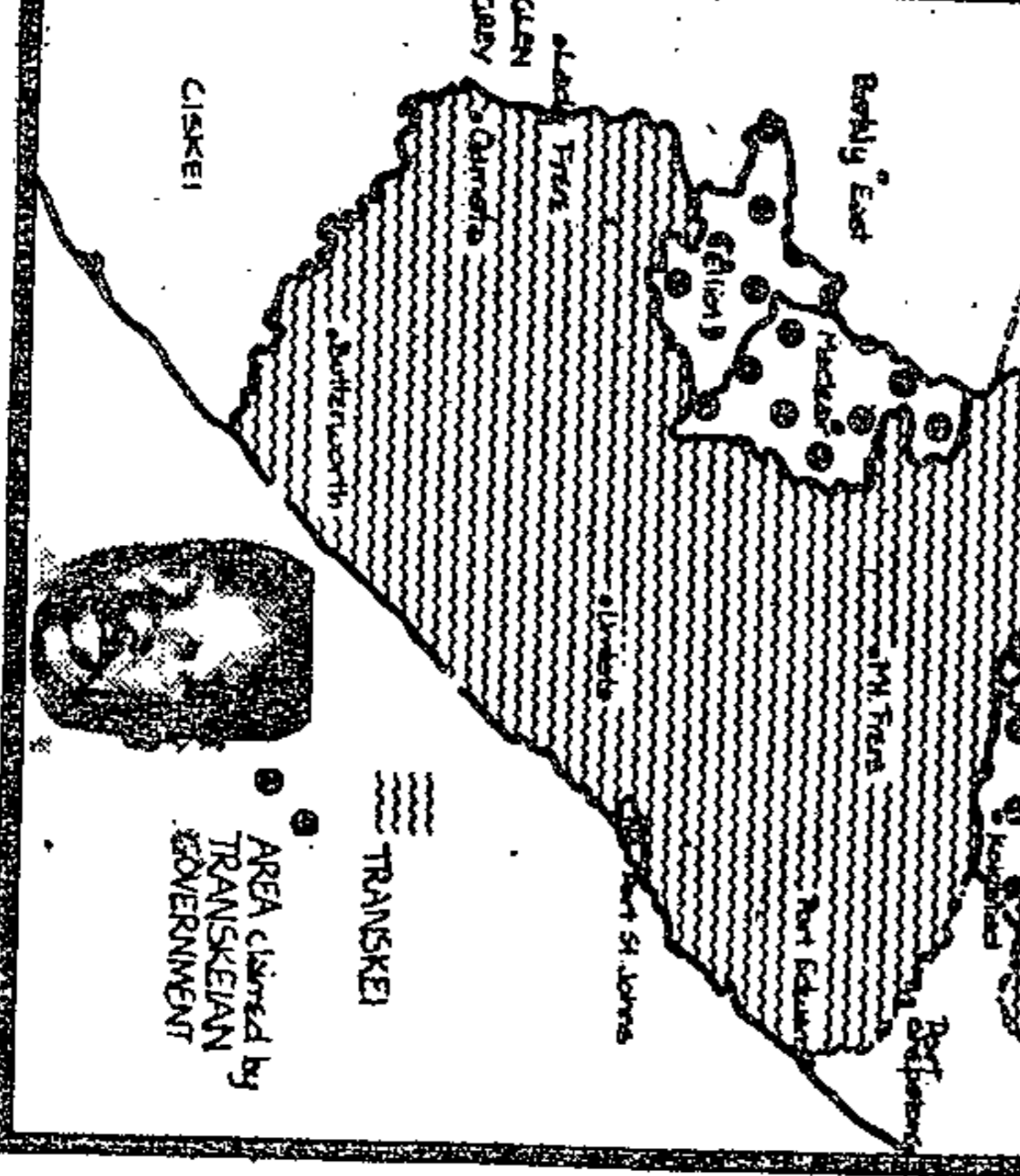
Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

The land Transkei wants



When Transkei became independent in October 1976, the new state contained very little of the territory claimed from South Africa by its leader, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

But, by way of compensation, Transkei had acquired two chunks of territory which had belonged to its sister Xhosa state of Ciskei.

In the four years before independence Chief Matanzima's land claims focused almost exclusively on disputed territory encompassing the districts of Elliot, Maclear, Matatielle and Mount Currie, as well as the towns of Umzimkulu and Port St Johns.

The Matatielle and Mount Currie districts together comprise Griqualand East, whose transfer from the Cape to Natal sparked Monday's severing of diplomatic ties with South Africa. Early in 1972 Chief

Matanzima wrote to the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. The letter dealt with the disputed territory. It said in part: "We do not see our way to ever requesting a declaration of independence if part of our land still remains in the Republic."

Later in the same year, Chief Matanzima told the Transkei Legislative Assembly: "It would be political suicide to call for independence that excludes the aforesaid districts."

Yet only two years later, territory still in South African hands, Chief Matanzima introduced a notion in the Legislative Assembly in favour of Transkei opening negotiations for independence.

When the final independence boundaries were published, it was immediately apparent that Chief Matanzima had

made little headway in the negotiations on the disputed land. The only substantial gains were the towns of Port St Johns and Umzimkulu.

Most of the disputed territory in Elliot and Maclear and in Matatielle and Mount Currie remained firmly in South African hands.

But Transkei obtained a territorial bonus in another direction — Glen Grey and Herschel were excised from Ciskei and added on to Transkei.

Glen Grey in particular was cherished by Chief Matanzima. Its people belonged to the same tribe as he himself, the Emigrant Tembu.

But in 1971 when a referendum was held in Glen Grey to give the people a choice of joining Transkei or remaining part of Ciskei, more than 80 per cent voted against incorporation into Transkei.

When Glen Grey was excised from Ciskei in 1974, however, it was added to Transkei in time for independence.

At the time it was suspected that Glen Grey was part of a deal between Transkei and South Africa in which Transkei agreed to waive its claims to the disputed territory in return for Glen Grey.

Those suspicions hardened with the release on Monday by Chief Matanzima himself of Mr Vorster's written response to a letter written in February demanding Griqualand East for Transkei.

Mr Vorster wrote in reply: "Without at this stage going into detail I wish to remind you of the various conversations you and I had in connection with this matter, especially at the time of the incorporation of Ciskeian territories into Transkei."

It was on the basis of a Transkei minus most of the disputed territory but plus the former Ciskei territories of Glen Grey and Herschel that Chief Matanzima signed a wide range of independence agreements with South

Africa in September 1976.

But, in fairness to Chief Matanzima, it must be recorded that he was completely frank about his intention to press ahead after independence for the disputed land.

The motion in favour of independence negotiations rested on the important proviso that acceptance of independence did not prejudice Transkei claims to the disputed territory.

As Chief Matanzima put it: "We want to be free but will continue to press for the (disputed) land to be transferred to the Republic."

In his long political career Chief Matanzima has been accused of inconsistency — but beneath all apparent contradictions and deviations is the persistent drive towards fulfilling the dream of a Greater Xhosaland stretching from the Fish River in the Cape to Port Shepstone on the Natal coast.

— Patrick Laurence

Behind the territorial claims

While it was surprising to find Transkei breaking relations with South Africa this week, that there would at one time be some form of confrontation between the two countries on the question of land had been evident for some time.

The big question which many people will now be asking was why Chief Kaiser Matanzima opted for independence — an action which gave credence to South Africa's policies if he still had such strong ideas about what was happening to blacks in South Africa.

True he spoke of war when the issue of Griqualand East came up in the past but when South Africa enacted the transfer of the area to Natal, there was loud silence in Transkei Government circles.

Chief Matanzima's claims to Griqualand East,

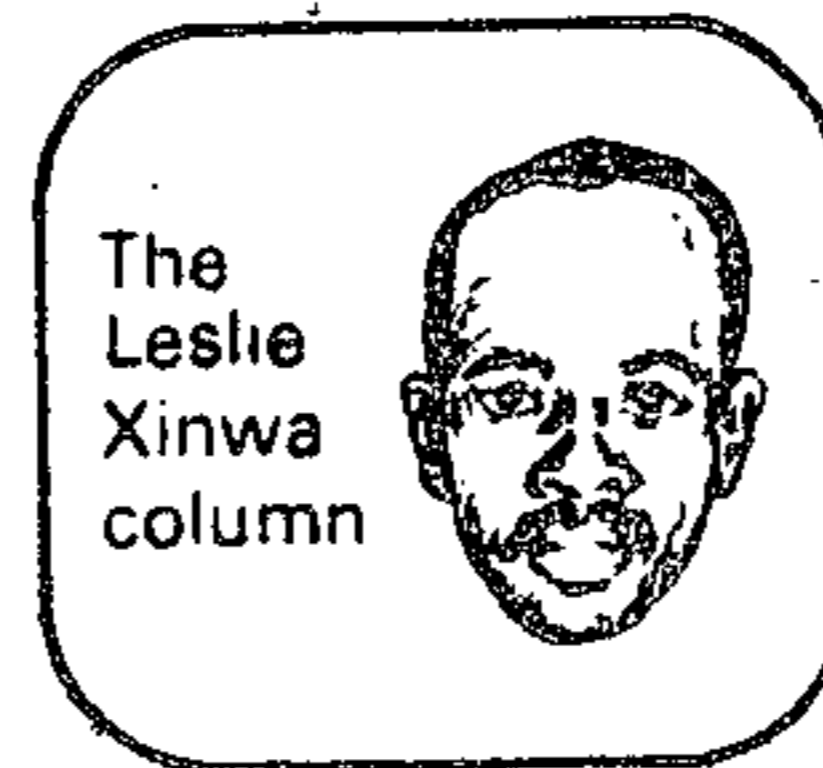
including the areas of Maclear, Ugie and Elliot, have been known for many years.

His arguments — based on historical facts — on the issue, were made clear to a group of journalists in his office some time in 1972.

There had been a big uproar about newspaper reports claiming he had gone to Cape Town with an ultimatum to the South African Government that if his government's land demands were not met, he would ditch apartheid.

When Chief Matanzima got to Cape Town the Afrikaans press and the SABC came up with strong stories denying he had undertaken to ditch separate development if the land demands were not met.

The problem facing the newspapers which carried the story of his intentions when he left for Cape Town was that they had



The Leslie Xinwa column

carried a story they had verified to be true but were faced with the fact that they could not divulge their sources because all 'the leaders of the people' who had been called to the meeting that gave Chief Matanzima his mandate for negotiations, had been sworn to secrecy.

We went up to Umtata on the weekend preceding his return to his office from Cape Town. By the time he called a press conference on Monday morning we had published a story backing up the in-

itial story of land claims and the source had agreed to be quoted.

As I walked into his office colleague Brian Howard was getting a hammering from the Chief Minister and he kept saying: "But Paramount Chief", and hardly getting a chance to finish off what he wanted to say because the chief kept cutting him off.

At on stage he told us to get out of his office because we should have verified the story with him before we went into print. He was going through his mail while giving us the big stick.

Other journalists streamed in and he settled down after a while and became very friendly. The next moment he asked his secretary to bring in a map and a photograph. And there was the basis of his claims — a map of Transkei in 1897 and a

photograph of magistrates of Transkei towns in 1910 — among whom were magistrates of Mount Currie, Lady Frere and Maclear.

"So gentlemen you now understand our land claims are not based on wishful thinking," he told us.

By the time we left his office he was standing near the door giving each one of us a hand-shake with all the warmth.

Needless to say Brian Howard, John Griffin, of the Daily News, and myself, must have felt the warmth more because it was quite welcome after the hammering we got before the others arrived.

Since then Transkei got what we came to know as 'Ciskei land' this week — Glen Grey and Herschel — and it is not surprising that he should still want East Griqualand.

What is surprising is why he gave South Africa's policies credence before he slated them.

DAILY DISPATCH, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1978 (103)

EDITORIAL OPINION

The heart of the matter

Mr Vorster claims the quarrel between Transkei and South Africa rests only on the land issue. Two Transkeian cabinet ministers claim otherwise: that citizenship and the treatment of Transkeians in 'white' South Africa are also factors that led to Umtata's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Pretoria. Both have good political reasons for taking their different stands. Mr Vorster wants the dispute to be confined to one issue which would be simpler to deal with and over which he would command maximum white support. Transkei, on the other hand, appears to believe that points of disagreement cannot be so narrowly defined and that the whole issue of institutionalised racism as a matter of dispute must be included.

