Ho pi was clearly felt to be highly effective, though the conditions

MELAND — TRANSKEI — GENERAL
9FEB. 1979 — 6MARCH 1979.

JAN 4 1979 — 11 MARCH SI 1974.

Pledge to PAC, ANC

UMTATA — Members of banned organisations like the Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress were welcome to come to Transkei as long as they acknowledged the authority of the governing power, the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana said yesterday.

Mr Koyana, who was reacting to newspaper reports that political detainees in Transkei had been handed over to the South African security police, said he would not sanction such a thing.

He said as far as he knew no PAC detainees had been handed over to South Africa and no security police from South Africa had interrogated any detainees in Transkei.

Members of the PAC and the ANC should contact the government when they entered Transkei.

"How are we to know, if a man moves into Transkei carrying arms, that he is a friend of ours if he does not contact the government?

"There is a tendency in PAC and ANC circles to regard Transkei as part of South Africa. We will only accept them provided they regard Transkei as the liberated part of South Africa," Mr Koyana said.

MR KOYANA

involved in, is a typical example of overestimating people's felt community of interests. The centre was designed to be a market for crafts, vegetables etc. from all areas of Umhlaba. Since many Zenzele members from all areas had said that this was what they needed (and it is something which would fulfil an essential function could it work!) students brought raw materials and came to help build.

While local people did come and help to build, there was an initial difficulty in getting them involved, and hardly anyone came after the students had left. (N.M. organised that labourers be seconded from the department of agriculture to finish it off).

The issue here is: why should local Idolophu people support and build a market for people from outlying areas? At that stage we were involved mainly with Zenzele women, and most of the Idolophu members were professional people (e.g. teachers and nurses), so there was little likelihood that they would benefit from the marketing functions of the centre. People from the outlying areas did sometimes come in work parties, but many of them said they were too far away to benefit from the centre. They said the turnover of goods was so poor in Idolophu that it would benefit them more to sell their goods in their local village. Because of the way the centre was, and is, run this is true. There are other benefits besides marketing at the centre, for example use of machines, but as the outlying people rightly observed the Idolophu people monopolised these and made no effort to send them to the outlying clubs.

In Amathole location a woman, Mrs Violet Bonongo has been running a creche single-handed for 4 years. The children arrive at her tiny two-roomed house after breakfast, and go

generally 70 who come in summer and 30

She has often tried to get people in t
creche building, but although N.M. ha
be allocated and the department of ag
help with tractors etc., nobody apart
women is interested.

Thus, although the parents send their children to the creche, and have expressed support for it in meetings, they are not prepared to pay more than 20 cents a month or help to build it.[55]

Where there is a particularly strong and motivated initiator, he/she may push people's initial interest to the extent that they do give labour and money towards the estab-
lishment of the project. However, due to the dependence of the project on the initiating person one cannot really say that a community ethic has grown up. For example at Amathole location a group of people were very impressed by a visit to the Abalimi shearing shed. Under their headman they decided to build one too. Here a main builder was hired, but all the men of the location were meant to help over week-ends and many did. As the building was nearing completion, the headman died and another, less interested man took his place. All finishing off work on the building stopped, when the roof blew off in a gale it was never repaired, and the builder was never paid.

In Abalimi there is an exceptionally good headman, Mr X. Nombula. He has been the driving force behind the many very successful projects there. Apart from the communal garden, he and the extension officer have organised a system whereby every single field is used.[56]

There is a beautiful shearing shed renowned through Umhlaba

thing (e.g. creche, clinic, shearing shed) in their area. However very few of these people then actually get involved with the voluntary work necessary to establish such projects.

The Zenzele centre is Idolophu which SAVS U.C.T. was involved in, is a typical example of overestimating people's felt community of interests. The centre was designed to be a market for crafts, vegetables etc. from all areas of Umhlaba. Since many Zenzele members from all areas had said s what they needed (and it is something which an essential function could it work!) students materials and came to help build.

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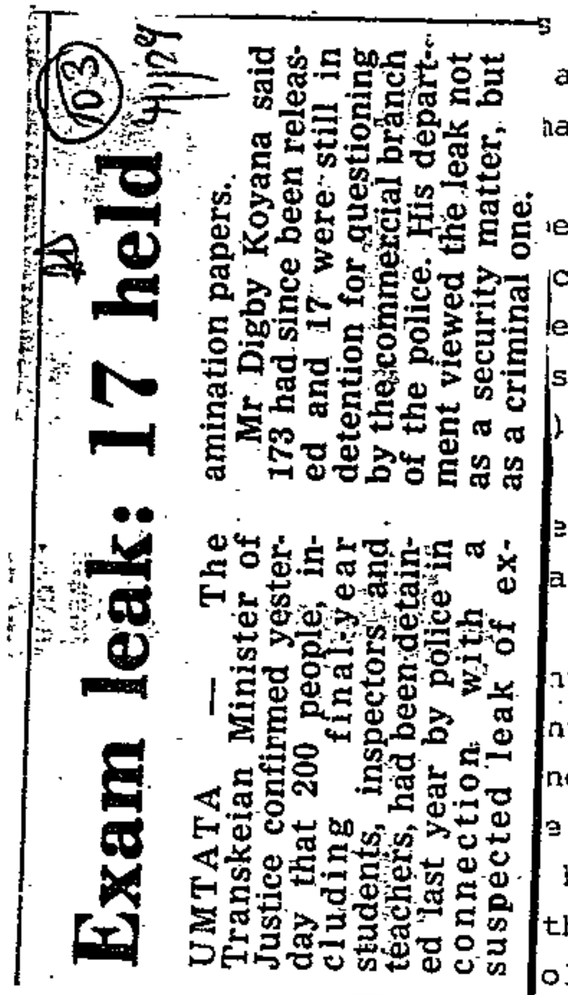
In Amathole location a woman, Mrs Violet Bononqo has been running a creche single-handed for 4 years. The children arrive at her tiny two-roomed house after breakfast, and go



Exam leak: 17 held

UMTATA — The Transkeian Minister of Justice confirmed yesterday that 200 people, including students, inspectors and teachers, had been detained last year by police in connection with a suspected leak of examination papers.

Mr Digby Koyana said 173 had since been released and 17 were still in detention for questioning by the commercial branch of the police. His department viewed the leak not as a security matter, but as a criminal one.

home at about 4pm. They are meant to pay 20 cents a month but only about two-thirds pay. They get a meal and tea every day. Mrs Bononqo has to contribute some of her own money to cover the costs of this (her total income is R37.00 a month). 101 children have signed on, but there are generally 70 who come in summer and 30 in winter.

She has often tried to get people in this area to build a creche building, but although N.M. has organised that a site be allocated and the department of agriculture has offered to help with tractors etc., nobody apart from about 6 Zenzele women is interested.

Thus, although the parents send their children to the creche, and have expressed support for it in meetings, they are not prepared to pay more than 20 cents a month or help to build it.[55]

Where there is a particularly strong and motivated initiator, he/she may push people's initial interest to the extent that they do give labour and money towards the establishment of the project. However, due to the dependence of the project on the initiating person one cannot really say that a community ethic has grown up. For example at Amathole location a group of people were very impressed by a visit to the Abalimi shearing shed. Under their headman they decided to build one too. Here a main builder was hired, but all the men of the location were meant to help over week-ends and many did. As the building was nearing completion, the headman died and another, less interested man took his place. All finishing off work on the building stopped, when the roof blew off in a gale it was never repaired, and the builder was never paid.

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There is a beautiful shearing shed renowned through Umhlaba

Priest says 9 arrested

4/1/79 (103)

UMTATA — Three priests, three traders and a police station commander were among nine men arrested by Transkeian security police at Mount Fletcher while they were discussing the initiation ceremony of some boys in the area, the Rev C. Moleko said here yesterday.

Mr Moleko said he, another Catholic priest, the Rev F. Makoro, a Rev Matima of the Anglican Church, three traders, Mr Koloko, Mr Sello, Mr Mhlauli, a Sgt Nondabula of the South African Police who is a station commander at nearby Ongeluksnek, a school principal, Mr Swayedi, and a hospital clerk, Mr Sekese, were taken in three police vans for questioning.

Mr Moleko said they were told they were arrested for holding an illegal meeting and were held overnight before being released the following day.

Mr Moleko said the group had received authority to hold the meeting from the magistrate, the station commander and the Secretary for Justice, Mr J. D. Zeka.

Police have denied Mr Moleko and Mr Makoro were detained.

Transkei's security police chief, Col M. Ngceba, was reported yesterday to have said they were merely questioned. — SAPA-DDR.

Star 4/1/79

Banned are welcome in 'Kei

103
328

UMTATA — Members of banned organisations such as the Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress are welcome to come to Transkei as long as they acknowledge the authority of the governing power in the country.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana said this in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Koyana, who was reacting to newspaper reports that political detainees in Transkei had been handed over to the South African security police, said he would not sanction such a thing.

He said as far as he knew no PAC detainees had been handed over to South Africa and no security police from South Africa had interrogated any detainees in Transkei.

"I would not sanction such a thing at all. It would be improper," he said.

He said members of the PAC and the ANC should contact the Government when they entered Transkei.

"How are we to know if a man moves into Transkei carrying arms that he is a friend of ours if he does not contact the Government?

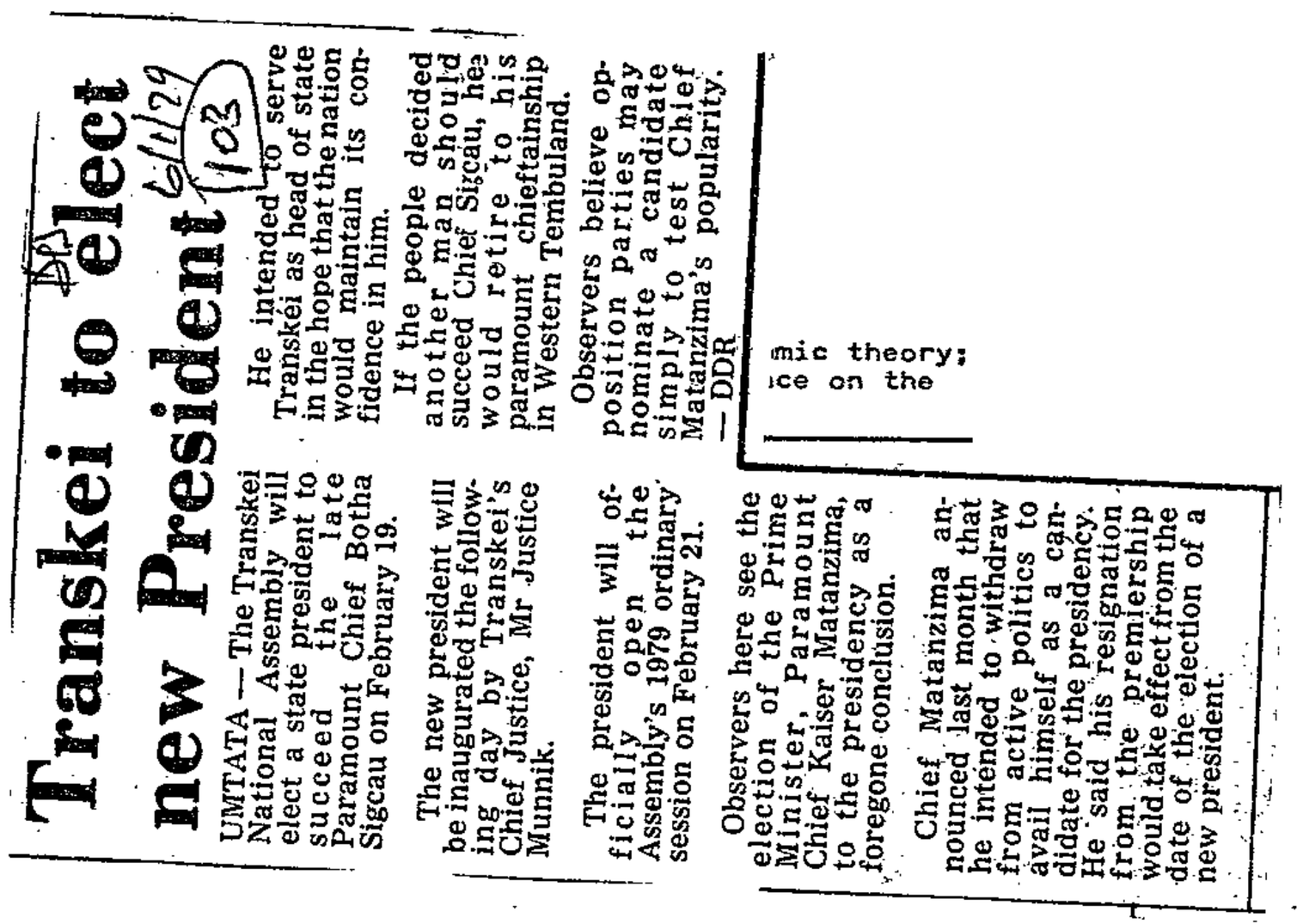
"There is a tendency in PAC and ANC circles to regard Transkei as part of South Africa. We will accept them provided they regard Transkei as the liberated part of South Africa," Mr Koyana said.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, announced last week that "without equivocation, there is no hostility in Transkei against the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa."

He said there would be no hostility towards any of the South African "liberation" movements. — Sapa.

ECONOMICS HONOURS 1978

SAEP SEMINAR NO. 14



Transkei to elect new President

UMTATA — The Transkei National Assembly will elect a state president to succeed the late Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau on February 19.

The new president will be inaugurated the following day by Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Munnik.

The president will officially open the Assembly's 1979 ordinary session on February 21.

He intended to serve in the hope that the nation would maintain its confidence in him.

If the people decided another man should succeed Chief Sigcau, he would retire to his paramount chieftainship in Western Tembuland.

Observers believe opposition parties may nominate a candidate simply to test Chief Matanzima's popularity. — DDR

mic theory;
ice on the

Observers here see the election of the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to the presidency as a foregone conclusion.

Chief Matanzima announced last month that he intended to withdraw from active politics to avail himself as a candidate for the presidency. He said his resignation from the premiership would take effect from the date of the election of a new president.

CONTENTS

1. ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN PERSPECTIVE
   - 1.1 The importance of economies of scale
   - 1.2 Economies of scale defined

2. THE SOURCES OF ECONOMIES AND DISECONOMIES OF SCALE
   - 2.1 Technical influences
     - 2.1.1 The division of labour
     - 2.1.2 Volume and rate of output
     - 2.1.3 Dynamics and scale
   - 2.2 Additional influences
     - 2.2.1 Managerial influences
     - 2.2.2 Risk spreading
     - 2.2.3 Marketing
     - 2.2.4 Finance
   - 2.3 Reconciliation of different influences

3. THE RELEVANCE OF THE FORCES OF ECONOMIES OF SCALE

MD 10/1/79 (103)

Former TDC man to leave

UMTATA — A former executive with the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr J. P. Maritz, confirmed here yesterday that the Corporation for Economic Development was withdrawing him from Transkei.

He said he did not yet know where he would be going once he had left Transkei.

Mr Maritz said the authority to dismiss him from his position with the TDC had not rested with any TDC official, but it had been his intention to leave Transkei. — DDC.

Cirrhosis is one of top killers

GENEVA — Cirrhosis of the liver, caused chiefly by alcohol, is one of the five leading causes of adult deaths, the World Health Organisation said yesterday.

The WHO's executive board is to discuss the problem at a three-week session starting today. — SAPA-RNS.

…us of P25 million. Foreign aid that year was P30 million.

…projections in the National Development Plan to 1980/81 show a …ed and strong growth in revenue. In that year revenue is projected … million. Botswana's financial strength means that she can cover …osts while making commitments to large future debt services. Botswana …ord to develop and fund her own programmes without recourse to aid while retaining the capacity to fund the local costs of aided …. The real test is likely to be the converse: how well can Botswana programmes and build the capacity to absorb large funds in the …ide?

… but satisfactory measure of the level of funding required to flow … countryside to remove rural poverty can be constructed from the Rural …stribution Survey. Using data that is reproduced in the National …ent Plan in table 4.1 we can estimate the income required to raise …overty line the family incomes of the 40% of the rural households …come is below that line. For this purpose the 220 000 rural …n who fall below the poverty line is divided by 5,5 (persons per …) to reach the figure of 40 000 households.

Table 1 Income Required to Raise Family Incomes of the Five Poorest Economic Classes to the Poverty Datum Line (1)

Class	No.of Families	Annual Household after Tax Income	Extra Income required per Household (2)	Cost
Poorest 5%	5 000	P182	P450	P2 250 000
5% - 10%	5 000	P233	P400	P2 000 000
10% - 20%	10 000	P325	P300	P3 000 000
20% - 30%	10 000	P402	P120	P1 200 000
30% - 40%	10 000	P507	P 50	P 500 000

Poverty Datum Line approx. P507 Total cost : P8 950 000

(1) Derived from Table 4.1 page 72 National Development Plan 1976-81.

(2) These are rough estimates based on class intervals. As a result they are conservative since they treat all families in each class as having the top income for the class. In the 30% - 40% class an arbitrary income gap of P50 is used to provide an estimate.

The households in the poorest category require P450 extra income per year to raise family income to the poverty line. At the other extreme P50 per year would suffice for the 30% - 40% class closest to the poverty line. The total amount required is P9 million per year, or about one-third of Botswana's present surplus on current account.

It is believed that Government will soon
Commission on Local Government to report
discussions currently being conducted at
the TGLP White Paper proposals and the w
Local Government suggest that by early 19
legislative and the programmatic wherewithal to tackle the cen
and social problem of growing rural poverty.

Current Problems

The purpose of this paper is to review the requirements for su
development in Botswana and to evaluate current approaches aga
requirements. The paper will argue that Botswana is moving
legalistic and a rather too mechanistic approach that is not
local conditions and the small size of the population, 725 0

Botswana's rural economy is fragile, governed as it is by th
the rains. In the past some 35 000 Botswana annually have
South Africa as migrants. In other words, one-quarter of
force underwrote the fluctuations in rural incomes, as weath
outside the country. Today it is known thanks to the Rura
Survey, that many in fact seek work outside the rural areas
poverty. The Survey discovered that 40% of the rural hous
35% of the rural population, live below the rural poverty datum line (house-
hold annual income of P507 in cash and kind). There appears to be a strong
correlation between the maldistribution of income, similar maldistribution in
the ownership of cattle and the present low productivity of arable farming.

The high capital:employment ratio of recent years has held back the general
growth of employment opportunities. Between 1972-75 employment in the
Government sector, mostly in education, grew 40%; in mining, manufacturing
and construction it grew 27%; and in large scale farming it grew by only 4%.
The completion of much of the construction and the fixed capital formation
of the recent phase of economic growth means that employment growth in the
first two categories will slump. In 1975 only 20% of those whose education
qualified them for employment in the formal sector had a job. The National
Development Plan 1976-81 predicts that by the year 2000, and given high rates
of employment growth, the proportion of those qualified in jobs will rise to

DD. 10/1/79 (103)

Keep dompasses Transkeians told

UMTATA — Transkeians have been warned not to throw away reference books (dompasses) issued to them by the South African Government.

The Secretary for the Interior, Mr L. Ndesi, said yesterday: "Transkeians, hang tenaciously onto your reference books until you are issued with a Transkei book of life."

He said it was incorrect to think travel documents had replaced reference books as a means of identification. In any case, reference books were to be handed over to the Department of the Interior when applications for books of life were made.

After independence, many Transkeians threw away their dompasses and applied for travel documents.

"Even people who had no intention to travel applied for travel documents," Mr Ndesi said.

Some voters had to be turned away from polling stations during the recent Matatiele and Idutywa by-elections because they produced travel documents instead of reference books. Travel documents bore no stamps indicating the holders were eligible to vote.

Also, travel documents did not contain drivers' licences, firearm licences or informatiom about marital status, he said. — DDR

DD 12/1/79 (103)

Ongeluksnek Valley now in shadow

MATATIELE — The fertile farming area in the Ongeluksnek Valley has been virtually abandoned.

All but seven of the 34 farmers have left. Even the hangers-on realise they have just about lost the battle.

Five years ago, Ongeluksnek Valley was earmarked for consolidation into Transkei which surrounds it on three sides. The Valley's fourth border is with Lesotho.

First, essential services deteriorated or were withdrawn altogether.

Roads were neglected, the railways stopped serving the area and the Post Office asked the farmers to collect their mail from Matatiele.

The dairy will withdraw its service to the farmers at the end of this month.

Recently, the farmers were told they were about to be made offers of their farms by the government and were given three months notice from the date the offers were received.

These were received late last year and many farmers had slowed down their operation in anticipation of the move.

Then came the shock. Offers were much lower than expected and did not allow the farmers to replace their farms with ones of equal quality.

One farmer was offered R18 an acre for a farm for which he paid R24 an acre almost 20 years previously.

Protest meetings followed, but nothing materialised immediately and many gave up and moved on.

Those remaining have not planted feed for the winter and will have to start selling stock if they are not paid out by March.

Says Mr Andries Joubert: "I am not optimistic of a better offer and after that it will be finished. You cannot fight the government."

The government has promised revised offers by March, but the farmers expect they will have left by July. — DDC

r and Development Research Unit

DEVELOPMENT

IN

BOTSWANA

an Reynolds

ing Paper No. 13

September 1977

Transkei's R3m truck deal

DD 18/1/79

(104)

UMTATA — A R3 million deal for the supply of trucks and buses has been concluded between the Transkeian Government and a Turkish manufacturer.

Transkei's Minister of Justice and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said here yesterday the vehicles could be expected in Transkei in the middle of the year.

He said the deal, coordinated by Transkei's representative in the Middle East, Mr Salim El Hajj, was negotiated last September when a high-level delegation led by the Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, visited Turkey. Mr Koyana and the former Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Prof M. Njisane, were in the delegation.

Mr Koyana described the terms of the agreement as favourable. The vehicles were a German make, manufactured in Turkey under licence.

During the visit to Turkey, the groundwork was done for a visit to Turkey by Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima, Mr Koyana said.

"The visit is certain to take place soon," Mr Koyana said. — DDR.

(105)

It may b… …timism about platinum
(and the … …s ago - when anti-pollution
legislat… …) promised to create a
great de… …anti-pollution devices
to be f… …ays in implementation and
perhaps … …lligh in discussion
was pre… …ut thought 5 per cent too
high. … …al importance of platinum
as emp… … annum figure down con-
servat… …ne ore reserves side there
are no… … are discussing.)

Diamonds

Plewman does not make explicit projections for gold and diamonds production - but they are implicit in his employment projections. (However, the gold case is treated more clearly than that of diamonds and there are some uncertainties about what follows.) The projection seems to be that production (in carats) will maintain its 1980 level to 2000 - and that as we saw earlier, the 1980-level will be about 45 per cent up on that of 1970.