This latter point was raised by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, in the Assembly on Tuesday when the break in diplomatic relations was first debated — and it was the issue which led Mr Vorster to make a fierce attack on him. Subsequently, however, both Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Letlaka, and the Minister of Education, Mr Mbanga, confirmed in the Umtata National Assembly that friction between Transkei and South Africa was not confined to whether East Griqualand was white or black-ruled. Mr Vorster, therefore, has been con-

tradicted by both the Opposition in Cape Town and the Transkei Government.

That is not a comfortable position for Mr Vorster — but his case will not be helped by attacking Mr Eglin personally. The South African Prime Minister should realise that few if any quarrels can be narrowed down to a single cause. And although Transkeian Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima did not mention the wider issues when he announced his decision to break off diplomatic relations, this does not mean they were not present. From Unibel to pass raids: every time authoritarian apartheid measures are used against a Transkei citizen, Umtata must be affected.

It would be a pretty poor government that would not get angry: it would be as much an abdication of responsibility as if Pretoria did not protest against the killing of South African citizens in Botswana. Politics cannot be segregated into neat little compartments as Pretoria tries to compartmentalise the human race. Every political act has a ripple effect. It is self-defeating, therefore, for Mr Vorster to try to claim that only the land issue is in dispute. Until the Government realises that institutionalised racism is at the very heart of every dispute we have with every government in the world, our international relations will worsen.

Transkei's link with S.A. vital

Financial Editor

NM 14/4/78

103
TRANSKEI uses South African currency, skills, manufacturing facilities and at least a quarter of the male workers living in the Transkei have to travel to South Africa to find employment. These men contribute about 70 percent of Transkei's national income.

These are the hard economic facts behind Transkei's diplomatic row with South Africa. They could be the reasons why Transkei has been unable to obtain recognition as an independent State.

After 18 months of freedom Transkei is still part and parcel of the South African economic scene. Without these links Transkei would not be able to continue.

Unemployment alone is a major problem. It has been estimated that more than 40 000 new workers arrive on the Transkeian labour market every year.

New industries are being established quickly. The incentives offered are good and every encouragement is given to industrialists from South Africa, or overseas, who want to set up a plant.

33 Industries

The Transkei Development Corporation established 33 new industries in the two financial years in the two financial years April, 1976, to March, 1978.

This must be a record for a developing country. It involved an investment of about R41 million and created jobs for 3 500 Transkeians. However, this effort fell far short of the job opportunities that needed to be created.

Nevertheless, the drive goes on. A further 24 industries are in the process of being launched. This will involve the expenditure of R26

million and they will provide another 2 500 jobs.

Transkei needs R13 million for its Department of Agriculture and Forestry to build roads, dams, irrigation schemes and buy machinery.

The Department of Education wants R7 million for capital works at the Transkei University and special schools.

A sum of R154 000 is required by the Department of Foreign Affairs to build a Transkei pavilion at the Rand Show.

The Department of Health wants R1 million for furniture and specialised equipment.

About R5 million is required for capital works in industrial areas.

The Transkei Airways wants R200 000 for a new aircraft. The Department of Police needs R193 000 for radio and special equipment.

The Department of Works and Energy is looking for R21 million to build a tea factory, extend the Umtata Technical College, construct roads and build bridges.

Also housing and water supplies are required at Butterworth and rail facilities at Umtata at a total of R6 million.

An amount of R630 000 is to be spent on providing a primary school.

The plans are going ahead and most of the finance has been found.

TANZIMA SAYS 'MY COUNTRY'

HM 14/4/78

103

UMTATA — Prime Minister of Transkei Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima yesterday reiterated he would demand majority rule in "my country" South Africa and would go to any lengths to demand what legitimately belonged to his people

Replying to the debate in the National Assembly on his statement that Transkei had decided to sever all diplomatic links with South Africa, Chief Matanzima said: "I will from now on demand majority rule in South Africa, my country."

"It will remain my country as long as portions of Transkei are still in South Africa. It will stop being my country when the land claimed is transferred to Transkei."

He said Prime Minister Mr. Vorster's speech on the issue had been "irrelevant, evasive, vague and indefensible."

He said Mr. Vorster's speech depicted an attitude of a master speaking about his servant.

"He is still victim of the 19th Century White superiority mentality over Black dominated, oppressed people and is unable to adjust his thinking to modern times of human dignity, respect and equality among races irrespective of race, creed or colour," Chief Matanzima said.

Jubilant

He accused South Africa of "being jubilant" because Transkei had not gained international recognition.

He said White South Africa saw to it that Transkei did not get recognition so that it remained a colony of South Africa.

"Mr. Vorster has called my assertion that the White regime has slaughtered and butchered millions of Blacks as a result of its obnoxious apartheid laws, a lie.

"In the light of my explanation about these killings, who of us is lying?" he asked the Assembly. There were shouts of "Vorster is lying."

Victorious

"We shall strive for the restoration of stolen land and I have no doubt we shall be victorious.

"Mr. Vorster will soon learn that I am a Prime Minister of my own country and will not go to him on my knees."

On the Ciskei he said: "Mr. Vorster's assertion that I claimed Ciskei is extravagantly erroneous. The truth is that I approached him to give favourable consideration to the petition of my subjects in the Whittelea area of Queenstown to be annexed to Transkei.

"I at no time ever claimed Ciskei as such, although I have always maintained that the amalgamation of these two Xhosa-speaking areas would be conducive to political and economic strength and in the best interests of all concerned.

"I at no time said the incorporation of Glen Grey and Herschel met my demands for more land and that I would not make further demands," he said. — (Sapa.)

"I hope he will withdraw his remark. I know Mr. Vorster to be a principled nationalist who will go to any length to defend his people. So am I.

Quarrel

He said Mr. Vorster was anxious to make Transkei quarrel with KwaZulu and Ciskei.

"Unfortunately for Mr. Vorster we have friendly relations which will never be disrupted.

"This is the trick he has used in drawing the Coloureds and Indians to his laager with a view that they join the atrocities of White policy against the defenceless Blacks.

"Coloureds and Indians will have representation in the White Parliament and be indoctrinated against the Blacks. I have no doubt Blacks will organise themselves and face the onslaught of the un-holy alliance.

"The road we have taken is that of no return. We will educate our people about the need for Black solidarity to face the White, Coloured and Indian aggression which is being created.

14/4/78 103

Kaiser calls Vorster evasive

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister yesterday accused Mr Vorster of paternalism and of being vague and evasive.

Addressing the National Assembly, Chief Kaiser Matanzima said: "The South African Prime Minister's speech depicts an attitude of a master speaking about his servant.

"He is still a victim of the 19th Century white superiority mentality over black oppressed people and is unable to adjust his thinking to the late 20th Century times of human dignity, respect and equality among all races, irrespective of race, creed or colour."

Chief Matanzima was wrapping up on the third day of a snap debate on the breaking of diplomatic ties with South Africa.

He said Mr Vorster's reply was irrelevant and indefensible.

Chief Matanzima hit at the new constitutional proposals and said Mr Vorster was drawing Coloureds and Indians into "his white laager with a view that they join the atrocities of white policy against the defenceless blacks."

assertion that he had claimed the Ciskei, calling it "extravagantly erroneous."

"I approached Mr Vorster to give favourable consideration to the petition of my subjects, the Tembus and Hlubis in the Whittlesea area to be annexed to Transkei instead of being subjected to the government of the Ciskei.

"I at no time claimed the Ciskei as such, although I have always maintained that the amalgamation of these two Xhosa-speaking areas would be conducive to political and economic strength and in the best interests of all concerned."

The inclusion of Glen Grey and Herschel had not satisfied his land demands, as claimed by Mr Vorster.

"The truth is I expressed satisfaction that this land, which had been given to Ciskei although occupied by my people, the Tembus, had been restored. It would meet my demands as Western

stow in 1922 and the ICU followers of Clements Kadalie in 1928, and the killings of minors who went on strike on the Reef gold mines in 1946 and schoolchildren in Soweto in 1977 and 1978.

"In the light of my explanation about these killings who of us is lying?" Chief Matanzima asked.

"I know Mr Vorster to be a principled Nationalist who will go to any length to defend his people. I will go to any length to demand what legitimately belongs to my people.

"As I have already said, I will demand majority rule in South Africa, my country, from now on.

"It will remain my country as long as portions of Transkei are still in South Africa. It will stop being my country when the land claimed is transferred to Transkei."

Chief Matanzima said the ball was now in South Africa's court. — DDR.

April 1978

cont ↓

The Coloureds, who were the "progenies of illegitimate and illicit association between white males, black females and Indians," were enjoying preference to the extent of being settled in East Griqualand.

"We shall resist this and continue to defend our rights on East Griqualand," Chief Matanzima said.

The transfer of East Griqualand to Natal was arrogantly done because of Mr Vorster's military strength and his disregard for the black people's existence as human beings, which entitled them to share in the wealth of a country that originally belonged to them before colonisation by the British imperialists.

"Mr Vorster believes firmly that blacks have no legitimate rights and can only be satisfied with concessions granted by the white government.

"This has been the traditional life of the Afrikaner — to arrogate all and sundry to their racial group in complete disregard of the black races living in the country."

He denied Mr Vorster's

Tembu Paramount Chief instead of claiming Queenstown, Sterkstroom, Dordrecht and Indwe and indeed I have never claimed the said areas."

Chief Matanzima said Transkei's claims to East Griqualand had been consistent before and after independence.

"Our claim to East Griqualand, Elliot and Maclear dates back to 1961 when we put our proposal to South Africa for it to be declared Transkeian land.

"We have been consistent in our claim but trusted Mr Vorster when he said the land dispute would be continued after independence."

Mr Vorster was jubilant that Transkei had not got international recognition because white South Africa wanted Transkei to remain a colony of South Africa, he said.

Chief Matanzima was firm on his assertion that the white regime had slaughtered millions of blacks. Mr Vorster said it was a lie.

Chief Matanzima referred to the killings at Sharpville and Langa in 1960, the killings at Ntabelanga in Queen-

Advice on recognition

LONDON — Chief Kaiser Matanzima should first try to win his immediate black neighbours in his drive for international recognition.

This is the view of the political, constitutional and diplomatic adviser to the Transkeian Prime Minister, Mr Humphry Berkeley.

The former Conservative Party MP who is a prohibited immigrant in South Africa said Chief Kaiser should start with the three former British protectorates — Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

Mr Berkeley, a former vice-president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement who broke with the Conservative Party in 1968 when they opposed the Race Relations Act, feels Transkei could be of vital importance to the West if a harbour was built at Port St Johns.

"If Western nations feel the Cape sea route is vital

it seems possible the West will rather use the facilities at Port St Johns than Cape Town."

The fact that Port St Johns might appear inadequate does not trouble Mr Berkeley. "One can build a harbour from scratch. Ghana has one of the biggest man-made harbours in the world," Mr Berkeley, a former director of a building and engineering firm based in Salisbury, said. — DDC.

14/9/78
Decision

on Kei
church in
October

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—A final decision on the future of the Methodist Church of South Africa in the Transkei is to be taken at a meeting of the Methodist Conference in East London in October.

This was confirmed yesterday by the president of the Church, the Rev Abel Hendricks, following a meeting in Durban last week between conference officials and an interim committee of the Clarke-bury district to discuss the threatened ban on the church in the Transkei.

Mr Hendricks said the Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, intended proceeding with legislation to create an independent Transkei Methodist Church and to ban the Methodist Church of South Africa.

"We would rather seek unity in the church than see the church fragmented," Mr Hendricks said.

bone is therefore high in comparison with land animals. Because they live in a three-dimensional world, they are surrounded by the food they eat, and consequently make better use of a given surface area than terrestrial animals. Many areas of Southern Africa are ideal for the various kinds of fish farming, and it is hoped that the full potential of these areas will be realised in the not too distant future.

One of the aims of this survey has been to enable people involved with fish culture to keep up to date with other developments in the field. It does not purport to be a comprehensive record of all the fish farming efforts in Southern Africa. We have attempted to cover some of the types of fish farming that are being conducted at present, and give some information of a general nature, but have obviously had to be selective.

Trout farming has been omitted completely since it caters for the luxury market, and is a specialised form of aquaculture not suitable for mass food production in rural areas. Trout are flesh eaters, and in trout farms they are fed expensive pellets made from foods that humans could otherwise eat.

farm dams which have
ute the most
frica. Statistics
to plan the potential of
Africa. This publi-
ject. We hope to
ference.