As we read the production figures however, 1970 looks like a production peak which is unlikely to be regained (let alone surpassed by 45 per cent). (Even this is somewhat uncertain because of apparently conflicting figures in Statistical News Release P.10.1 on Mining Production - the problem may have to do with the inclusion (or otherwise) of South-West African production. But these figures - more 'optimistic' that those in Mining Statistics - still only put the production index (1970 = 100) at 103,8 for 1975 and 102,4 for 1976.[57])

In the longer run (1980-2000) it is still more difficult at this stage to defend the 11 million carats per year (1970+45 per cent) production projection. It is true that plans have just been announced (1977) to increase the capacity of the Finsch mine by 1 million carats annually (from 2 to 3 million) but the emphasis on expansion in Southern Africa is outside of the Republic - in Botswana in particular (5 million carats a year by 1978/79), Lesotho and S.W.A./Namibia. von Wielligh put the future life of the diamond industry in South Africa at 13 years (from 1975). While this is almost certainly too drastic it belongs to the same family as Etheredge's view:

AFRICAN HISTORY II

Seminar programme : 3rd Quarter, 1978

Week 1

This meeting will discuss an article by Raphael Samuel, 'Local history and oral history', History Workshop Journal, No.1. (Copies in short loan).

This article draws its material entirely from English history, but it raises many issues that should prove helpful to most members of the course in their piece of original research.

COLONIAL RULE

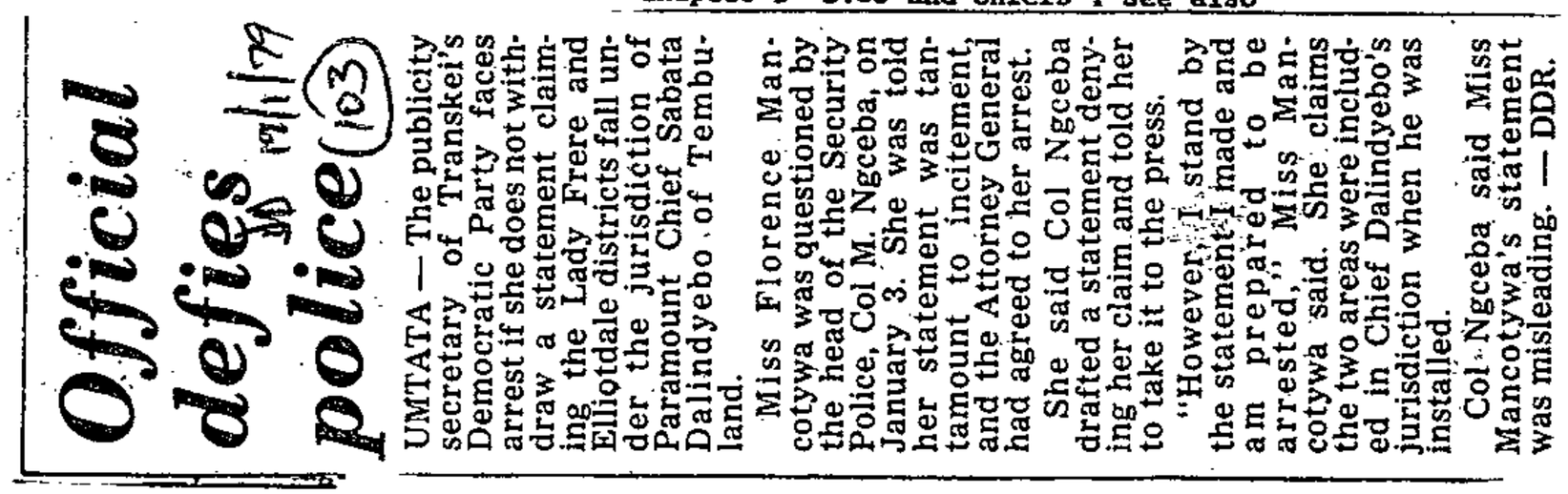
Week 2

African Chiefs and European Administrators.

An examination of the practical working of the system of Indirect Rule in Northern Nigeria.

Basic Reading:

Robert Heussler — The British in Northern Nigeria (especially chapter 5 "D.Os and Chiefs", see also



Official defies police

UMTATA — The publicity secretary of Transkei's Democratic Party faces arrest if she does not withdraw a statement claiming the Lady Frere and Elliotdale districts fall under the jurisdiction of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo of Tembuland.

Miss Florence Mancotywa was questioned by the head of the Security Police, Col M. Ngceba, on January 3. She was told her statement was tantamount to incitement, and the Attorney General had agreed to her arrest.

She said Col Ngceba drafted a statement denying her claim and told her to take it to the press.

"However, I stand by the statement I made and am prepared to be arrested," Miss Mancotywa said. She claims the two areas were included in Chief Dalindyebo's jurisdiction when he was installed.

Col Ngceba said Miss Mancotywa's statement was misleading. — DDR.

Joyce Cary — Mister Johnson (Please use Penguin edition).

Background Reading:

M. Foster — Joyce Cary. A comprehensive biography.
M. Mahood — Joyce Cary's Nigeria

PROTEST: CASE-STUDIES

Week 4

Women and protest in South Africa - the F.S.A.W. and the anti-pass campaign in the 1950s.

Basic Reading:

C.Walker — 'The Federation of South African Women, 1954-1962'

Additional Reading:

'Drum' magazine, November 1957; March, May 1958; August, October 1959.
F.S.W.A: Collected documents, (folder on short loan).
M.Horrell — The Pass Laws, SAIRR Fact paper No.7, 1960.
S.Robinson — "'Our women are a rock" - Women and the politics of liberation in South Africa' in Ufahamu, Vol.VI, No.1, 1975.
E.Roux — Time Longer than Rope
S.A.I.R.R. — Survey of Race Relations, annual 1952-1960
H.J.Simons — 'The status of African women' in P.Smith (ed) Africa in Transition
J.Yawitch — Natal 1959 - the Women's Protests

Week 5

Interpretations of Mau-Mau. Mau-Mau remains one of the most controversial episodes in modern African history. Should the movement be regarded as a barbarous terrorist movement or as a patriotic nationalist struggle, as a purely Kikuyu revolt or as a civil war between the haves and the have-nots in Kikuyuland.

Basic Reading:

O.W.Furley — 'The Historiography of Mau-Mau' in Ogot (ed) Politics and Nationalism in Colonial Kenya

Additional Reading - Interpretations of Mau-Mau

J.C.Caruthers — The Psychology of Mau-Mau, 1954
F.D.Corfield — The Origins and Growth of Mau-Mau, 1960
F.B.Welbourn — Review of the Corfield Report in J.A.H.II/1 (1961)
S.Cloete — Storm over Africa, A study of the Mau-Mau rebellion
J.M.Kariuki — Mau-Mau Detainee, 1963
G.Delf — Jomo Kenyatta, 1961
A.A.Mazrui — 'On Heroes and Uhuru Worship' in Heroes and Uhuru Worship, 1967
A.A.Mazrui — 'Mau-Mau in two dimensions', in Africa Report, May 1966
C.Rosburg and J.Nottingham — The Myth of Mau-Mau, 1966
D.L.Barnett and N.Jararu — Mau-Mau from Within, 1966
B.A.Ogot — 'Revolt of the Elders: an Anatomy of the Loyalist Crowd in the Mau-Mau uprising', in Ogot, Politics and Nationalism in Colonial Kenya, 1971
F.Furedi — 'The Social composition of the Mau-Mau Movement', Journal of Peasant Studies, 1/4 (1975)
F.Furedi — 'The African Crowd in Nairobi', J.A.H., XIV/2 (1973)
A.F.G.Schutte — 'Mau-Mau', African Studies (Johannesburg) 32/4 (1973)
G.Lamb — Peasant Politics, 1974

NEW DIRECTIONS IN AFRICAN HISTORY

Week 6

Basic Reading:

C.van Onselen — 'South Africa's Lumpen-proletarian Army', University of London, I.C.S. Collected Seminar Papers, 7

RDM

19/1/77

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307

SA pleases Transkei

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government was happy to note that South Africa had accepted its criteria for determining Transkeian citizenship, the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, said in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Koyana was commenting on a list of Crossroad squatters supplied to his government by the South African Government. The list of approximately 3 000 names was given to Transkei for scrutiny.

The two governments agreed that there should be no social or political problems when squatters who wanted to return to Transkei did so. — Sapa.

Wooing Transkei shoppers

RDM 19/1/71 30

103

UMTATA. — A chain of supermarkets throughout the Transkei is planned by the Transkei Chamber of Commerce.

The move, aimed at bringing down prices and stopping Transkeians buying outside the country, was announced yesterday by the secretary of the chamber, Mr S A Vakalisa.

He said the chamber had decided to open a supermarket in Umtata and one in Butterworth, and to float small companies to open supermarkets in other Transkei towns.

Mr Vakalisa said a committee probing the feasibility of the project would report back at a special meeting on January 21.

It has become customary for consumers at weekends and on Transkei public holidays to go to neighbouring towns to buy from supermarkets there to escape high prices in Transkei, Mr Vakalisa said. — Sapa.

Chief to visit Turkey

RDM 19/1/29

103

UMTATA. — The visit to Turkey by the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was now certain and would take place soon, the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

The visit, expected to start on January 22, was said by a Transkei official two weeks ago to be "still in the balance".

Chief Matanzima has been invited by a large vehicle firm in Turkey.

Arrangements for the visit were made when a delegation led by the Deputy-Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, visited Turkey last year.

Mr Koyana said the delegation, which included the former Transkei ambassador to South Africa, Prof M Mjisane, negotiated a R3-million transaction for the supply of trucks and buses to Transkei by the Turkish firm. — Sapa.

LIFE INSURANCE – 1

A new era

An advertisement this week seeking a chief executive for a new black oriented life insurance company set the industry guessing. Prosperity, the Umtata based company, is setting up an SA operation. With Transkei independent and over half its business done in the Republic, Prosperity in fact has no choice.

Prosperity was started in East London in the early Fifties and later moved to Umtata. In November 1967 things were not going well so the Corporation for Economic Development (then the Bantu Investment Corporation) stepped in, buying 50% of the share capital, and supplying a new GM and marketing manager. The rest of the staff are black.

Since then it has pulled up well. At the end of 1977 net surplus after tax (shareholders' equity) totalled R405 000; the life reserve fund R832 000; amounts paid to policyholders and dependants R133 000; premium income R419 200. The first dividend, paid in 1974, was 4% and by 1977 the dividend had been raised to 10%. Prosperity's normal turnover is about 2 000 policies a year with sums assured R2m R3m.

The new Johannesburg based company, New Era Life Insurance, will start with a share capital of R1m. Prosperity will have a shareholding and the rest will be widely spread among blacks. Prosperity itself will stop trading in SA and confine its activities to Transkei.

MILLION

3. Employment in Coal mining

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN SOUTH AFRICA

3.1 In the period under review coal mining has been the second major employer of labour in the mining sector (after gold) - contributing between 10,5 per cent and 13 per cent of the total. Its relative position is now challenged by platinum (assuming that employment in coal mines is reported in mining statistics) but that any study of future employment trends in mining must look carefully at coal, its production and the likely course of technical change in the industry. The potential importance of coal as an employer is suggested by the fact that from 1975 to 1978 annual average employment in coal mining increased from 73 438 to 83 814 - an increase of 14 per cent in 3 years.

3.2 Employment and unemployment: 1961 - 1979

3.3 Sensitivity analysis.

3.4 Growth rates and elasticities.

3.5 Output, productivity and employment.

3.6 Interpretation of results.

3.7 Conclusions.

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4. The special problem of agricultural employment. 7.

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14.11.78.

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AANBIEDE AFRIKAANS NEDERLANDS I II
TEKSTE
EN TIL STUDENTE
JONGERENPROJEK 1979

Ten einde die kulturele betrekkinge tussen Suid-Afrika en Nederland te bevorder deur middel van jeugkontak en wedersyse kennismaking het die Zuid-Afrikaanse Vereniging (Amsterdam) in 1975 die inisiatief geneem tot die stigting van 'n jeugprojek waarvolgens studente van Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite na Nederland te nooi waar hulle 'n maand lank deur lede van die NEAV gehuisves word. Volgens die beskikbare getuienisse was dit 'n reuse sukses. Die betrokke studente het met groot waardering getuig dat hulle akademies-sosiaal-kultureel veel gebaat het. Hierdie projek is in 1976 herhaal (sogenaamde 24. Jongerenproject I) en in 1977 het 16 Nederlandse studente 26. 'n studiebesoek aan Suid-Afrika gebring. Weens omstandighede kon geen projek in 1978 verwesenlik word nie. 31.

Omdat die algemene versoek ten gunste van voortsetting van die "Jongerenproject" was, het die NZAV besluit om in 1979 weer 24 studente na Nederland te stuur vir 'n studiebesoek. Die projek vir die duur van ons wintervakansie 30 Junie - 23 Julie 1979.

Algemene inligting en kwalifikasies:

Belangstellende studente moet minstens twee geslaagde studiejare agter die rug hê;

moet 'n geldige paspoort;

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SECONDARY INDUSTRY

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Nat paper queries Malanzima visit

CAPE TOWN — The visit by Transkei's former Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to his South African counterpart could be looked at with an element of cynicism, Die Vaderland newspaper wrote in a recent editorial.

"This year's advances took place on the eve of the budget in which provision will be made for 1979's subsidy.

"From the bottom of our hearts, we hope that any such cynicism is misplaced. We hope that the Transkeian Prime Minister and his government are not taking advantage of the good relations between the two countries for party political purposes.

"It has not gone unnoticed that:

"Last year in April, after the South African subsidy to his budget was already an accomplished fact, he broke off diplomatic ties.

"The temptation is great to take notice of the meeting by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Dr Kaiser Matanzima, with a touch of cynicism.

"It has not gone un-

Nationalist - supporting Johannesburg newspaper, commented on the meeting between the two prime ministers as follows:

Die Vaderland, the editorial.

1974 82 239

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SECONDARY INDUSTRY

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MINING

0 61 63 75 77 79

CT. 22/1/79

(103)

Transkei will take Red aid — chief

BIZANA, Transkei, — Transkei was opposed to communism as a philosophy of government but would welcome any form of assistance rendered by communists, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima was addressing about 5 000 Pondo tribesmen and schoolchildren during his official visit to eastern Pondoland. He was accompanied by members of his cabinet.

He said all political exiles who left South Africa were welcome in Transkei provided they came openly by applying for entry visas.

"They should not be found in the bushes which usually conceal terrorists who kill civilians among their own people.

"Transkeians who belonged to militant organizations that were formed for the struggle to attain freedom should join the Transkei ruling party which is constituted to fight for freedom," he said.

Many people believed that independence for Transkei had brought hardship to the black people.

"We would never be happy to be servants of the white men all our lives. We must share in the control of our country and independence has brought us such powersharing," Chief Matanzima said. — Sapa

RDM 22/1/79 (103)

Transkei opposed to communism—Kaiser

UMTATA. — Transkei was opposed to communism as a philosophy of government, but the country would welcome any form of assistance from the communists, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Bizana at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima was addressing about 5 000 Pondo tribesmen and schoolchildren during his official visit to the eastern Pondoland region. He was accompanied by members of his Cabinet.

He said all political exiles who left South Africa were welcome in Transkei provided they came openly by applying for entry visas.

"They should not be found in the bushes, which usually conceal terrorists who kill civilians among their own people."

He said many people believed that independence for Transkei had brought hardship to the black people.

"We would never be happy to be servants of the white men all our lives. We must share in the control of our country and independence has brought us such power-sharing."

Chief Matanzima said he would still rule Transkei even if he were elected State President, as he would act with the Cabinet as President-in-Council.

He said he would still serve Transkei from behind the scenes as there was no mention of a Prime Minister in the Transkei Constitution. — Sapa.

likely to be achieved through the redistribution of income from livestock than from the expansion of cropping. The low level of income from crop production is unlikely to improve until there is greater security in the countryside, more confidence on the technical side and the development of a service infrastructure to support production processing amd marketing. Rather than the present and sadly conventional coarse grains, it may pay-off to explore the value of exclusively or mainly fodder crops in support of small scale beef finishing. That would require the development of certain supplies and stable prices for grains within a government run or supervised network of outlets so that the peasants can devote themselves to a cash crop in the form of fodder to be converted into beef. Such an arrangement would allow small farmers a manageable entry into the beef economy. Meanwhile a 5% - 15% redistribution of the value added through the grazing of livestock by way of grazing rentals and tax payments would represent a significant improvement in the distribution of income in the countryside. Taking an ideal situation in which the 94% of the land represented by the tribal and state lands played a more proportionate role in commercial ranching than at present, the value added applicable to the argument might be 70% of the 1973/74 figure of P40 million. P1 to P4 million would strengthen the ability of the poorer families to undertake crop agriculture, to partake in the livestock economy as grazers or fatteners and would provide revenue to government to cover some of the additional services required.

Drought Relief and the Guarantee of Employment

The National Development Plan 1976-81 has little say on the management of the rural economy during periods of drought or, which could occur simultaneously, if be ıss the implications for rever :ion and for plan implementation. That : would emerge from a serious inte :ost and the hardship in the coun turn perverse.

Drou or, preferably, an inbuilt reli echanism which allows relief to f ithout the encumberance of majo ns. An analogy is that regi to take their temperatures

Matanzima flies out to Turkey

EAST LONDON — Transkei Prime Minister Paramount Chief K.D. Matanzima left here for Turkey yesterday on a friendly visit. He left with security officer, Mr G.F. Ngcayi.

Chief Matanzima will be away for a week. He will be met at the East London airport on Sunday.

"I am going there in a personal capacity and I will be back within a week with good news," he said.

Transkei Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, and the Secretary for Planning and Commerce, Mr Mac Nkungu, were on the same flight with Chief Matanzima from East London to Johannesburg on their way to West Germany on a commercial project.

TABLE 8: OUTPUT, EMPLOYMENT AND [illegible] ASBESTOS MINES:

Year			Output (tons) per worker
1946			4,3
1947			5,5
1948			6,1
1949			5,9
1950			5,6
1951			5,4
1952			5,3
1953			,7
1954			,2
1955	1		,5
1956	1		7
1957	1		1
1958	1		0
1959	1		6
1960	1:		0
1961	17		3
1962	200		
1963	186		8,9
1964	195	20 384	9,6
1965	218 500	21 500	10,2
1966	250 900	23 687	10,6
1967	243 600	21 228	11,5
1968	236 300	18 303	12,9
1969	258 200	18 836	13,7
1970	287 400	19 817	14,5
1971	319 300	20 631	15,5
1972	320 600	21 324	15,0
1973	332 700	20 033	16,6
1974	333 300	19 421	17,2
1975	354 500	20 115	17,6
1976	369 800	21 504	17,2
1977	380 164	21 665	17,6

22/1/79 Rand Daily Mail 103

Transkei would accept Red aid, says Matanzima

BIZANA — Transkei was opposed to communism as a philosophy of government but the country would welcome any form of assistance rendered by the communists, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Bizana at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima was addressing about 5 000 Pondo tribesmen and schoolchildren during his official visit to the Eastern Pondoland region. He was accompanied by members of his Cabinet.

He said all political exiles who left South Africa were welcome in Transkei provided they came openly by applying for entry visas.

"They should not be found in the bushes which usually conceal terrorists who kill civilians among their own people.

"Transkeians who belonged to militant organisations that were formed for the struggle to attain freedom should join the Transkei ruling party which is constituted to fight for freedom," he said.

The agricultural potential of the land would be stepped up, Chief Matanzima said. Cattle ranching, vast mielielands and sugar plantations would prove in the near future that the land could feed the whole of Transkei.

He appealed to the Pondos to stop opposing Government economic schemes and asked them to involve themselves in the development of the country.

Chief Matanzima said he would still rule Transkei even if he were elected as State President as he would act with the Cabinet as President-in-council — Sapa.

Notes to table:

so, unless otherwise stated. Projections for 1976 and 1980 are based on the two previous tables and particular 'plausible' assumptions which we shall carry over mutatis mutandis. In (4) and (5) overprojections are handled as before. Note that in columns are prefixed by a minus sign; underprojections are indicated by postive numbers and figures are our interpolations or extrapolations. Plewman's 1970 base 1/ Subtotals for columns (1) and (2) are obtained by summing the six base minerals - and not by making an independent estimation for the sub-total.

2/ The actual estimate for 1976 (for purposes of this table) is the sum of the separately listed branches of mining, and since tin mining is not listed here (654 657) is less than the total given previously.

3/ Note (1) applies to columns (2) and (3) mutatis mutandis.

In aggregate terms our projections place employment in the range between (roughly) 68 000 and 76 000 by 1980. We shall return to the breakdown of these aggregate overprojections later in the discussion; at present we must try to assess the reliability of the aggregate figures. While total mining employment in 1976 was below the 1970 level we think it would almost certainly be a mistake to assume a continuing declining trend in total employment. For one thing there is evidence of an 'upswing' in mining employment that began in 1974 and was followed by two years of lower employment (1971 and 1972) and then a sharp, sharp 'upswing' in 1973. ('Upswing' is put in inverted commas because we suspect that there may be more than ordinary cyclical movement involved.) If an average of 1968-70 is taken as the base then the annual growth rate to 1976 is positive though low (0,4 per cent per annum). The peak-to-peak growth-rate (1970-73) is postive and l per annum. Of course both of these are lower than t growth rates of 1,7 per cent to 1,9 per cent per annum for the decade.

There is one further complicating factor which is almost certainly accounting for some of the very slow growth (or actual decline) in mining employment in the period viz. the fact that at times the gold-mines (and other mines e.g. coal?) have been operating at below desired levels of capacity because of socio-political influences (of several sorts) on their supplies of black labour. We cannot at this stage make an adequate statement about the statistical dimensions of this crucial effect but we hope that further

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Transkei yes to Red aid

NM 22/1/79

103

BIZANA — Transkei was opposed to communism as a philosophy of government but the country would welcome any form of assistance rendered by the communists, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima was addressing about 5 000 Pondo tribesmen and schoolchildren during his official visit to eastern Pondoland.

He said all political exiles who left South Africa were welcome in Transkei, provided they came openly.

"They should not be found in the bushes which usually conceal terrorists who kill civilians among their own people," he said.

"Transkeians who belonged to militant organisations that were formed for the struggle to attain freedom should join the Transkei ruling party which is constituted to fight for freedom," he said.

He said many people believed that independence for Transkei had brought hardship to Blacks.

"We would never be happy to be servants of the White men all our lives. We must share in the control of our country and independence has brought us such power sharing." — (Sapa.)