We have not specifically ment
been stocked in the past, and
important areas of fisheries
about these dams are virtuall
At the end of 1978 EDA will b
aquaculture in the context of
cation is intended to be an i
follow it up with another pub

Transkei—the world will wait and see

103 14/1/78 R.D.M.

TO BREAK off relations with South Africa was pretty dramatic, and it attracted international attention. But it will not be sufficient to persuade any government to recognise Transkei and offer it financial aid.

The fact Paramount Chief Matanzima will have to face is that relations between Transkei and South Africa will have to get a lot worse before any government even begins to review its attitudes to Umtata.

Meanwhile Transkei somehow will have to go on living with South Africa. According to Mr Humphry Berkeley, the British Labour MP, who is a political advisor to Paramount Chief Matanzima, the breach between Umtata and Pretoria is irrevocable. But



Stanley Uys IN LONDON

Mr Berkeley expects a cautious wait-and-see attitude by foreign governments — which suggests that the chief has a long term strategy in mind. International observers are waiting to see now whether Chief Matanzima has a follow-through strategy or whether he acted impulsively, as he has done so often in the past.

The general feeling here is that Mr Vorster is being shrewd in not over-reaching to the Transkei's move. If the chief is looking to Mr Vorster for an angry response that will allow the Umtata-Pretoria quarrel to escalate, it looks as if he is going to be disappointed. How then does Transkei propose to encourage international sympathy for its plight if this sympathy is not fuelled by an escalating quarrel and if Mr Vorster does not respond by cutting off some of Transkei's financial aid?

Paramount Chief Matanzima must realise that he has a problem of credibility on his hands. It was with his collaboration, after all, that the Transkei set the homelands ball rolling. Not a single foreign government, with the exception of South Africa and Bophutha-Tswana, has found it possible to accept this policy.

This is a basic ideological hurdle Chief Matanzima has to overcome, and he has made an error of judgment if he thinks foreign governments will now rush to the support of the homeland simply because it is in distress, the basic ideological objection to homelands remains.

After all, Chief Matanzima has struck similar heroic poses in the past. In 1972, he declared he would not accept independence for Transkei if the Griqualand East issue was not resolved satisfactorily — but there was no follow-through on that "confrontation". Then, when Transkei's independence constitution was being drawn up, he engaged in "confrontation" over the status of Transkeians living in the white-designated areas of South Africa, but he also backed down on that issue.

A month ago he announced he was calling a conference of the "oppressed" in Umtata this year. "The hour has come," he said, "for us to unshackle those slave chains and struggle for our complete freedom."

A SURVEY OF FISH FARMING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Giles Hobson

Saldru Working Paper No. 18

In co-operation with the Environmental and Development Agency

Cape Town

claims and the treatment of Transkeians in South Africa, which implied that if these two issues were settled to his satisfaction, Umtata and Pretoria would be able to re-establish cordial relations. The international community, however, would not be satisfied — its objection to the homelands policy is not over issues like land consolidation and the treatment of homeland citizens in South Africa, but to the whole homelands concept. Foreign governments have an understandable fear that, if they recognise Transkei and offer it financial aid, it might not be long before Umtata and Pretoria patch up their quarrel, leaving the foreign governments out on a limb — recognising an independent homeland and, implicitly, the homelands policy. It is widely recognised by foreign governments that Chief Matanzima urgently wants Transkei to be recognised. They also know that members of the ruling Transkei Party have been defecting to opposition benches. Paramount Chief Matanzima's motives, on the surface at least, are suspect. As a Times editorial put it "some people may see this as a case of the dummy biting the ventriloquist."

While The Guardian posed the question whether, even with international support, Transkei would be able to wrench itself away from dependence on South Africa — "for it is in South Africa that it earns its keep". Nevertheless foreign governments are not wholly cynical — they suspect that, lurking somewhere inside the Paramount Chief is a black nationalist trying to get out. They also accept that the recent defection of MPs possibly persuaded him that his path to survival lies in militancy — that he has genuinely embarked on a course on which there is no turning back. In that case, international sympathy for Transkei could in time increase.

The Transkei, after all, is the most successful of the homelands, the trail-blazer and pace-setter. Its defection could upset the whole pattern of homelands independence. Which homeland leader, with the example of Transkei before him, would not experience qualms of doubt now over accepting independence?

If Chief Matanzima achieved anything at all this week it was to discredit further the homelands policy: if the model pupil himself, the shining example, defects to the opposition, what is left of "separate development"? Where, really, does the grand design of apartheid go from here?



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

Zulus ARGUS
will respond
'in kind'
—Buthelezi

11/5/78
107

The Argus Correspondent
ULUNDI. — Chief
Gatsha Buthelezi
warned extreme radi-
cals, amid roars of
approval, that
although Zulus and
Inkatha were non-
violent by principle
and desire, extremists
who used violence
against Zulus would
now find that Zulus
would respond in kind.

'Up to now we have
never used sticks and
stones, but it is time to
tell these elements that
we will not hesitate to use
all the might at our com-
mand if they continue to
use these methods against
us.

'If they use physical
violence against us, we
will use physical violence
to defend ourselves. This
now needs to be said.'

Chief Buthelezi said the
concerted campaign of
vilification against the
Zulu people would not go
unanswered.

PARANOIC

'People sometimes say I
am paranoiac in the de-
fence of my people and
the political stance they
have chosen, but the fact
is that when extremists,
aided by white radicals,
release loads of rubbish
on us, we have to shift it
and to answer for our
people and for history.'

Chief Buthelezi said he
did not refer to the thou-
sands of white liberals
who wanted a just South
Africa.

Explaining his position,
Chief Buthelezi said that
at this critical time in
South Africa's history a
number of radical king-
makers had emerged who
would like to see them-
selves as the only authen-
tic voice of the blacks.

They had stepped up
the international offensive
against the Zulus, and the
Zulus had every intention
of putting the record
straight.

PERSONAL

'Because of this cam-
paign I have decided to
go out to the African
people and talk to them
personally. I won't have
some of the mass media,
which favours the extre-
mists, continue to inter-
pret what I stand for and
Inkatha's aims.'

The 'interpretations' of
these so-called experts
were circulated among im-
portant bodies abroad,
and this made it essential
to answer them.

Chief Buthelezi said he
was most grateful for the
KwaZulu Assembly's sup-
port of the Black Alliance
and the practical sugges-
tions of creating a Press
office abroad.

'Our brothers in the
Cape are most anxious for
the alliance leaders to ad-
dress them and we pro-
pose shortly to have a
rally in Durban.

I appeal to our
brothers in Inkatha to
stand together with our
Indian and coloured
brothers to prevent the
attempts being made to
undermine black unity.'

NM 2/5/78 (107)

Widows plead for Umlazi housing

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Two widows, ejected from their houses in Umlazi last week, travelled by taxi to Ulundi to seek help from the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frank Mdlalose.

Mrs. C. Hlangu and Mrs. L. J. Mkhandlwana said yesterday they had nowhere to go because they could not find lodgings in the township because of the size of their families.

Mrs. Hlangu has five children and Mrs. Mkhandlwana has four, the youngest only two weeks old.

The women, who do not qualify for housing in Umlazi, allegedly paid rent to a woman there for several years.

They lived in C Section which is a rent-free area set aside for the aged. Now they are homeless.

Mrs. Mkhandlwana said she had been forced to pay R53 in back rent although, she said, it was not her fault that the authorities had not received the money.

Mr. Winnington Sabelo, a Member for Umlazi, put the widows' case to Mr. Tony Johns, the Secretary for the Interior, who pointed out that there were 14 000 families on the Umlazi housing waiting list.

He said the women, with others, had been given notice to leave last year.

Mr. Johns said there was no alternative accommodation, and they could not be given a house before the thousands on the waiting list. He would however, ask for permission to allow the women a further month's temporary accommodation.

At the same time he would ensure that Mrs. Mkhandlwana was refunded the R53 she had paid.

NM 2/5/78

ATTACK ON NEW BLACK (107) BODY BY ZULU CHIEF

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi rejected the newly formed Azanian Peoples Organisation founded at Roodepoort at the weekend, as unrepresentative.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly yesterday he noted that 60 people had attended the meeting in a West Rand Anglican church to set up a "peoples party."

He asked how these people had become representatives of the nation.

The Azanian Peoples Party had among its aims two that were clearly hostile to Inkatha: It would operate within the framework of the Black Consciousness movement and it undertook to oppose any "Government-motivated institution and any ethnic-orientated organisation."

The chairman of the new body was Ismael Nkhabela who called Chief Buthelezi a "dog of the system" after the Robert Sobukwe funeral.

Also present at the meeting was Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the S.A. Council of Churches, who, the chief said, had "endorsed the attempted murder of me at Graaff-Reinet."

Chief Buthelezi criticised the use of the word Azania, saying research had shown that it meant the place of slaves.

Yesterday the Assembly was warned by Mr. G. E. Bhengu that rent rises in African townships were "bound to cause a commotion."

Mr. Bhengu said that the 100 percent rent rises were being introduced when there was severe unemployment.

He asked the Cabinet to have the sudden increase withdrawn.

Dr. Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior, said that house rents had not risen since the KwaZulu Government had taken over — "in fact in many instances there have been no rises since 1965."

A four-roomed house selling at R820 at present cost the KwaZulu Government R2 000 to build.

Services and facilities added a further R2 000 to the cost of each house.

Kwa Mashu cost his Government about R3 000 000 a year for services, administration and maintenance but this expenditure was only offset by the R1,5 million gathered in rent.

Thus KwaZulu was subsidising that particular township by R1,5 million a year.

KwaZulu assembly

Budget-cut slowdown

African Affairs Correspondent

NM
3/5/78

ULUNDI — The R9 000 000 decrease in the budget for the Department of Works would have a "marked effect on productivity," said the Minister for Works, Chief Mzonjani Ngcobo, in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Last year the department was allocated about R44 million but this year it would operate on R36 million.

One of the department's major expenses was township maintenance and for this R10 million had been provided.

An amount of R5 000 000 was set aside for development of townships but the major part of this sum would go for the payment of retention monies and the completion of existing contracts.

African Affairs Correspondent

(107)

Proposed rent rise accepted

ULUNDI — The Legislative Assembly here yesterday accepted the proposed rent rises for KwaZulu townships, but not before two Cabinet ministers had to quell a minor rebellion.

Mr. G. E. Bhengu, of Ntuzuma, repeated his criticism of the previous day, warning that township residents might riot and calling on KwaZulu to withdraw the increase.

Dr. Dennis Madide, Minister of Health, asked if Mr. Bhengu, a garage owner, had informed the

masses when the price of petrol and tyres had risen or if there had been a riot with the increase in the price of oil.

Mr. Bhengu, he said, was operating under the myth that governments manufactured money.

Dr. Frank Mdlalose,

Minister of the Interior, said his Government had to act in the best interests of the people even if the realities were unpopular.

Rents had not risen for many years though petrol and oil prices had increased enormously over the past two years.

Mr. Bhengu had a duty to face his constituents and explain the facts to them.

Dr. Mdlalose said later that KwaZulu needed 100 000 houses which would cost no less than R500 million. The 14 000 houses needed at Umlazi alone would cost about R70 million.

Water bill relief for Umlazi

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Government issued a statement yesterday that will bring relief to hundreds of Umlazi residents faced with huge water bills.

Dr. Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior, replying to questions raised by Mr. Winnington Sabelo, said his department had made an immediate investigation and had found that a number of accounts was incorrect.

He said that families using fewer than 250 gallons a day would not get accounts. Those who used more than this would receive accounts only for the excess used.

Those residents who felt they had been overcharged were asked to have their bills checked at the manager's office.

He added that if residents had reported leaks which had been attended to, their accounts would be adjusted if taken to the manager's office.



Zulu areas trade ban

NM

4/5/78

(107)

African Affairs Reporter

NO PERMITS will be granted to other race groups to trade in a Zulu area, Mr. P. Whitfield, additional Magistrate at Izingolweni, who is in charge of processing applications for permits, said yesterday.

Mr. Whitfield was reacting to reports that a storm was brewing on the Natal Coast, where White traders operating on the borders of KwaZulu had been refused permission to trade in the Black areas.

He said permits were granted to other race groups to deliver goods already purchased by tribesmen in White areas. The applicants cannot charge for the deliveries.

He said White shops which delivered the goods were doing a valuable service to the community because the area was not yet self-supporting. But no permits would be granted to other race groups to trade in a KwaZulu area.

Some White traders have made an urgent application to the Minister of Interior, Mr. A. L. Schlebusch, to lay down specifications for permits to trade in the KwaZulu homeland.