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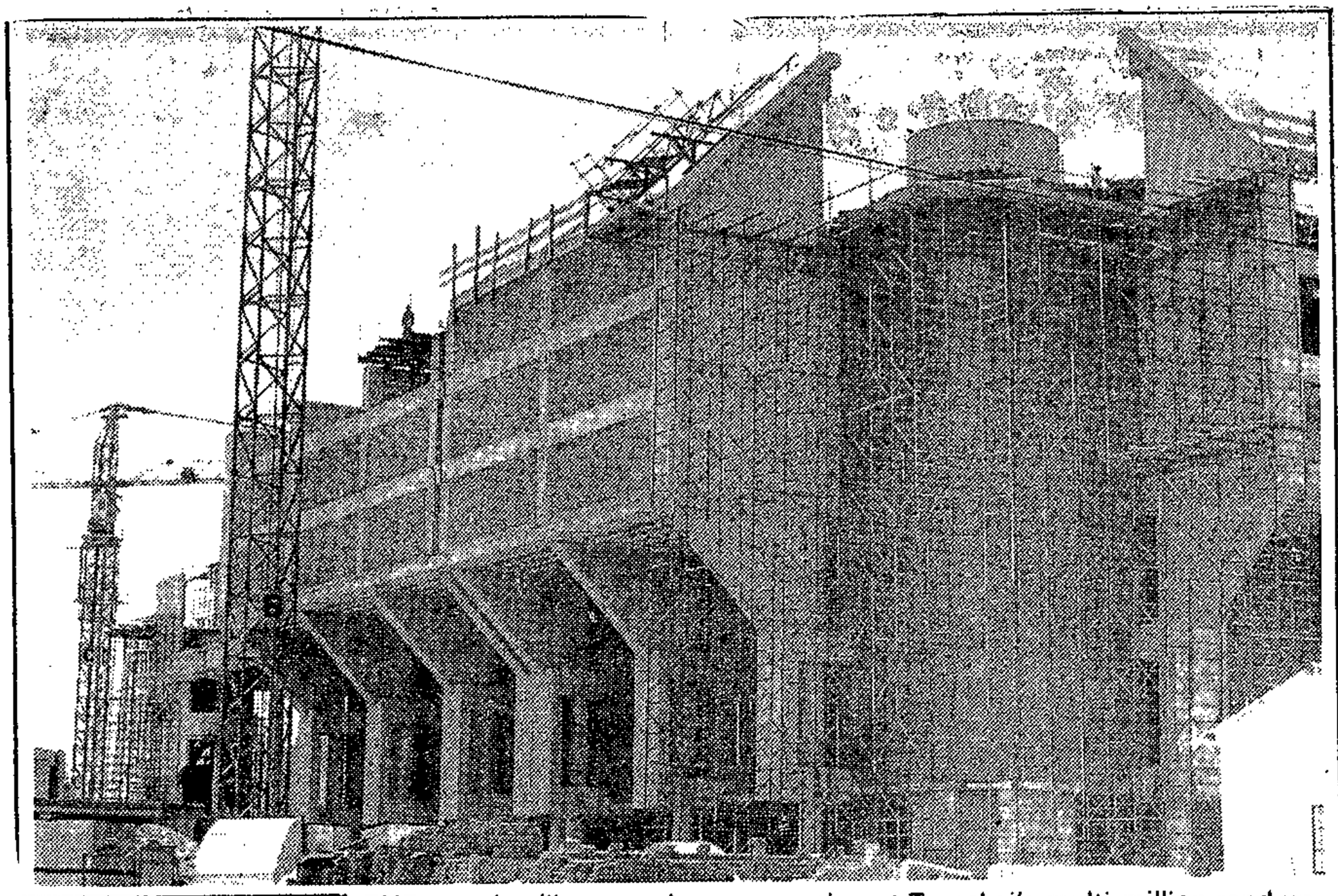
Patrol firm 103 men in court



THE massive library under construction at Transkei's multi-million-rand university on the outskirts of Umtata.

R60m Transkei 'white elephant'

Mercury Reporter

TRANSKEI'S ultra-modern R34-million university presently under construction near Umtata will open its doors to about 600 students in 1980.

But critics have described the multi-million-rand project as a "white elephant" stressing that the unrealistic sum of money could be more advantageously spent on educating the masses up to high school level.

"More could have been achieved with the funds if primary and high schools were constructed throughout the land in order to educate those less fortunate that have not even been able to go to school," an official who refused to be named said.

He said the university, still under construction of phase 1, — the second phase will cost a further R25 million — was largely a prestige monument for Transkei.

According to the university's registrar, Mr. J. de M. Malan, the new project will be the most modern and sophisticated of its kind in southern Africa covering an extremely wide range of courses.

The present university consists of pre-fabricated lecture rooms adjoining the technical college and has not been able to cope with the influx of students.

The future campus has been envisaged by the design team as the formulation of an overall concept of the campus.

TABLE 18: EMPLOYMENT

Year	White	Bla					Total
1946	149	2 8					3 026
1947	202	3 8					4 016
1948	219	3 5					3 734
1949	290	6 0					6 366
1950	365	7 6					8 042
1951	399	7 1					7 509
1952	410	8 94					9 357
1953	423	9 18					9 605
1954	391	7 56					7 956
1955	309	5 28					5 596
1956	350	6 35					6 709
1957	388	7 27					7 659
1958	411	8 16					8 577
1959	412	8 01					8 431
1960	460	8 85					9 318
1961	453	8 36					8 816
1962	502	8 778					9 280
1963	503	7 617					8 120
1964	509	7 720					8 229
1965	507	8 196					8 703
1966	502	8 778					9 280
1967	507	7 262					7 769
1968	533	7 558					8 091
1969	523	6 787					7 310
1970	536	7 70					8 244
1971	521	7 6					8 149
1972	560	7 083	0	78	7 005		7 643
1973	876	8 335	0	138	8 197		9 211
1974	577	8 188	0	175	8 013		8 765
1975	636	9 269	0	221	9 048		9 905
1976	533	8 643	0	211	8 432		9 176
1977							9 595

Transkei protects exiles — Tezapi

DD 25/4/79 (103)

QUEENSTOWN — Self-exiled Ciskeians were well received in Transkei and were given protection, the Transkei National Assembly member for the Glen Grey constituency, Mr David Tezapi, said here yesterday.

He was commenting on the detention of two Transkeians, Mr Joseph Kobo and Mr Livingstone Malotana, both Mdantsane residents, under the Ciskei security Proclamation R252.

Mr Kobo, a former Democratic Party executive member, came to the Ciskei in 1976 and has been a member and political adviser of the Ciskei National Independence Party. Mr Malotana has been employed by the Ciskei Transport Corporation and is an Mdantsane township councillor.

In a statement, Mr Tezapi said: "The saga of Transkei refugees in the Ciskei arouses both amusement and sympathy.

"The amusing aspect is that instead of the haven of refuge they expected the Ciskei to be, the prophets of doom were rewarded by being locked up.

"All those people who fled Transkei immediately before independence were misled. Among the refugees were children who perished in the poverty-stricken wilderness.

"These people were told by their leaders that under the rule of Matanzima, life would be hell. But as things are, life is hell on wheels to the leaders of the exodus to the Ciskei," the statement said.

Mr Tezapi said Mr Ntsali Mkrola and Mr Mhleli Samela, both from the Herschel district, had tasted the bitterness.

Mr Mkrola lost his seat in the Ciskei Government and Mr Samela had fled to the Free State.

The latest victims were Mr Kobo and Mr Malotana who had been detained under Proclamation R252.

Mr Tepazi said when Mr Kobo left Transkei he said he was running away from detention by the Transkei Government.

People at Zweledings, Thornhill and Ntabethemba in the Hewu district were compensated for their fixed properties. They used all the compensation money because they had no other source of income and were living in hovels and poverty, Mr Tepazi said. — DDR.

Overseas vets for Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei has appointed veterinarians from Iran and Portugal to replace those seconded by Pretoria who have been phased out.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr S. K. Ndzumo, said Dr E. Besharati, from Iran, and Dr J. da Costa D' Liveira Pedrosa, Dr L. A. Amaral, Dr R. Melo and Dr A. M. Ventura, all from Portugal, arrived here at the weekend to take up their posts.

"Two from Egypt are expected to arrive on Wednesday to take up their appointments," Mr Ndzumo said. "All seconded veterinarians from Pretoria have been phased out," he added.

Mr Ndzumo said they hoped to have 13 overseas veterinarians

He said the acceptance of Transkei by the world would be through pastoral and agricultural farming.

"We have registered with an international agricultural organisation that will help us improve our agriculture," he said.

"The big giants in agriculture from overseas will come and make prospective studies in agricultural development and investment in the country."

Mr Ndzumo said American experts visited Transkei two weeks ago to study the agricultural potential of the country.

It's planned to have another maize belt in Eastern Pondoland stretching from Umzimkulu, Bizana, Flagstaff, and Lusikisiki to eliminate import of maize from outside Transkei.

He expressed fear that the six-month period of mourning of the late Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau would stifle the grand schemes the Department of Agriculture had planned to implement in Eastern Pondoland this year.

Mr Ndzumo said tractors recently bought from Italy had been already sent to Eastern Pondoland. With the good rains that have fallen they expected to have a record crop. — DDR.

Sunday Express 27/1/79

Matanzima is slated for praise of Dr Verwoerd

By ZANDI SIKWEBU

PARAMOUNT Chief Kaizer Matanzima was sharply criticised this week by Black leaders — including a Cabinet Minister — for saying the late Dr Verwoerd was created by God to liberate the Blacks.

Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said: "Chief Matanzima can't be serious."

Chief Matanzima, Transkei's Prime Minister, said recently: "Dr Verwoerd was a great man in the history of South Africa who was created by God to liberate the Black people of South Africa.

"Many people cursed the policy of separate development, but one individual in Transkei foresaw that Dr Verwoerd's policy would liberate the people of Transkei."

The chief was addressing diners at a function arranged by the Bizana Chamber of Commerce.

In a telephone interview with the Sunday Express this week his brother, who is also Transkei Minister of Justice and acting Prime Minister, said: "This is his opinion. I will not give you mine."

Dr Motlana said: "Dr Verwoerd was created to to enslave the Blacks." He found the Transkei premier's statement astonishing.

Mr T M Molantloa, BophuthaTswana's Foreign Minister, also disagreed with the chief. "He (Verwoerd) did not liberate me. Maybe he liberated him (Matanzima)."

The Rev S Nkoane, Dean of St Mary's Cathedral, said the facts were that Dr Verwoerd created many serious problems for South Africans. He deprived Whites from knowing Blacks, and he deprived Blacks from communicating with Whites.

Referring to Chief Matanzima's statement, Rev Nkoane, said: "I think it's provocative. It is a serious mistake for Matanzima to say so."

Chief Matanzima is at present in Turkey.

Regional Native (Bantu) Labour Committees, and

(f) to chair such committees.[21]

In 1972 there were only seven white Bantu Labour Officers throughout the wh country but by 1975 this had increased to thirty and they were located in t following areas:

TABLE 1

Location of Bantu Labour Officers

		1972	1975
Transvaal	Pretoria	1	3
	Johannesburg	1	6
	Witbank	-	1
O.F.S.	Bloemfontein	1	3
Natal	Durban	1	5
	Pietermaritzburg	-	1
	Ladysmith	-	1
	Newcastle	-	1
Cape	Cape Town	1	3
	Port Elizabeth	1	2
	East London	1	2
	Kimberley	-	1
	George	-	1
		7	30

Source: Hansard 4 columns 352-3, 25 February 1972. Hansard 19 columns 119 17 June, 1975.

21. Muriel Horrell. South African Trade Unionism, Op.cit., p.93.

DD 30/1/79

103

Scientist for T'kei

EAST LONDON — An agricultural scientist from England is to assume duty in Transkei soon as a research and development officer attached to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

He is Mr John Bray, previously chief research officer in Swaziland.

Mr Bray will concentrate on introducing and testing new crops and crop varieties in a search for types most suitable and most profitable for growing under irrigation.

He will also look into crop storage, packaging and marketing.

The new research unit will be based at the Ncora irrigation scheme where managing agents have started on a massive development programme aimed at bringing 1 600 ha into production later this year. — DDR.

Transkeians get new pass book deadline

JOHANNESBURG — More than 1,6 million Xhosa of Transkei origin have been granted an extra two years in which to replace their South African reference books with Transkei travel documents.

This decision was taken after only 57 people of Transkei origin living in South Africa applied for Transkei travel documents since independence in 1976.

Transkei and South Africa agreed that the 1,6 million Transkei Xhosa should exchange reference books for travel documents in an agreement published in the Government Gazette on October 22, 1976, four days before independence.

The new extension period was confirmed yesterday by the Assistant Commissioner for Plural Relations on the Witwatersrand, Mr C. R. Paulsen.

The extension was granted in spite of an amendment last year to the Abolition of Passes and Co-Ordination of Documents Act, which stipulated that South African reference books may only be issued to South African citizens.

In terms of the Status of Transkei Act, all blacks of Transkei origin, including the more than 1,6 million Transkei Xhosa living in South Africa, automatically became Transkei citizens after independence.

During the two-year period of grace, only duplicate reference books will be issued to Transkei Xhosa already in possesion of them, or in possession before October 26, a spokesman for the Department of Plural Relations said yesterday.

Transkei Xhosa turning 16 and qualifying for them for the first time will have to take out travel documents.

Bophuthatswana citizens have until December 6 this year to exchange their South African reference books for Bophuthatswana travel documents in terms of the agreement between the two countries published on December 6, 1977.

The Chief Commissioner for Plural Relations on the Witwatersrand, Mr. F. B. du Randt, assured Transkei and Bophuthatswana citizens qualifying to live in South Africa's urban areas they would not loose those rights if they took out travel documents. But they must ensure their rights are endorsed in their travel documents. — DDC.

Doctors differ on death cause

103

DD 2479

UMTATA — The district surgeon here, Dr A. Mtimkulu, and a doctor employed by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Dr R. Dippenaar, differed in their views on the cause of Mr Mahle Noah's death in July 1977.

After conducting a post mortem, Dr Mtimkulu recorded that death had been caused by drowning. In a statement in March 1978, Dr Dippenaar, who attended the post mortem, said the cause of death appeared to have been suffocation.

Dr Dippenaar told the Supreme Court here yesterday that though he did not rule out the possibility of drowning, the "classical" indications of drowning had not been evident when the post mortem had been conducted.

Dr Dippennar was giving evidence at the trial of six policemen, Capt H. Nqunqa, Lt P. Novuka, Capt S. Damoyi, Det-Const S. Mqoboli, Det-Const C. Gwagwa and Det-Const B. Paka, who have been charged with murder, alternatively homicide, and two additional counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The charges arise out of the disappearance of R40 000 from the magistrate's office in July 1977, and the subsequent discovery of Mr Noah's body in the Umtata River.

Dr Dippenaar told the court a corpse began to float between 12 and 48 hours after drowning.

Dr Dippenaar said it would have been "unusual" for a body to be found floating at 8 am after drowning at 10.30 the previous evening, but it was possible — "the figures given vary greatly." — DDR.

Transkei to go on the air in October

(103) Argus 7/12/79

TRANSKEI'S multi-million rand commercial radio station will begin test broadcasts in June and the first official transmission will take place on October 26, the anniversary of Transkei's independence.

The transmission will be beamed at South Africa from Herschel by a R2,2-million transmitter which is being built in Switzerland. The Transkeian Government is committed to financing the venture which is to be known as Capital Radio.

Even at this early stage of planning large advertising contracts have already been signed and the advent of an independent radio station such as Capital is expected to adversely affect advertising profits of commercial radio stations in South Africa.

Also in an early planning stage is Bophutha-Tswana's commercial station which is part financed by the Southern Suns hotel chain.

ESCOM POWER

Capital Radio, headed by Cape Town entrepreneur, John Moody, has signed a contract with Escom for the supply of electricity to the giant transmitter at Herschel. The Capital recording and broadcast studios are under construction at the coastal town of Port St Johns where a colonial-mansion is being converted to accommodate the undertaking.

Mr Moody said in Cape Town this week, that plans to train Transkeians as radio technicians were in progress and although imported technicians would be used to start the station itw as intended to fill many of the posts with Transkeians.

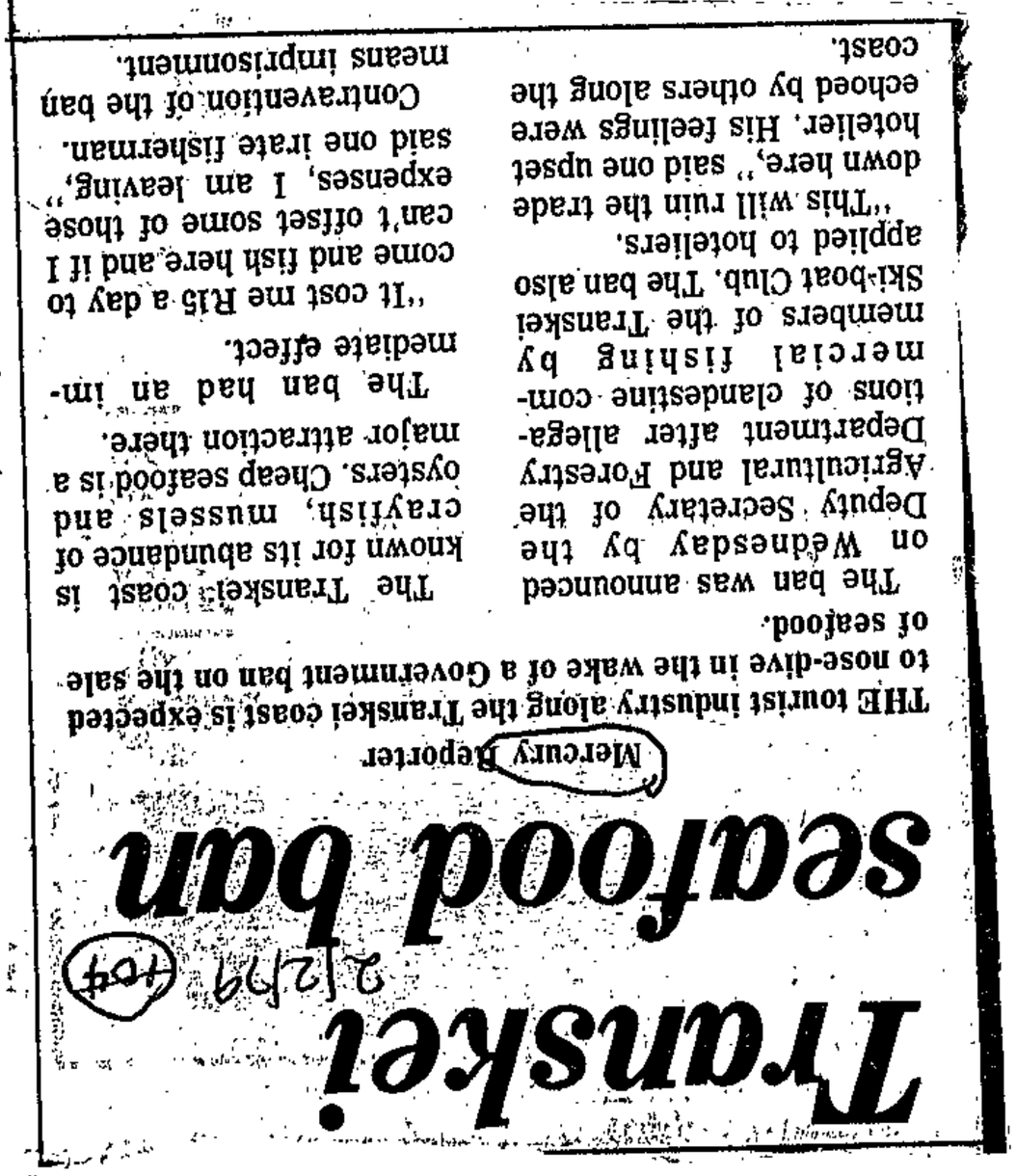
WAVELENGTH

Because the transmitter's strength would enable signals to reach Malawi and Rhodesia at certain times it had been decided to use another frequency. This decision was made at the direction of the Transkeian authorities.

Radio disc jockeys are now being appointed and Mr Moody said Capital was employing local South African talent which had been neglected because of the SABC's ruling on bilingualism.

4.3.3 In 1965 trend growth (in the above sense) recommenced - though 1964 was also part of this 'upswing - and has been sustained, though with rather more fluctuations than in the 1946-57 period. Two new producers (Impala and Atok) in 1969, a further one (Western Platinum) in 1971 and the new Amandelsbult Section of Rustenburg Platinum (the largest producer) in 1973,[21] have provided the productive capacity and the employment demand. Such expansion (with output rising from 40,4 metric tons in 1970 to the region of 100 tons in 1976) raises the possibility that some of the extra employment in recent years may have been connected with development work rather than regular mining. At any rate, smoothing the employment growth for the period from 1965 to 1976 (inclusive) gives an average growth rate of 11,2 per cent per annum.

4.4 It turns out that platinum is the mineral with the geology most similar to that of gold and hence (see p.7 above) with relatively small potential for mechanisation of the labour-saving variety. Given the size of South African platinum reserves and the assumed rate of growth of world demand for the metal (and other metals in the related group), Professor Plewman has argued that it will assume an increasingly important place in mining (see Chapte



Transkei seafood ban

Mercury Reporter

THE tourist industry along the Transkei coast is expected to nose-dive in the wake of a Government ban on the sale of seafood.

The ban was announced on Wednesday by the Deputy Secretary of the Agricultural and Forestry Department after allegations of clandestine commercial fishing by members of the Transkei Ski-boat Club. The ban also applied to hoteliers.

"This will ruin the trade down here," said one upset hotelier. His feelings were echoed by others along the coast.

The Transkei coast is known for its abundance of crayfish, mussels and oysters. Cheap seafood is a major attraction there.

The ban had an immediate effect.

"It cost me R15 a day to come and fish here and if I can't offset some of those expenses, I am leaving," said one irate fisherman.

Contravention of the ban means imprisonment.

Shoot-out after Umtata snatch

(103) DD 2/2/89.

UMTATA — Police shot a man in a gun battle at Centuli near here yesterday and arrested him after a high speed chase involving seven police cars.

Col Nkalitshana, CID chief, said a man started shooting at police yesterday after his early morning snatch of a bus driver's takings. The incident occurred at QwaQwa, a village near here. One of the shots smashed a police van's windscreen.

But police immediately gave chase when the fugitive hijacked a car driven by Umtata's Mr Colin Scheeld who was on his way to Bityi.

The man jumped into the back of the car and forced Mr Scheeld to take off at top speed on the road to Zimbani. The police gave chase.

Eventually the car left the road near Centuli, where the man was cornered and shot. He is under police guard in the general hospital here.

Neither Mr Scheeld nor any of the policemen were injured.