A local White trader in Umzumbe claimed that people were forced to pay 38 cents for a loaf of white bread, when he could supply it to them for the controlled price of 25 cents.

Buthelezi is a *STAR 5/5/78 (107)* 'frustrated' man

Chief Buthelezi, leader of the kwaZulu Bantustan, is a frustrated man. How else can one explain his recent outburst against banned organisations and leaders who are either banned, incarcerated, exiled or dead?

One doesn't build up one's credibility by condemning those who are prepared to suffer for the ideals they hold dear.

Ask him about the question of foreign investors in this country, and you are left confused as to whether the man is for or against them.

He will not tolerate any opposition. Recently he was ejected from a symposium at Durban Westville by student demonstrators who were rightly protesting against his being part of the system. What he said afterwards will haunt him for ages, especially now that he has formed the much-vaunted Black Alliance with the very people he was threatening to unleash the wrath of the Zulus against.

Chief Buthelezi can only lose the little respect he still commands in the black community by constantly harping at people who have given so much in the name of the struggle against oppression. He



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

drives around in a slick limousine. Come month's end, and he's sure of a fat cheque from Pretoria.

The people he criticises are languishing in jail. He can criticise the Government, and that's all right as far as Pretoria is concerned because it lends credibility to their policies as evidenced by his being quoted recently in foreign papers by the Information Department.

I am doubly convinced that when finally reason prevails... and genuine leaders of the black community are called upon to map out a new dispensation for the country, Gatsha Buthelezi will not be among them.

Fair Play
White River.

Inkatha job hint furore

RDM 515176

(17)

By JON QWELANE

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's suggestion this week that key posts in the KwaZulu public service should be reserved for members of Inkatha has been interpreted as advocating a set-up similar to that of the National Party and the Broederbond.

This interpretation was made by a Soweto educationist and lecturer in mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand Mr Thamsanqa Kambule.

Mr Kambule said he was "frightened" by Chief Buthelezi's claim that many school principals in KwaZulu had not yet implemented the suggestion sent to them by the education department that time should be set aside for Inkatha youth brigades.

But the leader of the coloured Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon, said from Jeffrey's Bay "Chief Buthelezi is right because he controls KwaZulu. Whatever decisions are taken by the KwaZulu Government should be implemented in their area."

Mr Leon, an executive member of the SA Black Alliance headed by Chief Buthelezi, said that members of Inkatha were "on a broad basis" people of Zulu origin.

9/15/78 N.M. (107)
Zulus
to pay
school
riot
deposit

African Affairs
 Correspondent

ZULU parents will be asked to pay a "riot deposit" at the schools their children attend, said Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education, in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Delivering his Budget speech, Mr. Dhlomo said the money would be used to repair schools in case of riots and would be returned at the end of the student's school career.

Referring to the disturbances at Zulu schools recently, he said teachers and pupils tended to live in different worlds where there was no mutual understanding.

Breakdown

This led to a breakdown in communication and a lack of mutual trust.

"With this background students take advantage of any small lapse on the part of the school — a breakdown in the kitchen service — to express their frustration."

He said parents were urged to impress on their children that teachers could not abdicate their position of responsibility. At the same time, teachers were asked to give pupils the respect they deserve.

Parents involved

Mr. Dhlomo said that as soon as possible parents would be involved in the administration of schools and at the beginning of each year parents would personally have to take their children to school.

"Pupils who come to school without their parents or guardians will not be registered."

PARISH OF THE HOLYCROSS

NYANGA.

STATEMENT OF RECIEPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977

Principals of KwaZulu schools will in future be carefully selected and will have to possess not only academic qualifications but also "an acceptable philosophy of life and genuine fatherly qualities."

Orientation

"After they have been appointed they will have to undergo carefully-planned orientation courses on the basics of running a boarding school with a big adolescent community."

"The three chief inspectors of the department will make regular inspections of hostels in schools," he said.

Mr. Dhlomo added that education had to reflect the goals of the society it served.

Some nations had used education to indoctrinate their citizens with a meek submission while others had used it to free themselves of colonial oppression.

No nation could prosper if its educational system was in conflict with national goals expressed by national leaders.

RDM 9/5/28

(107)

Mangope satisfied with SA relations

MMABATHO. — Relations between BophuthaTswana and South Africa were "reasonably good so far" and he hoped this would continue, the BophuthaTswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, said yesterday.

He said the biggest problems were the land question and the position of Tswanas living in South Africa's urban areas.

Asked whether he would follow Transkei, which had broken off diplomatic relations with the Republic because of a dispute about land, Chief Mangope said:

"I should not say I will never do so because then I am perhaps putting it too strongly but I do not think it is the proper thing to do."

He said many people asked him whether it was not now more difficult to solve these problems than before independence but he did not believe this was the case. — Sapa.

KwaZulu war on discontent

NM 10/5/78 (107)

THE SPEECH delivered by KwaZulu's Minister of Education, Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, in the Legislative Assembly on Monday shows that he is very much alive to the manifold problems that sporadically beset his Department.

It was a model of practicality, and if Mr. Dhlomo's proposals are carried out without hindrance there is little doubt that sufficient heat will be removed from points of friction in future to ensure the repair or readjustment of the education machine before it begins to run rough.

By insisting that Zulu parents pay a "riot deposit" and accompany their children when they go to be registered, Mr. Dhlomo shows he recognises the importance of the psychological approach. He was in fact placing a measure of responsibility on the shoulders of parents by emphasising the need for them to control their charges more firmly. This is an aspect of family life which the Whites could also profitably note.

From now on Zulu teachers will have to learn how to initiate and maintain effective communication with their pupils, remembering that respect begets respect. They must now develop attributes of fatherliness which blend with a philosophy of life acceptable to their national leaders.

In short, Mr. Dhlomo has given notice that, while pubescent recalcitrancy cannot be condoned, its causes have been examined and must be properly treated. The process will require staff dedication and parental involvement in the administration of schools.

Whether the anticipated restoration of mutual confidence and understanding will be satisfactorily achieved remains to be seen. However, the guidelines have been drawn and South Africans of all racial groups will be scanning the horizon with anxious hope for the emergence of a new educational dispensation that will discourage further senseless violence and destruction on the campus.

The price of peace...

NM 12/3/78

107

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Zulu schoolchildren were being penalised financially because they had remained calm during the 1976 school riots, said Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education, in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

KwaZulu Assembly

The time was coming when his department would not be able to provide facilities for KwaZulu schools, he said.

I closed border, says chief

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI — The closure of the KwaZulu border to White traders on the South Coast had nothing to do with Ulundi, said Chief Everson Xolo, the man in the middle of the border dispute.

He said yesterday the decision had been made by him to protect Black traders in his area from the White shopkeepers of Southbroom and Ramsgate whose deliveries into his area were undercutting Zulu businessmen.

He was commenting on a statement by a South Coast trader, Mr. Dennis Martin, who has threatened to close the road passing through his property that links Port Shepstone to KwaZulu.

Zulus were aware that since June 16, 1976, the South African Department of Education and Training had "suddenly been able to find the money" to introduce compulsory education to supply free text books and to finance Black schools in so-called White areas on the same basis as White schools.

The department controlled very few schools outside the homelands but its allocation of R144 million was almost equal to KwaZulu's entire budget.

Intolerable

"This is how our children are thanked for having remained peaceful since June, 1976, and it will become increasingly difficult for us to convince them that it pays to remain peaceful under intolerable educational conditions.

"So, with our meagre financial resources, the Central Government forces us to pay for its policies which we so violently oppose."

Plan for police

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Government not only aimed at taking over the police but would also ask Pretoria to give military training to Zulu tribal regiments.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Jeffrey Mthethwa, said the Assembly would consider its own Police Act next year but he hoped the transfer of police control to KwaZulu would happen earlier.

He also hoped to create the nucleus of a security section.

In his policy speech in the Assembly yesterday he said the Zulus had impis and youths could be trained to defend their country.

Warning to teachers

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Any teachers who remained "outside the ambit of Inkatha" would be suspect and might not be "entrusted with the future of our children" said Mr. Oscar Dhlomo the Minister of Education in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He recalled that a circular had been sent to all schools asking them to set aside time for Youth Brigade activities.

His department would now find out in what schools Youth Brigades had been formed and those that had not done so "will have to explain themselves convincingly to the department."

Zulu army 12/5/78 (67) planned

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — KwaZulu Minister of Justice, Mr. Jeffrey Mtetwa, is to take steps to establish a kwaZulu defence force and a reservist force.

He has already raised the matter with the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, and is arranging to see the Minister of Defence.

"We have regiments and must now start training the youth in modern military methods, which will also help curb the faction fighting," he told the kwaZulu Assembly in his policy speech yesterday.

Chief's ban on White traders could hit 'old'

13/5/78

Mercury Reporter

107

THE decision by a KwaZulu chief to stop White traders from delivering goods into Black areas will make it difficult for hundreds of Africans to get food.

The KwaZulu magistrate in Izingolweni, Mr. P. J. Whitfield, yesterday said the service was of benefit to hundreds of Africans who bought goods from White traders in the area.

He said he had recommended to the KwaZulu authorities that the permits be granted because many people were unable to take heavy bags of meal back to their kraals without assistance.

The row was sparked off recently when Chief Everson Xolo countered this recommendation and the KwaZulu Government in Ulundi refused to issue the permits to the traders.

According to Mr. Whitfield, a request for Indian traders to deliver goods has been supported by Chief Xolo.

Frail

A Marina Beach trader, Mr. Brian Hart, said that he delivered bags of meal and other goods too heavy to be carried as a service to his customers many of whom were old and frail.

He said this was a common practice all over Natal and he said local traders were being victimised.

Mr. Hart said his delivery truck had been "commandeered" by the police on the instructions of Chief Xolo.

Mr. Hart said the refusal to get permits had been implemented by Chief Xolo because Black traders had claimed that their trade was being taken from them.

He claimed that these traders did not provide the free delivery service.

14/5/58
Police
Sunday Tribune
hit my
driver
claims
Thula



GIBSON THULA

By Viv Prince

MR GIBSON Thula, KwaZulu's principal urban representative in the Transvaal yesterday laid a charge of assault against two white Heidelberg policemen who, he claims, hit his driver on the head after their car was stopped at a midnight road block.

Mr Thula was returning to Johannesburg from the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi when his car, bearing official ZG number plates, was stopped.

He said the police forced their way in, broke open the glove compartment and then searched the boot before driving them to Heidelberg police station where they were detained from about 12.15am yesterday to 3.45am.

Mr Thula objected to the treatment. "Where is all this going to end?" he asked. Police promptly reacted by laying a charge against Mr Thula of using insulting language. Last night he said he would appear in court on June 15 on this charge.

Mr Thula's driver, Mr Patrick Majozi, received medical treatment after the alleged assault. He had "pains in the jaw and neck". Mr Thula said the police had accused them of being Communists.

Just. Times
14/5/78

Riots: Zulus take hard line

By SUZANNE VOS

KWAZULU took a hard line this week on pupils, parents and teachers in a determined effort to stamp out unrest at schools.

The Minister of Education, Mr Oscar Dhlomo, announced that stringent anti-riot measures would include a "riot deposit" to be paid by parents. The money would be used to repair damaged school property. The interest would be used to provide "non-lethal but effective" anti-riot equipment. No amount had yet been decided on.

KwaZulu and Transvaal pupils attending Natal schools for "perverted" reasons would be quickly weeded out.

It had been alleged that some Soweto pupils in Natal schools were responsible for much of the disorder. They had been accepted in good faith, and all undesirable elements would soon be eliminated.

Regular inspection

He planned to ensure discipline in many ways and, apart from the riot deposit, other measures would include:

- Insisting that a parent or guardian accompany every student when he was being registered in an effort to discourage parents from evading disciplinary responsibilities and as a reminder to students that they were not beyond parental reach.

- Making sure that schools, particularly boarding establishments, were regularly inspected by inspectors.

- Demanding higher academic qualifications from principals and, in particular, ensuring that the principals possessed "an acceptable philosophy of life and genuine fatherly qualities".

- Holding orientation courses for principals and teachers in the changing attitudes of adolescent society.

Mr Dhlomo revealed that KwaZulu was investigating teachers whose conduct did not fit in with the Inkatha movement's policy of education for liberation through peaceful means. This did not mean that the teachers had to be Inkatha members, but any trouble-makers with alien viewpoints would be swiftly dealt with.

KwaZulu opposed the South African Government and its apartheid policies, but its strategy for liberation was well defined in the constitution of Inkatha.

Dumping grounds

It was regretted that many black parents looked at boarding-schools as dumping-grounds for their children. Many did not even know the names of the principals at the schools their children attended.

At the same time, up till now principals had been given a free hand to run schools as they thought fit.

"It should be remembered that we blacks do not see a college where principals of schools are trained and we always assume — sometimes wrongly — that good teachers will automatically make good principals," he said.

"We are now busy carefully planning orientation courses."

Mr Dhlomo said his department was concerned about the number of unqualified teachers at schools and rectifying this matter was a high priority.

His department had 500 teachers of whom 84 were not qualified and 72 were paid privately by different communities.

mi
a
n
qu
ap

SUN. TIMES
14/5/78

KwaZulu official claims police assault

107

By SUZANNE VOS

A SENIOR KwaZulu official yesterday laid a charge of assault against several Heidelberg, Transvaal, policemen who he claims hit his driver on the head and ripped his shirt after their car was stopped at a midnight roadblock.

Mr Gibson Thula, KwaZulu's principal urban representative in the Transvaal and an executive member of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha cultural liberation movement, was returning in an official car to Johannesburg from Ulundi, where he had been attending the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. The vehicle bore official ZG numberplates.

Mr Thula said that he and his driver, Mr Patrick Majozi, were harassed by the policemen and were accused of being communists.

In an interview he said members of the police as well as traffic officers forced their way into the car, broke open the glovebox and then searched the boot before driving them to the Heidelberg police station, where they were detained from about 12.15 am to 3.45 am.

Doctor called

Mr Majozi, he alleged, was pushed and punched by the policemen when they made him get out of the car.

At the police station Mr Thula said he insisted that a doctor be called to examine Mr Majozi, whose face, he claims, was noticeably swollen after the alleged assault.

A senior Heidelberg police officer yesterday confirmed that a charge had been laid against a uniformed member of the police force. An identification parade was held yesterday afternoon.

He added that according to the doctor's report there was no physical evidence of an assault on Mr Majozi.

Mr Thula, who was recently a guest of the United States Government after being awarded an American leader exchange scholarship, said that when the policemen found copies of Chief Buthelezi's policy speech in the car they became very excited.

Claim

"They carried on as though they had captured a couple of kingpin communists," he said.

During a verbal altercation in the street outside the police station, which Mr Thula described as "ugly", he said he threw up his arms and asked: "Oh my God, when is all this going to end?"

A traffic officer then laid a charge against him for swearing in a public place. He will have to appear in court on June 15.

Mr Thula claimed that he threatened to report the doctor called in to examine Mr Majozi to the Medical and Dental Council.

The doctor seemed more interested, he said, in laughing and joking with the policemen than properly examining his driver.

'Near-contempt' in White note

16/5/78 (107)

Mercury African Correspondent

A DURBAN lawyer yesterday revealed that a White official of KwaZulu's Department of Justice had issued a directive permitting officials to question and criticise judgments made by Black magistrates.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly during the Justice debate, Mr. Simon Mthimkulu also attacked White attitudes toward Black magistrates.

If a White magistrate seconded to the KwaZulu Government could try Blacks he could not see why Black magistrates could not try Whites.

If a White was arrested in Nkandla, for instance, which was manned entirely by Blacks, who, asked Mr. Mthimkulu, would remand him when he appeared in court?

A White magistrate would have to be specially brought in from another district and if a White was not available "then this poor White person would have to go back to the cells because a Black magistrate has no authority to adjourn his case."

The impression was being created, he said, that Black magistrates were incompetent or not legally qualified.

He revealed that a circular had been issued allowing White officials or KwaZulu's Department of Justice to question the judgments of Black magistrates.

This bordered on contempt of court, as did the second clause in the circular, permitting officials to interfere with judgments in the interests of administration and training.

Buthelezi to protest to Pretoria

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly yesterday that he would make formal protest to Pretoria because of the way the principal urban representative, Mr. Gibson Thula, was treated by the police at Heidelberg at the weekend.

He told the House that Mr. Thula, returning to the Reef from the assembly session, was stopped by a police road-block.

The official Zulu Government car with ZG numberplates was searched and the driver allegedly assaulted.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr. Thula identified the assailants at an identification parade at the weekend.

Chief Buthelezi yesterday tabled a Bill in the Legislative Assembly that will increase the salaries of the Cabinet, assembly officials and members.

The Chief Minister's salary will rise from R14 800 to R15 276 a year. A non-taxable allowance of R1 344 will be added.

Cabinet ministers will receive R11 724 compared to R10 200 last year. They will also receive a non-taxable allowance.

The Speaker of the House will receive R4 920 while his deputy will get R4 536.

The Chief Whip will get R4 536 while the assistant Whip will receive R4 164.

Ordinary members will get R3 780 a year or R315 a month.

School head in clash

African Affairs Correspondent

THE founder of Umlazi's two illegal schools, Mr. Robert Manzi, a former Government clerk, was taken to the police station at the weekend and questioned for several hours after clashing with Mr. Winington Sabelo, who exposed his activities to the Legislative Assembly last week.

Mr. Sabelo told the Mercury yesterday that Mr. Manzi and nine of his followers, entered his house on Sunday and argued about the legality of schools.

He told Mr. Sabelo that the township manager had sent him a letter ordering the closure of the schools. He said he would ignore the letter which arrived on Friday after Mr. Sabelo's disclosure in the House.

He allegedly threatened a protest march by his 700 pupils yesterday.

Gatsha to complain

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is to submit a report to the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Mulder, on police treatment of the homeland's Johannesburg urban representative.

The representative, Mr Gibson Thula, was stopped by police near Heidelberg last Friday. He claims police searched his car and assaulted his driver.

Chief Buthelezi said he would submit a "formal report" to the Commissioner-General for the Zulus, Mr H. Torlage, for Dr Mulder's information.

— SAPA.

Concern at KwaZulu overgrazing

NM 12/5/78

(109)

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Large sections of KwaZulu were over-stocked by cattle and therefore overgrazed, Chief Owen Sitole, Minister of Agriculture told the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Delivering his Budget speech he blamed unresponsive cattle owners, chiefs and the size of the cattle population in KwaZulu for its serious erosion problem.

There were many cases of "non-support and even open opposition" to agricultural development plans.

Chief Sitole said there were about 1 400 000 cattle in KwaZulu, but only 9 400 were sold at sales during the past year.

"Just to stabilise the existing cattle population, the number of cattle marketed should have been in the vicinity of 100 000."

Overgrazing produced increasing erosion, and "many tens of thousands of hectares of potentially good veld" had been destroyed or had been taken over by bush.

He reminded the House that the Cabinet had decided that chiefs and tribal authorities should be responsible for the introduction of cattle into KwaZulu under a permit system.

This responsibility had been abused "to such an extent that I have had to hang my head in shame for many of our traditional leaders."

Not only were permits issued without regard to the cattle-carrying capacity of the area, but in many cases permits were actually sold for R20 each.

Apartheid justice

NM 16/5/78

107

A MEMBER of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr. Simon Mthimkulu, has asked why, if a White magistrate can try Blacks, a Black magistrate cannot try Whites charged with offences committed within KwaZulu? We, too, would like a more coherent explanation than has been forthcoming.

It surely cannot be that Black magistrates who have been appointed to the Bench are not qualified or are incompetent, for if that were the case the very act of their appointment would be treating justice with contempt. Further, it would suggest that Blacks were deserving of an inferior sort of justice — which is hardly in keeping with the Government's repeated avowals of equal treatment for all.

Wide-ranging inquiries from the police and senior Department of Justice officials finally produced the explanation from a liaison officer of the Department of Plural Relations in Cape Town that magistrates appointed by the KwaZulu Government have jurisdiction only over citizens of the homeland. "They therefore cannot try any Whites, Coloureds or Indians for offences

committed in the territory." It was explained that Dr. Connie Mulder appointed White magistrates whenever it was necessary for cases involving other races.

Some of the absurdities of that sort of system were suggested by Mr. Mthimkulu when he criticised the instruction enforcing it. He pointed out, among other things, that it could result in a person other than a Black having to spend a weekend in jail unnecessarily while waiting for a White magistrate to fix bail! How much more absurd can things get?

If Black magistrates are fully qualified — and there is no evidence to suggest that they are not — then they should be exercising the same authority.

Limiting their jurisdiction makes as little sense as barring a Black policeman from arresting a White offender or a regulation requiring that only in a dire emergency may a Black, Coloured or Indian be taken to hospital in a White ambulance.

We had hoped that all that sort of nonsense was a thing of the past. "Apartheid justice" should have disappeared with it.

Zulu king in witness box at dispute 18/5/78 over church

Mercury Reporter

107

PIETERMARITZBURG — The King of the Zulus was called to give evidence yesterday in a Supreme Court action to settle the disputed leadership of the Church of the Nazareth.

A crowd of about 1 000 church followers in the Supreme Court grounds welcomed King Goodwill Zwelethini.

He told Mr. Justice James, the Judge-President, he had called the two leaders in the dispute to the royal kraal near Nongoma in January.

The dispute is between the Rev. Amos Shembe — brother of the dead leader Rev. J. G. Shembe — and the dead leader's son, Mr. L. Shembe.

The king said he was unaware of the Supreme Court case when he called the two factions to advise them on how to settle the deadlock.

He had been told there had been killings and injuries at the church headquarters at Inanda because of the dispute.

The king said he told both

men and their advisers that the Rev. Amos Shembe should call together the entire Shembe family at Inanda to decide on a new leader.

The leader should then be presented to the king. The Rev. Amos Shembe should be regent until the new leader was chosen.

Everyone at the meeting agreed to follow his advice, but so far no leader had been chosen.

Mr. L. Shembe agreed that he and his followers would join forces with the faction of Rev. Amos Shembe.

After the Court had been adjourned, King Goodwill addressed the followers from the witness box.

He asked that the dispute be settled out of court. It was a matter for the Zulu people.

The hearing continues today.

How long will Matanzima remain in power?

One would have been dismissed this with a curt: "Anyone who asks that question must be living in a fool's paradise", if the question had been raised at the beginning of the year.

Suddenly it has become a question some Transkeians are speculating on.

While holidaying in Transkei last week I came to realise asking such a question would not have been as stupid as I had imagined even after the so-called "Pondo revolt".

But the return to the government benches of former opposition leader, Cronwell Diko, this week, complicated the issue more.

After all it was Mr Diko, who has been a member of

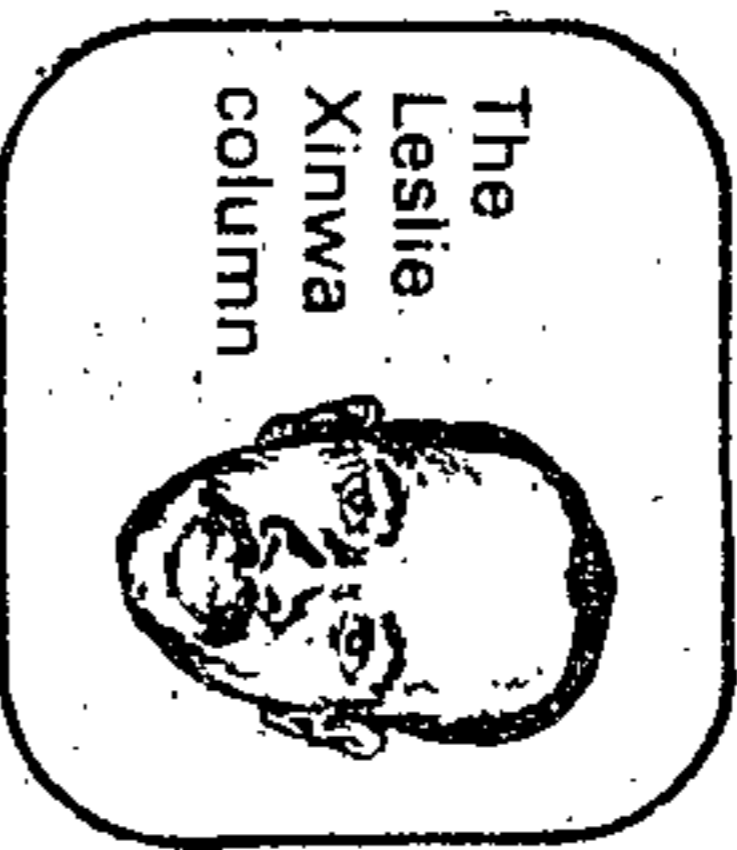
Political speculation in Transkei

almost all the parties in Transkei since he went into politics in 1963, who first hinted at a crack in Chief Matanzima's granite wall party. And in following (with limited information) developments there last week I realised Mr Diko's earlier predictions carried more weight than we have yet been able to see.