Mr Scheeld, manager of a milling company, said he slowed down on the national road yesterday near a parked bus, after he had heard someone shout "stop". He did not intend to give a lift, but a man jumped in, produced a gun, and told him to drive on.

Mr Scheeld said he drove 25 km with the man waving a gun at his head. He first took a dirt road, but later returned to the national road. When police were seen on the road ahead, the hijacker ordered him to do a U-turn.

Later they took the dirt road to Centuli and Mr Scheeld deliberately crashed the car onto a wire fence at the side of the road. The highjacker then fled with the police after him.

Mr Scheeld was still in a state of shock last night. He said his highjacker, a man aged between 30 and 40 threatened to kill him during the chase.

An eye-witness, Mr Litha Mpumlwana, said the cars were doing about 160 km/h when they passed him and the car had a large hole in the rear window.

Col Nkalitshana said the stolen money, about R40, had been retrieved. Police took possession of a .38 revolver from the hijacker, a resident of Ngangelizwe, apparently a stranger to the area. — DDC.

Mr Maneli suspended — official

UMTATA — The assistant secretary of Transkei Department of Education Mr S. Mvambo confirmed the principal of St John's College, Umtata, Mr P. V. Maneli here had been suspended.

"The matter is sub judice — I cannot elaborate on that," Mr Mvambo said.

Other officials suspended were Mr L. Maya and Mr T. Mfecane, both inspectors specialising in psychological testing and vocational guidance to schools.

The three officials were suspended after an examination scandal. The Standard 8 and Standard 10 results in 29 schools in Transkei were declared invalid.

pp. 1-2, 11, 19-20, 120-121

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VOL. 164] PRETORIA, 2 FEBRUARIE FEBRUARY 1979 [No. 6294

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 22, 1979

VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIEDE VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE PROVINSIES TRANSVAAL EN DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP VIR DIE DOEL VAN VERKRYGING DEUR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST

Nademaal die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan by besluit van albei Huise van die Parlement omskryf is as grond wat ek tot Oopgestelde Gebiede kan verklaar ingevolge artikel 2 (4) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936);

So is dit dat ek kragtens artikel 2 (4) van genoemde Wet hierby verklaar dat die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan Oopgestelde Gebiede is en by die Eerste Bylae van genoemde Wet gevoeg word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Januarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Gebied 63, distrik Letaba.

Omskrywing.—Die restant van Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Toul 72 LT.

Gebied 64, distrik Pietersburg.

Omskrywing.—Die restant van die plaas Palmietfontein 873 LS.

Gebied 65, distrik Pelgrimsrus.

Omskrywing.—Die plaas Wales 250 KU.

Gebied 66, distrik Marico.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 22, 1979

DECLARATION AS RELEASED AREAS OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE PROVINCES OF TRANSVAAL AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Whereas the areas defined in the Schedule hereto has by resolution of both Houses of Parliament been defined as land which I may declare to be Released Areas in terms of section 2 (4) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936);

Now, therefore, by virtue of section 2 (4) of the said Act I hereby declare the areas defined in the Schedule hereto to be Released Areas and to be added to the First Schedule to the said Act:

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-fourth day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

PROVINCE OF TRANSVAAL

Area 63, District of Letaba.

Description.—The remainder of Portion 2 of the farm Toul 72 LT.

Area 64, District of Pietersburg.

Description.—The remainder of the farm Palmietfontein 873 LS.

Area 65, District of Pilgrim's Rest.

Description.—The farm Wales 250 KU.

Area 66, District of Marico.

Omskrywing.—Die restant en Gedeelte 9 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 5) van die plaas Kafferskraal 50 JO, Gedeelte 5 van die plaas Makaligalikraal 51 JO, Gedeelte 18 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 2), Gedeelte 12 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 1) en die restant van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Bosjeslaagte 52 JO.

PROVINSIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP

Gebied 68, distrik Matatiele.

Omskrywing.—Gedeeltes 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 en 11 van die plaas Weltevreden 223.

Description.—The remainder and Portion 9 (portion of Portion 5) of the farm Kafferskraal 50 JO, Portion 5 of the farm Makaligalikraal 51 JO, Portion 18 (portion of Portion 2), Portion 12 (portion of Portion 1) and the remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Bosjeslaagte 52 JO.

PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Area 68, District of Matatiele.

Description.—Portions 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 of the farm Weltevreden 223.

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It's not true says Skinner

5/2/79 DD

103

UMTATA — Allegations in a Sunday newspaper yesterday that Transkei Development Corporation money had been spent without authority on a "private residence" were described by the TDC's managing director, Mr J. Skinner yesterday as "untrue."

Mr Skinner said: "The facts are that an old disused property of TDC's at Viedgesville is being renovated to become the official residence of the TDC managing director. This was necessitated by the decision of the previous managing director Mr Franko Maritz, to lease the corporation's official residence in Blakeway Street, purchased by TDC for R100 000, to an individual without authority in September, 1978.

"In October, 1978, soon after my arrival in Transkei, I instructed Mr C. Berlyn, the TDC financial manager, and Mr Louis du Plessis, the chief property officer, to carry out the renovations and improvements which would be required to make the house, which had been unoccupied for two years, suitable for the TDC managing director's official residence," Mr Skinner said.

"I instructed Mr Berlyn to consult with Mr Gammie, the general manager, and to go through the proper procedures for obtaining authorisation for the expenditure that would be required. I expected the chief property officer, who is responsible for repairing, and maintaining R35 million worth of corporation property, would be competent to carry out a simple renovation job.

"I went overseas for three weeks on October 25 having been assured the house would be ready for my family to occupy by Christmas. However, I became increasingly concerned after my return at the very low quality of the work being done at the house and at the inability of those in charge of the work to produce any evidence or documentation on the cost.

"The house was not ready for occupation by Christmas and as soon as the holiday period was over, I called for a full inquiry into the cost and conduct of the work," Mr Skinner said.

"It has become clear this situation has arisen because of haphazard incompetence and lack of financial control. It is this kind of uncontrolled expenditure by unqualified people in too many parts of TDC which has caused the enormous and increasing losses TDC has been making over the past three years.

"It is my intention to put a stop to these practices," Mr Skinner said.

Mr Gammie said last night: "At no stage did Mr Skinner ever consult me about what was to be done or what money was to be spent at Viedgesville."

Mr Berlyn and Mr Du Plessis did not wish to comment last night. — DDR.

57 left the TDC

UMTATA — A total of 57 Transkei Development Corporation employees left the TDC from October 1978 to January 1979, according to TDC staff circulars.

By comparison this represents an increase in departures from the corporation of 12.

The majority of the recent departures are from clerical and junior management positions and just less than half of the departures were female staff.

None of the 57 was dismissed by the TDC's managing director, Mr J. Skinner. Three managers have been suspended since the arrival of Mr Skinner. They are: the area controller of Southern Construction, Mr S. J. Emerson, the manager of Kenmare Dairy; Mr J. H. Nelson; and the controller of the hotel and garage division, Mr J. P. Maritz. — DDR.

Transkei visa warning

UMTATA — Foreigners living in Transkei who had not obtained visas or residence permits would be arrested, the Minister of the Interior, Mr H. F. Pamla, said yesterday.

Many foreigners, especially South Africans, seemed to regard Transkei as part of South Africa. They applied for work permits inside the country, and this was against administrative procedure.

"A foreigner should apply for a work permit before he comes to Transkei and only if he has a job," the Minister said.

"Do not come on a visit and then ask for work. My department will not allow its administration to be tampered with. We'll order you to go home and apply for a work permit there."

Foreign technicians especially had found work easily because there were no Transkeians suitably qualified for these positions, he said. — DDR.

Transkei in dire need of magistrates says Zeka

103 AS 7/2/79

LADY FRERE — Transkei was in dire need of judges and magistrates, the Secretary for Justice, Mr J. D. Zeka, said here yesterday.

Addressing the magistrate's office staff, the Prisons Department, chiefs and headmen, he said there were only two judges in Transkei, and they were white.

He appealed to staff to take advantage of government bursaries and enrol for law courses. Because of the serious shortage of judicial officers in Transkei, cases took too long to finalise.

With government assistance, staff could enter university or study during their spare time.

The Minister of Justice, an advocate through private study, was a shining example.

He asked the chiefs and headmen to assist children in their areas who wanted to apply for bursaries.

The Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr D. Koyana, complimented the prisons staff for its high standard of conduct both on and off duty. The position in Transkei prisons was beyond control, so he expected everyone in the department to try to make it a success.

Gone were the days when a white official saw to the proper running of the department.

"They did so because it was their country. It's your country now, and it is therefore your duty to maintain a high standard of efficiency at all times," the minister said.

"Learn to be proud of your country, your work, your people, your Prime Minister and your State President."

The Transkei Marriage Act struck a happy note between the past and the present, he said. Tembu tribesmen had always reserved the right to marry as many wives as they wished, but very few of them had. — DDC.

27th August Our empty wagons were sent to Colonel Kekewich for supplies and brought back food and oats. ...e Brigadier got orders to march thr... west end of the Magaliesberg mountai... ... a large combined movement of seven columns, which were to try and surround 800 or 1 000 Boers said t... ...ken and hilly country at the extreme we... ...valley.

We did over 21 miles in t... ...ee Fusiliers fell out. One of these ... ...ured by a run away horse. The oth... ...n the Brigadier's mess wagon. They said t... ...doctor' to get into the first empty ... No doctor saw them, and it was stra... ...ect a wagon full of mess stores and w...

Night marching in the bus... ...t. Thorns cannot be avoided and tea... ...orses hate them too, and hop about to esc... ... of exhaustion before we got into camp. The poor brutes are overworked and there is almost no grass for them at this time of year and they get no time to graze on the withered old grass. We had to settle down in the dark the best way we could and had a very late dinner without tent, chairs or tables. The oxen were so dead beat that we could not move till midday the

now because it is a sensitive matter which cannot be accomplished unilaterally.

(3) A change in status will depend on factors which I do not wish to mention

of Trade Representative.

appointed in accordance with the arrangement, functions under the title The South African official who was

South African interests in Transkei with the necessary staff to look after South Africa will appoint an official with the Government of Transkei that

(1) and (2) No, but in my reply to a question by the hon. member for Bezuidenhout on 3 May 1978 I indicated that it was, *inter alia*, agreed

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(3) whether any change of status is envisaged.

(2) whether such representation is envisaged; if so, what will be the status of such representation;

*17. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

(1) Whether the Republic has diplomatic representation in Transkei at present, if not,

Diplomatic representation in Transkei

Commission holds talks in Umtata

80 (103) 9/12/79

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Independence Commission met the Transkeian Government in Umtata yesterday.

The Transkeian Government was represented by the Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, the Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana.

The commission's chairman, Prof George Quail, said they had felt it would be reasonable to visit independent homelands to assess their problems and their success.

The commission, would not, however, visit any other African States.

The commission was asked at the press conference at Zwelitsha before flying to Umtata whether arrangements had been made to interview Mr L. F. Siyo, self-exiled leader of the National Labour Party of South Africa.

Prof Quail said no arrangement had been made but the commission would be happy to interview Mr Siyo 'depending on whether he will be available.'

Mr Siyo's party is opposed to homeland independence.

Prof Quail said yesterday his commission was aware of the emergency Proclamation R252, but the commission was able to get oral evidence from Ciskei detainees.

He refused to comment on whether the emergency regulations had an intimidatory effect on some of the people who had given evidence.