The biggest problem facing the ruling party is the fact that it has found itself being the home of irreconcilable elements in the history of Transkei politics. Many people who opposed Chief Kaiser Matanzima's separate

development policies when Transkei gained self-government in 1963, were won over to the government party when he decided to opt for a non-racial Transkei at independence. But many have found (especially former Democratic Party members) that the TNIP is not running the type of politics they have been nurtured in.

Some have been complaining about the limited chances they have to point out failures by the party leadership and members of the Cabinet in the execution of their duties. "I am sick and tired of



praising and only praising people who I feel are not carrying out their duties as they should," one said.

The exodus to the Opposition benches, may even have been faster if press speculation on it had

not been as informed as it was, several people believe.

The problem here is that these people feel the press should have played down their plans.

Some people who had hoped to join the crossing of Miss Stella Sigcau and some chiefs at the start of the "Pondo revolt" are said to have been deterred from going over because the Daily Dispatch was always ahead of their actions.

On the other hand, others feel the report in the Daily Dispatch — dis-

puted by the Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, a few minutes before the crossing — had done much to show how out of touch with developments the Matanzimas were.

Blamed for this by these people is the ruling party's intelligence service. It is claimed it is either out of touch with developments or its machinery in filtering information through to the government is too slow to be effective.

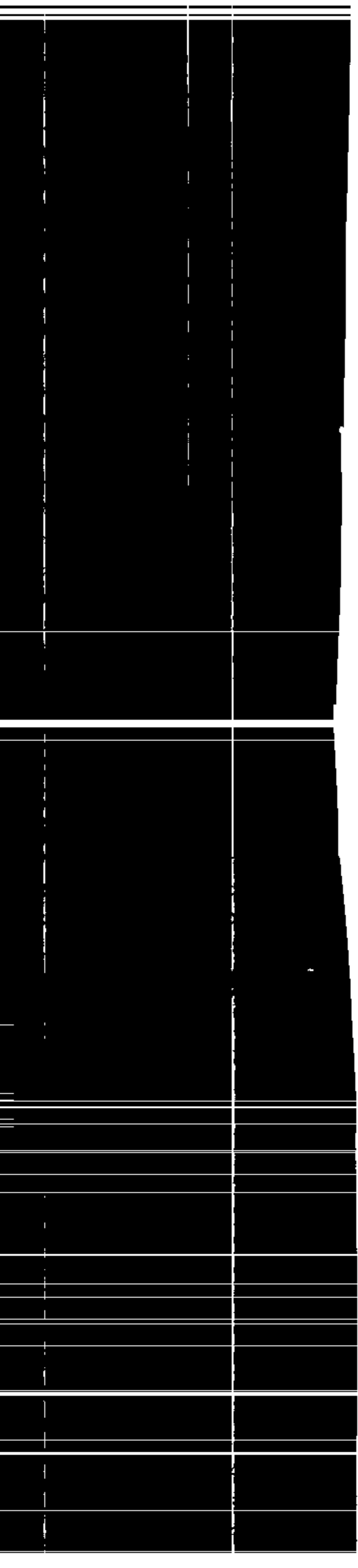
The argument is that there was common talk in Umtata that Miss Sigcau

and the chiefs would cross and there could have been no valid reason why intelligence men should not have picked this up.

The opposition strategy now may be to stall any action until after the present session of the National Assembly. The first step would be an inaugural conference of the new opposition majority from which plans would be worked out to augment the opposition.

With that, many people whose hearts are in the opposition could get a chance to take decisions free of the TNIP caucus.

Areas mentioned as possible followers of the "Pondo revolt" apart from former DP members, are Fingoland, Western Pondoland, Maluti, Herschel and more Eastern Pondos.



DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND
DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1008

REGULATIONS.—KWAZULU DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LIMITED

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 26 of the Promotion of the Economic Development of Bantu Homelands Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968), I, Cornelius Petrus Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto in respect of the kwaZulu Development Corporation Limited, established by Proclamation R. 73 of 1978.

C. P. MULDER, Minister of Plural Relations and
Development.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Promotion of the Economic Development of Bantu Homelands Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968), shall bear the meaning so assigned thereto, and—

“Act” means the Promotion of the Economic Development of Bantu Homelands Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968);
“auditor” means the person appointed in terms of section 21 (2) of the Act to audit the accounts of the Corporation;

“Board” means the board of directors of the Corporation, appointed in terms of section 9 of the Act;

“Corporation” means the kwaZulu Development Corporation Limited, established by Proclamation R. 73 of 1978;

“director” means a director of the Corporation, appointed in terms of section 9 of the Act;

“secretary” means the person appointed by the Board to perform the duties of secretary.

Head office

2. The head office of the Corporation shall be situated in Ulundi.

Financial year

3. The financial year of the Corporation shall end on 31 March of each year.

Matters to be submitted to the Trustee for decision

4. The Board shall submit to the Trustee for decision—

(a) any matter which the Trustee is required in terms of the Act to decide upon, approve or determine;

(b) any matter which the Trustee may in terms of section 24 of the Act require the Board to submit to him;

(c) any matter arising from the operation of the Act or these regulations or the exercise by the Board of its powers or the performance of its duties which it is deemed expedient to submit to the Trustee.

constituted meeting, at which a quorum is present, to exercise and perform all or any of the powers and duties under the Act or these regulations which for the time being are vested in or may be exercised or performed by the Corporation.

10. A resolution, in writing, signed by all the directors, shall have the same force and effect as a resolution adopted at a duly convened and constituted meeting of the Board.

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE
EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1008

19 Mei 1978

REGULASIES.—KWAZULU-ONTWIKKELINGSKOR-
PORASIE BEPERK

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 26 van die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Bantoetuislande, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968), vaardig ek, Cornelius Petrus Mulder, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, hierby die regulasies vervat in die Bylae hiervan uit ten opsigte van die kwaZulu-ontwikkelingskorporasie Beperk, ingestel by Proklamasie R. 73 van 1978.

C. P. MULDER, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en
Ontwikkeling.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Bantoetuislande, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968), geheg is, die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg, en beteken—

“direkteur” 'n direkteur van die Korporasie ingevolge artikel 9 van die Wet aangestel;

“Korporasie” die kwaZulu-ontwikkelingskorporasie Beperk, wat by Proklamasie R. 73 van 1978 ingestel is;

“ouditeur” die persoon wat ingevolge artikel 21 (2) van die Wet benoem is om die rekeninge van die Korporasie te auditeer;

“Raad” die raad van direkteure van die Korporasie ingevolge artikel 9 van die Wet aangestel;

“sekretaris” die persoon deur die Raad aangestel om die pligte van sekretaris te vervul;

“Wet” die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Bantoetuislande, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968).

Hoofkantoor

2. Die hoofkantoor van die Korporasie is in Ulundi geleë.

Boekjaar

3. Die boekjaar van die Korporasie eindig op 31 Maart van elke jaar.

Aangeleenthede wat aan die Trustee vir Beslissing gelê moet word

4. Die Raad lê die volgende aan die Trustee vir beslissing voor:

(a) enige aangeleentheid waarvoor die Trustee 'n besluit of wat hy moet goedkeur of bepaal, ingevolge die Wet;

(b) enige aangeleentheid wat die Raad aan die Trustee moet voorlê indien die Trustee dit ingevolge artikel 24 van die Wet vereis;

(c) enige aangeleentheid wat uit die toepassing van die Wet of hierdie regulasies of die uitoefening deur die Trustee van sy bevoegdhede of die vervulling van sy pligte voortvloeit en waarvan voorlegging aan die Trustee gelê is.

die of enige van die bevoegdhede en pligte ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies uit te oefen en te vervul van waarvan die uitoefening en vervulling, asdan by die Korporasie berus.

10. 'n Skriftelike besluit, deur al die direkteure onderteken, het dieselfde regsrag en geldigheid as 'n besluit geneem op 'n behoorlike belegde en gekonstitueerde vergadering van die Raad.

11. (1) The Board may enter into an agreement with the Corporation for Economic Development, Limited that the said corporation make available officers and employees to the kwaZulu Development Corporation on the conditions which apply to personnel of the Corporation for Economic Development, Limited.

(2) The Board may from time to time entrust to or confer upon any officer or employee of the Corporation or any officer or employee made available to the Corporation in terms of subregulation (1) such duties or powers as the Board may deem desirable or necessary to be exercised or performed for any particular object or purpose and upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions or reservations as the Board may deem expedient, and may add to, vary or revoke all or any of such powers or duties.

12. (1) The Board may, in its discretion, appoint a committee consisting of such director or directors as it may designate to exercise such powers or perform such duties on behalf of the Corporation as the Board may deem desirable or expedient.

(2) Any committee appointed in terms of subregulation (1) shall in the exercise of its powers or the performance of its duties conform and adhere to such rules, terms and conditions as the Board may from time to time determine and shall record its acts and proceedings in the same manner as is required of the Board.

Quorum and procedure at meetings of the Board

13. The quorum required for the transaction of the business of the Board shall be a majority of the serving directors.

14. As far as practicable meetings of the Board shall be held monthly, but not fewer than six meetings a year shall be held: Provided that the secretary shall at the request of any director at any time convene a meeting of the Board.

15. The Board shall appoint the time and place for its meetings, and may meet for the dispatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it may deem fit.

16. At least 10 days' notice of the date, time and place of a meeting of the Board shall be given to each director or alternate director, as the case may be, and such notice shall be served in the manner provided for in regulation 28: Provided that the chairman may authorise a notice of such shorter period as he may determine in respect of a meeting deemed by him to be urgent.

17. The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board: Provided that if on the date and at the place appointed for a meeting the chairman is not present within 10 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of that meeting, the directors then present may elect one of their number to act as chairman for that meeting.

18. (1) No resolution of the Board shall be binding unless it has been passed by a majority of votes.

(2) In the case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Keeping of registers, records and books of account

19. The Corporation shall keep, at its head office, a register of directors and alternate directors, if any, in which shall be recorded the following particulars in respect of each director or alternate director:

- (a) His full name;
- (b) the date of his appointment and the period for which he was appointed;

11. (1) Die Raad kan met die Ekonomiese Ontwikkelingskorporasie. Beperk voormelde korporasie amptenare en werknemers aan die kwaZulu-ontwikkelingskorporasie beskikbaar stel op die voorwaardes wat op personeel van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkelingskorporasie beperkings van toepassing is.

(2) Die Raad kan van tyd tot tyd enige amptenaar of werknemer van die Korporasie of enige amptenaar of werknemer wat ingevolge subregulasie (1) aan die Korporasie beskikbaar gestel is belas of beklee met pligte of bevoegdhede waarvan die vervulling of uitoefening na die Raad se mening wenslik of noodsaaklik is vir 'n bepaalde oogmerk of doel, en wel op die bedinge en voorwaardes met die beperkings of voorbehoude wat die Raad dienste ag, en kan al of enige van sodanige pligte of bevoegdhede uitbrei, verander of herroep.

12. (1) Die Raad kan na goedvinde 'n komitee aanstel wat bestaan uit sodanige direkteur of direkteure as hy aanwys, om namens die Korporasie die bevoegdhede uit te oefen of die pligte te vervul wat die Raad wenslik dienstig ag.

(2) 'n Komitee wat ingevolge subregulasie (1) aangestel is, moet in die uitoefening van sy bevoegdhede of vervulling van sy pligte die reëls en voorwaardes wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd mag bepaal, nakoem en hom daarvoor hou en moet sy handeling en verrigtinge notuleer op selfde wyse as wat van die Raad vereis word.

Kworum en prosedure op vergaderings van die Raad

13. Die vereiste kworum vir die verrigting van die besigheid van die Raad is 'n meerderheid van die dienende direkteure.

14. Sover doenlik word vergaderings van die Raad maandeliks gehou, maar minstens ses vergaderings per maand moet gehou word: Met dien verstande dat die sekretêr te eniger tyd op versoek van 'n direkteur 'n vergadering van die Raad moet belê.

15. Die Raad bepaal die tyd en plek vir sy vergaderings en kan na goeddunke vir die afhandeling van sy besigheid, sy vergaderings verdaag en andersins reël.

16. Minstens 10 dae kennis van die datum, tyd en plek van 'n vergadering van die Raad moet aan elke direkteur of plaasvervangende direkteur, na gelang van die geval, gegee word en sodanige kennisgewing moet betrekke op die wyse in regulasie 28 bepaal: Met dien verstande dat die voorsitter magtiging kan verleen tot kennisgewing van 'n korter tydperk wat hy mag vastel ten opsigte van 'n vergadering wat hy as dringend beskou.

17. Die voorsitter neem die voorsitterstoel op alle vergaderings van die Raad in: Met dien verstande dat die voorsitter op die datum en plek wat vir 'n vergadering bepaal is binne 10 minute na die vastgestelde tyd van die aanvang van daardie vergadering nie teenwoordig is, die teenwoordige direkteure een uit hul geledere moet kies om vir daardie vergadering as voorsitter op te tree.

18. (1) Geen besluit van die Raad is bindend tenzij dit by meerderheid van stemme aangeneem is.

(2) In die geval van 'n staking van stemme moet die voorsitter 'n tweede of beslissende stem.

Hou van registers, rekords en rekeningboeke

19. Die Korporasie moet op sy hoofkantoor 'n register hou van direkteure en plaasvervangende direkteure, in watter daer is, waarin die volgende besonderhede ten opsigte van elke direkteur of plaasvervangende direkteur moet word:

- (a) Sy volle naam;
- (b) die datum van sy aanstelling en die tydperk vir hy aangestel is;

(c) his residential and business addresses, one of which shall be indicated by such director or alternate director as his registered address for the purpose of the service of notices in terms of regulation 28;

(d) his occupation;

(e) in respect of an alternate director, the name of the director in whose place he acts as director; and

(f) the date upon which he ceased to hold office.

20. Every director present at any meeting of the Board shall sign his name in a book which shall be kept for this purpose.

21. The Board shall cause written records to be kept in suitable registers in which the following particulars shall be recorded:

(a) The names of directors present at each meeting of the Board and of each committee appointed in terms of regulation 12;

(b) all appointments of officers and employees made by the Board;

(c) all directions or instructions given by the Board; and

(d) all resolutions and proceedings at meetings of the Board and committees appointed in terms of regulation 12.

22. (1) The Board shall cause such books of account to be kept as are necessary to give a true and correct record of—

(a) the state of affairs, the transactions and the financial position of the Corporation;

(b) the moneys received and expended by the Corporation; and

(c) the assets, credits and liabilities of the Corporation.

(2) The books referred to in subregulation (1) shall be kept in the head office of the Corporation and at such place or places as the Board may deem fit and shall be open for inspection by the Minister or any person duly authorised by him or by the Board.

(3) The Board shall after consultation with the auditor issue instructions in respect of the collection, receipt, banking, custody, payment, maintenance and control of moneys and of the acquisition, custody and control of property.

Official seal and the use thereof

23. There shall be an official seal of the Corporation upon which its name shall be engraved in legible characters in the official languages of kwaZulu.

24. The use of the official seal shall be subject to the following requirements:

(a) It shall not be affixed to any document except on the authority of a resolution of the Board;

(b) it shall not be so affixed except in the presence of two directors and the secretary or such other person as the Board may authorise thereto in such resolution;

(c) the said two directors and the secretary or such other person shall, in the presence of one another, sign every document to which the official seal is so affixed.

25. Every document to which the official seal has been affixed in terms of these regulations shall be binding on the Corporation.

26. The Board shall make suitable provision for the safe-keeping of the official seal.

Submission to the Trustee of balance sheet, statement of income and expenditure and report by the Board

27. The balance sheet, statement of income and expenditure and the report by the Board submitted to the Trustee in terms of section 22 of the Act shall be signed by two directors and the secretary.

(c) sy woon- en besigheidsadres waarvan die direkteur of plaasvervangende direkteur een as sy geregistreerde adres moet aandui vir die bestelling van kennisgewings ingevolge regulasie 28;

(d) sy beroep;

(e) ten opsigte van 'n plaasvervangende direkteur die naam van die direkteur in wie se plek hy as direkteur optree; en

(f) die datum waarop hy ophou om sy amp te beklee.

20. Elke direkteur wat op 'n vergadering van die Raad teenwoordig is, moet sy naam teken in 'n boek wat vir die doel gehou word.

21. Die Raad moet skriftelike rekords laat hou in geskikte registers waarin die volgende besonderhede opgeteken moet word:

(a) Die name van direkteure teenwoordig op elke vergadering van die Raad en van elke komitee ingevolge regulasie 12 aangestel;

(b) alle aanstellings van amptenare en werknemers deur die Raad gedoen;

(c) alle opdragte of voorskrifte deur die Raad uitgereik en

(d) alle besluite en verrigtinge op vergaderings van die Raad en komitees ingevolge regulasie 12 aangestel.

22. (1) Die Raad moet sodanige rekeningboeke laat hou as wat nodig is om 'n ware en juiste weergawe te blyk te maak van—

(a) die stand van sake, die transaksies en finansiële toestand van die Korporasie;

(b) die gelde ontvang en bestee deur die Korporasie; en

(c) die bates, kredits en laste van die Korporasie.

(2) Die boeke in subregulasie (1) genoem, moet in die hoofkantoor van die Korporasie gehou word en wel op 'n plek of plekke wat die Raad goed ag en lê ter insae van die Minister of enige persoon behoorlik deur hom of deur die Raad daartoe gemagtig.

(3) Die Raad moet na oorlegpleging met die ouditeur voorskrifte uitreik oor die invordering, ontvangs, bewaring, uitbetaling, versorging en beheer van gelde en oor die verkryging, bewaring en beheer van eiendom.

Amptelike seël en die gebruik daarvan

23. Daar moet 'n amptelike seël van die Korporasie wees waarop sy naam in leesbare letters in die amptelike tale van kwaZulu gegraveer moet wees.

24. Die gebruik van die amptelike seël is onderworpe aan die volgende voorskrifte:

(a) Dit mag nie op 'n dokument aangebring word tensy magtiging by besluit van die Raad daartoe verleen is;

(b) dit mag nie aldus aangebring word nie tensy dit geskied in teenwoordigheid van twee direkteure en die sekretaris of 'n ander persoon wat die Raad in sodanige besluit daartoe magtig;

(c) genoemde twee direkteure en die sekretaris of sodanige ander persoon moet, in mekaar se teenwoordigheid, elke dokument onderteken waarop die amptelike seël aldus aangebring word.

25. Elke dokument waarop die amptelike seël oorgebring is, is bindend op die Korporasie.

26. Die Raad moet behoorlike voorsiening maak vir die veilige bewaring van die amptelike seël.

Voorlegging aan die Trustee van balansstaat, staat van inkomste en uitgawe en verslag deur die Raad

27. Die balansstaat, staat van inkomste en uitgawe en die verslag deur die Raad wat ingevolge artikel 22 van die Wet aan die Trustee voorgelê moet word, moet deur die direkteure en die sekretaris onderteken wees.

Service of notices

28. A notice of the Corporation or the Board to a director, alternate director or any other person shall be served by the chairman or the secretary—

- (a) by informing him personally of the text of the notice; or
- (b) by handing the notice to him personally; or
- (c) by posting a registered letter, containing the notice, and properly addressed and franked, to—

(i) the director or alternate director at the registered address indicated by him for this purpose in terms of regulation 19 (c); and

(ii) any other person at his last known address.

29. A notice served by post in terms of regulation 28 (c) shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the normal course of mail delivery.

Consultation with Government of kwaZulu

30. The Corporation may in respect of any project in the area for which it was established consult with the Government of kwaZulu if it deems it necessary within the scope of its operations.

Interim arrangements

31. Notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations, the Minister may take such steps as he may deem necessary to convene the first meeting of the Board.

Bestelling van kennisgewings

28. 'n Kennisgewing van die Korporasie of die Raad aan 'n direkteur, plaasvervangende direkteur of enige ander persoon moet deur die voorsitter of die sekretaris bedien word—

- (a) deur hom persoonlik van die teks van die kennisgewing te verwittig; of
- (b) deur die kennisgewing aan hom persoonlik te oorhandig; of
- (c) deur 'n geregistreerde brief, met die kennisgewing daarin, behoorlik te adresseer en te franker en te pos aan—

(i) die direkteur of plaasvervangende direkteur by die geregistreerde adres deur hom vir die doel ingevoelge regulasie 19 (c) aangedui; en

(ii) enige ander persoon by sy jongs bekende adres.

29. 'n Kennisgewing wat per pos ooreenkomstig regulasie 28 (c) bestel word, word geag bestel te gewees het op die tydstip waarop die brief in die gewone loop van posaflewering afgelewer sou word.

Oorlegpleging met die Regering van kwaZulu

30. Die Korporasie kan ten opsigte van enige projek in die gebied waarvoor hy ingestel is met die regering van kwaZulu oorleg pleeg indien hy dit binne die bestek van sy werksaamhede nodig ag.

Tussentydse reëlins

31. Ondanks die bepalings van hierdie regulasies kan die Minister die stappe doen wat hy nodig ag ten einde die eerste vergaderings van die Raad te belê.

Blacks' asset lie in numbers

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI — Family planning should not be confused with population control, the Legislative Assembly was told yesterday.

The Minister of Health, Dr. Dennis Madide, said that while it was true that the population explosion was creating problems and KwaZulu's resources were being severely strained, his department's concept of family planning did not concern limitation of family size, or population control.

"We say a couple can have as many children as they can, or want, but they can also have them when they want to have them.

"It is quite understandable that no oppressed people, who feel their only asset is their numbers, can accept being told to cut down their numbers while the oppressor is trying hard to increase his numbers through natural birth and immigration."

Dr. Madide said that KwaZulu had taken control of 15 hospitals and planned to take over 10 more this year but its budget would force it to reduce allocations to hospitals by about 7 per cent.

He told the House that R63 575 000 had been made available to his department but more than R30 million was earmarked for pensions. Some services would have to be reduced.

N.M. (107)
23/9/8

Call to fire teachers 'on side of police'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — It was suggested in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that civil servants and teachers who identified themselves with the Security Police should be dismissed.

Mr. Rogers Ngcobo asked the KwaZulu Government to consider such a course of action.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said: "This is a very delicate operation. What the member is proposing here is not easy to prove."

Inkatha members, however, were obliged to report to the central committee if they suspected teachers or officials "of being in cahoots with the SB."

It might be an idea if the central committee had a dossier so that it could make certain recommendations to the Public Service Commission.

Concern at shortage of Zulu doctors

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI — There were only 18 Zulu doctors working in KwaZulu hospitals, Dr. S. P. Maseko said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Dr. Maseko, one of several speakers who deplored the serious lack of doctors in the Zulu community, pointed out that the medical school in Durban produced an average of only two Zulu doctors a year.

He felt KwaZulu needed more schools to train young people in maths and science and said White universities should be opened to Blacks.

TIM MUIL, the Mercury's African Affairs Correspondent, reports on the increasing lack of discipline in the Zulu society

ZULU national discipline has begun to look more myth than must and the leaders of the heirs of Shaka's empire are worried about it.

They know that without discipline there can be no development.

This growing phenomenon has been made dramatically manifest over the past few months by sporadic school disturbances culminating in the murder recently of a teacher in the Nqutu district.

Lack of respect for authority was unheard of in traditional society, and this youthful misbehaviour has profoundly shocked the older generation.

Dr Ngubane

Indeed, Dr. Baldwin Ngubane, a member of the Legislative Assembly, said recently that Black youth had developed a "collective psychopathic personality."

But, the growing indiscipline in the Zulu community has been apparent for years as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his Government have attempted to win commitment, usually in vain, from civil servants, teachers and farmers for development plans and self-help projects.

The reasons are manifold and over most of them the Zulus have no control. They are victims of an unjust society. A bland comment in a world where statements like this have become abstractions.

Dislocation

But for the Zulus it means a social dislocation so terrible that it is amazing it is not more obvious.

Its history is long and began, ironically, at Ulundi in 1879 when British technology shattered the empire built by Zulu courage and discipline.

It did more. It dealt an awesome wound to the Zulu psyche.

And over the years the White man has rubbed salt in that wound with the poll tax, influx control, the Urban Areas Act and Bantu Education.

The Black man's self-respect has been further lacerated by poor housing or no housing, poor school or no school, poor wages or no wages.

For 100 years — five generations — he has been told in a 1 000 ways that he is inferior. He was herded into a reserve like an animal, allowed only to be a kitchen "boy" or mine "boy"; even refused admission to churches and when he won a degree it was made known to him that the examinations had been made easier for him.

The fragmenting family; the poverty and violence of the urban ghettos into which he had been forced; reaffirmed his sense of inferiority, and so he came to hate himself.

Inkatha's efforts for peace

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

★ ★ ★

has tried to win commitment from civil servants, teachers, and farmers.



The American writer, James Baldwin, recalled that as a child he tried to scrub the black off his skin.

Similarly Africans here thought Christianity and education would make them more acceptable to Whites. When it did not their self-hatred became more destructive as their inferiority complex grew.

It has led the African, gradually, to reject those institutions in which he had found his frame of reference in earlier times.

Custom, tradition and law had not helped him in his suffering, and so he came to feel betrayed by his heritage. When he discovered that South African law, where it applied to him, often had no basis in morality, authority was wholly discredited.

Out of all this, a few years ago, Black youth began to grope towards a new identity to rejuvenate their self-esteem. But a few power-hungry elitists have perverted the laudable aims of Black consciousness or perhaps in their bitterness they were merely misguided. In the words of Dr. Ngubane they preached instead the politics of hatred.

You hate me so I hate you. You have destroyed me so I will destroy you. Perfectly understandable, but counter-productive because it will return the Black man to the battlefield at Ulundi.

The Zulu leaders feel there must be another way.

They intend to crack down on drunken teachers, dissident students and corrupt civil servants. This they have made clear.

But imposed discipline is only part of the equation. Chief Buthelezi and his Inkatha liberation movement know that to create a governable society they must give the Black man a new concept of himself.

To do this Inkatha and its philosophy must supplant those institutions, customs and laws in which the Black man is finding it increasingly difficult to believe.

Inkatha is now, slowly and with great pain, attempting to create a society in its own image in which the Black man can find a new identity.

Draconian

Only a society can create identity, so it's a slow process. The movement will combine draconian measures — already there are signs of its impatience with resistance to change — with persuasion.

Inkatha's Constitution shows the Christian and humanist basis for its principles and indeed there is a missionary zeal among its leaders.

This zeal will lead them to kick bottoms as much as they pat heads; but if they can change hate to love it will be worth it.

he
nt
w
n-
is
r

Pleas for end to (107) NM 25/5/78 'removals'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — "We want ownership of the total land surface of South Africa for everyone to share," said Dr. Dennis Madide, Minister of Health, in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Replying to an accusation that the KwaZulu Government was not doing enough to stop Pretoria removing Zulus from the land, Dr. Madide said that if ever there was "violent confrontation its basis will be the struggle for ownership of the land."

He was speaking in a debate that saw dissention in the assembly for the first time this session.

Mr. Simon Conco, the Chief Whip, earlier complained that he had suggested at a previous session that a committee be set up to investigate removals.

Committee

Nothing had happened and he again called for the formation of the committee so that it could give the Cabinet all the information it needed to confront Pretoria.

He also said it seemed as if the KwaZulu Government had accepted that the areas were, in fact, Black spots.

Dr. Madide told the House that the Cabinet had no powers not possessed by the Legislative Assembly.

It was wrong to say the Cabinet could have done something but had not done it. "All of us are equally oppressed."

The underlying motivation for colonialism and imperialism was land hunger.

Referring to Ulundi's inability to prevent mass removals he said: "It is not correct to ascribe our failure to win a particular skirmish to failure to win the war."

Dr. Madide warned that if the Government halted removals and made a few concessions "we would go to sleep, we would cease to fight for our total liberation."

Mr. D. Khumalo said Pretoria was not prepared to accept suggestions that might alleviate Black suffering and he added: "It is going to be very difficult for their children to live with our children."

Whites

Several speakers complained that a number of KwaZulu's White officials seemed to be involved in the hardships of removals and Mr. Conco asked if the Cabinet were aware of this.

Dr. Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior, hitting back at Mr. Conco, said people expected KwaZulu to solve every problem from stock theft to land dispossession though it had neither the resources nor the power.

Chief Owen Sitole, Minister of Agriculture, proposed that KwaZulu send a delegation to the Minister of Plural Relations to ask him to stop removals until the land issue had been resolved.

The House accepted this proposal as it did one from Mr. Conco who asked the Cabinet to set up a commission of inquiry to look into the plight of Blacks removed from so-called White areas.

KwaZulu debt

NM 26/5/78

tangle comes

under fire in

debate today

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — KwaZulu was in debt to the tune of about R22 million at the end of the last financial year, and the Legislative Assembly's Finance Committee is up in arms about it.

Mr. Simon Conco, chairman of the committee, tabled a report yesterday blaming Government officials for gross negligence and for assuming powers legally vested in the Legislative Assembly.

The Finance Committee will recommend to the House that the issue be referred to Pretoria and "if necessary to the Treasury and (South African) Public Service Commission so that urgent remedial steps can be taken to restore the creditability of the financial administration."

Members who said they were alarmed by the actions of the seconded officials told the Mercury there would be a fiery debate on the report today.

Mr. Conco reported that the Auditor-General had stated that R9 329 295 was spent without prior authority of the Legislative Assembly.

A Bill approving unauthorised expenditure of about R2 500 000 for the Department of Interior, R6 500 000 for the Department of Works and about R200 000 for Education will also be considered today.

Mr. Conco's report calls for an immediate investigation of the organisation and procedure used in all departments.

The committee has recommended that a complete stock-taking be carried out of all stores and equipment controlled by the Department of Works.

Tax goes up, but Zulus pay less

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI — It had become necessary to look for additional sources of revenue, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in the Legislative Assembly yesterday when he announced that KwaZulu taxation would rise from R3 to R5 a year.

Introducing an amendment to the Taxation Act, the Chief said he was proposing the increase because Pretoria had abolished the general tax of R2,50 a year, which if not made up in some other way, would mean a loss for KwaZulu.

KwaZulu found it extremely difficult to meet demands for social services, education and agricultural development "and as we rely mainly on parliamentary allocations from South Africa it is a matter of pride that in spite of our poverty we provide some sources of revenue for ourselves."

There were many Zulus eager to pay the tax — some had even suggested R10 a year.

Chief Buthelezi said the increase was "really technical" because taxpayers would pay the same as they did, less 50c, but it would now go direct to KwaZulu.

We're not in debt, says Chief

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday denied the KwaZulu Government was in debt and reprimanded the chairman of the Legislative Assembly's finance committee for creating the wrong impression.

Commenting on Press reports that said KwaZulu was R22 million in debt, Chief Buthelezi said the committee's report was filled with "so many omissions that it gives a completely distorted picture."

He pointed out that the R9 000 000 which the House was being asked to approve was unauthorised expenditure and not a debt.

The report referred to a sum of R11-million which "is further committed to eventually defraying amounts currently charged to suspense accounts."

Members should understand, he said, that the R9 000 000 was included in the R11 million.

"The difference of R2 000 000 is moneys still capable of being recovered," said the Chief.

Factual

Reports based on the report were factual but the report had created the wrong impression.

Turning to the negligence of officials referred to in the report, Chief Buthelezi said the money had not gone into any official's pocket.

"Each and every cent was spent for the people of KwaZulu."

Mr. Simon Conco, chairman of the finance committee, insisted later that the statements in the report were based on the words of the accounting officers and the impression had been created in the minds of the committee that the R9 000 000 was in addition to the R11 million.

He accused the accounting officers of trying to cause a rift between the committee and the Cabinet when they were the ones responsible for exceeding appropriations.

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI — Mis-
sionary school teachers
should be invited to
return to KwaZulu, the
Legislative Assembly
was told here yesterday.

Mr. M. A. Nzuza, speak-
ing during the second
reading of the Education Bill
that will repeal the Bantu
Education Act in KwaZulu,
said Zulus needed the help of
mission societies for two
reasons.

The removal of mis-
sionaries by the Nationalist
Government from the
African education system
had left it with few dedicated
teachers; and

Moral education was left
in the hands of people who
were themselves seriously in
need of guidance.

One manifestation of the
vacuum created by the

MM 30/5/78.
Missionaries
107
wanted for
teaching in
KwaZulu

withdrawal of missionaries
was the violence and arson
now being seen in Zulu
schools.

Mr. Nzuza said KwaZulu
had no money, and if the
missionaries took over the
schools, the mission societies
abroad would send money in
to KwaZulu.

This would save money

for the communities now in-
volved in building schools on
a rand for rand basis and for
the KwaZulu Government.

He warned that if
KwaZulu had to rely on
Government schools only it
would be faced soon with a
generation of "educated bar-
barians."

Mr. P. O. Sikakane
suggested an amendment to
the Bill which would demand
that an unmarried teacher
undergo a medical examina-
tion within seven days
should she be suspected of
being pregnant.

Teachers, he said, should
be restrained from unseemly
behaviour and should be
punished for it.

The House however,
decided that once an un-
married teacher's pregnancy
became obvious she would
have 30 days in which to
resign.

Failure to comply with
this could lead to dismissal
and/or a fine.

SHOCK CALL IN KWAZULU ASSEMBLY

Let
our
men
have
two
wives,
says
Zulu
women's
libber



Sizakele Gumede . . . women hate me

Tribune Reporter

MRS SIZAKELE Gumede is one of the last women you would expect to approve of polygamy in this day and age.

At 34, she is one of only three women to break into the formerly all-male KwaZulu Assembly this year and she runs a successful business by herself in Nkandla. She is elegantly dressed, strong willed and decidedly liberated.

But she stunned the women members — and a good many of the men in the house — this week, with a call for a return to polygamy.

"Women hate me when I say it. They say they don't want to share their husbands. But I tell them — you're sharing them right now," she said.

"Prostitution is one of the worst injustices our women have to bear, but you see it everyday.

Pregnant

"And men are making girls pregnant outside of marriage when in the past they would have married them, making the children legitimate."

Mrs Gumede is deeply concerned about the welfare of children of non-legal unions and her appeal is clearly made out of concern for women's rights. Under South African law a man can marry one woman legally — if he marries any more, the subsequent wives and children have no legal rights to inherit or legal claims on the husband.

"All societies have practiced polygamy but we abandoned it too quickly.

Polygamy is practiced anyway by whites as well as blacks — but it is behind closed doors.

"And what do you think repeated divorce and re-marriage is?"

Reasons

"Mrs Gumede may have her own reasons — but I have mine for being totally against it," says Mrs W. Yengwa.

"According to Christian rites by which 95 percent of Zulus are married, there is one man for one woman."

The two women have borne the brunt of much good natured male chauvinism throughout this session.

When Mrs Gumede was seriously trying to put across some point on artificial insemination for cattle she had to raise her voice over male giggles and calls to "say it in Zulu" (which is far less clinical than the English).

The new young member of the Assembly does not expect polygamy to be legalised but she wants to air these problems.

And besides, she says there are simply more Zulu women than men. The ratio is 100 to 105.

But she wrinkled her nose in thought when asked if she could accept sharing her own husband.

"Well, I would take him to court if he did it without telling me. I would certainly demand that we had a long talk about it."

When Mrs Gumede dropped her controversial remarks in the house, the men grinned their approval — but her female colleagues wondered what had prompted this.

3/5/78 (10) A. M.

Claim that Zulus shot by Whites

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — White farmers in the Babanango district were assaulting and shooting at Black workers, killing their dogs and impounding their cattle, said Dr. Frank Mdlalose, the Minister of Interior in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Proposing a snap debate, Dr. Mdlalose said that many reports from Zulus living in the district had been received in Ulundi in July last year.

Several farms had been bought, or were being bought, from Whites by the Bantu Trust with a view to settling Blacks there in the future.

"It appears that before these farms have been purchased by the South African Bantu Trust the White owners have been instructed to get rid of the Blacks living on the farms.

The Blacks are given trek passes with notices of three months, or less. Blacks are merely told to vacate and take their stock with them — where to nobody knows or cares."

He said that the Whites were claiming that the cattle owned by the Blacks were trespassing even before the notices had expired.

The cattle were being impounded and Dr. Mdlalose claimed, the Africans were often forced to pay a beast to recover 15 or 20 others, taken "at the point of a gun."

Dr. Mdlalose said that the Blacks were being assaulted "and some have been shot."

Injured Africans had reported to his offices at Ulundi and had been taken to hospital for treatment.

He said a large number of reports had been sent to the chief Bantu Affairs commissioner and the commissioner in Vryheid.

He read to the House several of the replies from Government officials dismissing the complaints.