Answering an allegation that the commission is considered a smokescreen as the Ciskei would in any event accept independence even if it meant going against the commission recommendations, prof Quail said.

"I don't know why there should be that kind of feeling. Our terms of reference are quite clear and I believe it was with honest intentions that the Ciskei Government asked us to make our study.

"None of us would have been willing to serve on this commission if we had been in doubt of the government's intentions. There are people on this commission with international reputations they would not have willingly sacrificed."

Prof Quail divulged yesterday the commission had dropped the word 'independence' from its title to emphasise its complete impartiality on the question.

Meanwhile, the Ciskei Government has requested the commission to complete its work by December 3, according to Prof Quail.

No SA envoys in Transkei — Pik

DD 10/2/29 103

THE ASSEMBLY — Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said here yesterday the Republic did not have diplomatic representatives in Transkei although there was a South African trade representative in the country.

He refused to say whether any change of status was envisaged because it was a "sensitive matter which cannot be accomplished unilaterally".

Mr Botha was replying to a question by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point).

He said he had said in Parliament last year it had been agreed with the Transkeian Government that South Africa appoint an official with the necessary staff to look after South African interests in Transkei.

"The South African official who was appointed in accordance with this arrangement functions under the title of trade representative."

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has said diplomatic relations will not be resumed until East Griqualand, now part of Natal, is returned to Transkei. — PC.

President urged to chair TDC

10/2/79
103

UMTATA — A recommendation that the President of Transkei become chairman of the board of the Transkei Development Corporation is made in a lengthy report prepared by the managing director of the TDC, Mr J. S. Skinner.

The report has been circulated among senior government officials and top TDC members.

The recommendation is based on "the necessity for changing the TDC's public image — a task which can only be done by a politician".

"If anyone but a politician became chairman with the aim of changing the TDC's public image, he would rapidly be transformed into a politician by virtue of his position," the report says.

"The post is such a powerful and important one (if it is properly used for the good of the country) that it could only be occupied appropriately by the President himself."

Meanwhile, the chairman of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz, said yesterday he believed there should be consultation and discussion between all levels of management at the TDC.

"Personalities should be left out of the matter," he said. "I would honestly like to offer help where it will be accepted.

"I have been in Transkei 10 years, and I have made mistakes — but I have never been frightened to face up to them."

Many things had gone wrong in the TDC, and it was impossible to rectify them without some people being hurt.

"Some of the mud must stick. We have had our problems with bad control, bad management, and lack of proper feedback. Contention must be brought out into the open, and these matters thrashed out.

"Then we must bury our differences and get on with the job of running the corporation."

As a non-executive chairman of the board, all he wanted to do was guide that board. — DDR.

Transkei to act on power battle

TDC MANAGERS CLASH AT THE TOP

By Peter Mann

THE Transkei Cabinet is expected to meet this week to sort out the power struggle in the giant Transkei Development Corporation.

At the heart of the struggle are the new managing director of the TDC, Mr James Skinner, and the former managing director and present chairman of the board, Mr Franko Maritz.

Mr Maritz is understood to have launched a series of personal attacks on Mr Skinner at a meeting of the TDC board in Umtata on Monday after allegations were made to the **Sunday Tribune** about R60 000 of TDC money which was being used to renovate and furnish an old house as the managing director's residence.

Transkei sources claimed the money had not been authorised by the TDC and that there were plenty of other homes in which Mr Skinner could have stayed.

But last week Mr Skinner told the **Sunday Tribune** he had been scheduled to take over the official TDC managing director's residence in Umtata's fashionable Blakeway Road.

He then discovered the house had been leased to the Transkei Government and he had nowhere to go. On Sunday he issued a statement to an East London newspaper in which he said Mr Maritz had leased the house to Transkei "without authorisation."

Clean-up

Although Mr Skinner would not comment, Transkei sources this week said the house — purchased by the TDC for R100 000 — had been leased by the Minister of Commerce, Mr Ramsay Madikizela.

When Mr Skinner arrived the only person living in the house was Mr Madikizela's son.

The sources said there was a deliberate attempt to keep Mr Skinner out of the house which has now been sublet to the manager of the off-course tote in Umtata, Mr Jack Weiner, for about R600 a month.

Mr Skinner has vowed to clean up the TDC which is said to be losing a huge amount of money. He feels that his opponents have a vested interest in shutting him up and driving him from Transkei — before he exposes incompetence.

Umtata sources this week also claimed that Mr Maritz should not point fingers at Mr Skinner.

"Mr Maritz is now a full-time employee of Zakrzewski Associates Incorporated, a firm of consulting engineers who do an enormous amount of work for the TDC.

"It is fair to question how he can work for them while he is chairman of the TDC board," the source said.

Others said Zakrzewski Associates Inc., made "a phenomenal amount" from the TDC.

"Nobody else has had a look in. They must have made a packet. They even run a private helicopter. I believe Mr Skinner is now going to investigate the high cost of industrial buildings," another source said.

Car profit

They also quoted Mr Maritz's official company car as an example.

Five directors of TDC recently protested to the Transkei Cabinet about the sale of the car to Mr Maritz upon his retirement as managing director and the subsequent resale by him of the car at a profit of R5 728.

Mr Maritz bought the car — a 1975 Mercedes Benz 280 — at the book value of R4 271,49 from the TDC on June 28, 1978. He paid for the car on July 31, 1978.

However, the car was seen by a Mr Goboda on Friday June 30, and purchased by him for R10 500. Mr Maritz signed the transfer papers to Mr Goboda on Friday July 7 — 24 days before he paid for the car.

After paying the garage R500 commission, Mr Maritz made a profit of R5 728.

The five directors in a memorandum demanded the resignation of Mr Maritz from the TDC board. Their request was dismissed by the Transkei Cabinet.

The Transkei Cabinet, when it meets this week may once again consider Mr Maritz's position.

Mr Skinner has recommended in a report on the TDC to Transkei that the chairman of the board should be the president of Transkei — because it is a political position and one which carries an enormous amount of power.

Investment plan for Transkeians urged

UMTATA — The establishment of an "investment trust" enabling the people of Transkei to invest in the more profitable companies within the Transkei Development Corporation is advocated in a comprehensive report drawn up by TDC's managing director, Mr J. S. Skinner.

The report is at present being circulated among top government and TDC officials.

"If the TDC is to gain the support of the people of Transkei, it is not merely enough to show that the corporation is controlled by the President and the government. The people of the country must be given the opportunity to participate in the economic growth generated by TDC," the report said.

The trust advocated is described as a means of offering the public the opportunity of investing even quite small amounts in a carefully selected portfolio of the TDC's most successful investments.

The trust, which would be called the Transkei National Investment Trust, would be established by forming a public company with an authorised capital of about R5 million.

Special shares would become available to Transkeian citizens, and ordinary shares would be available to anyone.

"The special shares would carry a guaranteed minimum annual dividend of, say, five per cent, but they would also be eligible to participate with the ordinary shareholders in dividend distribution after the ordinary shareholders had been paid a five per cent dividend. This would give an added incentive to Transkeians to put their savings into TNIT where there would be no ceiling to the return that they might get but where they would benefit from a guaranteed floor price and minimum return."

The report said many foreign businessmen, carrying on a useful business in Transkei feel vulnerable because they are without local participation.

"Appointing local directors seldom answers this problem. To sell a substantial minority interest in the business to the public through TNIT could solve the problem, at the same time releasing funds for further expansion and investment and giving assurance to the owner that his business has been more securely integrated into the country's economy.

"It would be advisable to design a TNIT symbol which could be used by any company in which TNIT owned an interest. This could be displayed on shops, factories, vehicles, stationery etc, so that the business concerned could thereby demonstrate to the public at large that they are able to buy an interest in that business through TNIT by walking into the nearest bank and paying across the counter. At the same time members of the public would be encouraged to invest by seeing the TNIT sign displayed on businesses which are obviously prospering." — DDR.

Matanzima in city for talks with PM

Argus 13/2/79 (103)

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, flew to Cape Town today for talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the first at this level since diplomatic relations were broken off last year.

At D F Malan Airport, he said he could not exclude the possibility of formal diplomatic relations with South Africa being resumed.

However, he declined to comment on what the topic of his discussion with Mr Botha would be.

Chief Matanzima arrived with an entourage of about a dozen people and was met at the airport by the Foreign Minister, Mr R F ('Pik') Botha.

There has been speculation that with a new Transkei Prime Minister, and with the 1936 Land Act no longer necessarily the basis of homeland consolidation within South Africa, Chief Matanzima might wish to reopen dialogue about territorial claims which include the territory of East Griqualand.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of information is very closely related to other concepts; primarily uncertainty and expectations. Hirshleifer suggests that "... uncertainty is summarized by the dispersion of individuals' subjective probability (or belief) distributions over possible states of the world. Information ... consists of events tending to change these probability distributions" (Hirshleifer, 1973, p.31). The strong reliance on probability distribution, rather nebulous concept, the subjective decisions, seems to be pervasive in all literature on uncertainty and expectations. The concept is not particularly helpful in measuring uncertainty as per Arrow notes: "Our lack of economic knowledge, in good part, our difficulty in modelling the ignorance of the economic agents ..." (Arrow, 1973, p.1).

There is a second source of information uncertainty simply as a result of the observable decisions made on the basis of information-adjusted subjective probability distributions (given a certain attitude towards risk).

Information must be seen as a resource or input for the firm. It has a value to the firm as well as to the individual. "In the literature the value of information is usually expressed in utility pay-offs ... The condition that the pay-offs are in utility is by no means essential. The argument holds also for monetary pay-offs" (Ozga, 1965, p.136).

The opportunity of information among firms explains their different responses to a market opportunity. "When new opportunities appear the uneven distribution of information and the faulty communication ... tend to enter the vacua while other firms do not" (Penrose, 1959, p.113).

In order to behave, "the smaller the information group to be ... the greater will be the way one single monopoly firm can behave ... the actions of other firms" (Arrow, 1961, p.27). Secondly, both inside and outside "the industry and other data ... for the decision-maker ... of other firms ... constitutional ... for the decision ... Shubitz ... four broad approaches ... within the framework of ... the mechanisms of ... and ... the ... "that ... the ... the ... the ... the ... 1975, p.282).

The ... organ ... competing ... C ... The ... taken as ... Nelson, ... is almost ... any theory ... dissemination ... within the ... competition, ... than the ... move to the ... mobility of ... is that our ... location" ... +

... Note that ... one the part ... that best ... of the firm, ... According ... efficiency; ... I believe that ... economics must try to model predictive behaviour in the face of uncertainty.

... by spreading risks - the law of large numbers comes into effect. Specialisation ... in the search function is possible.

... Information ... to the firm ... information ... pay-offs ... monetary pay-offs" ...

... Die Londoner Polizei hat ... Sommer und Winter ... in Deutschland.

Frage: Was ist ... ?

Antwort: ...

... Die Berliner kommen sich wie auf einer Insel vor. Sie leben wie in einer belagerten Stadt.

Frage: Wie leben die Berliner ?

Antwort: ...

... Die Londoner Polizei hat ... Sommer und Winter ... in Deutschland.

Frage: Was ist ... ?

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Antwort: ...

... Die Berliner kommen sich wie auf einer Insel vor. Sie leben wie in einer belagerten Stadt.

Frage: Wie leben die Berliner ?

Antwort: ...

Transkei sends summit team

13|2|79

(103)

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Ministers of Transkei and South Africa are to meet in Cape Town today for the first time since Transkei broke off diplomatic relations in April last year.

Four other Transkei ministers, including Chief George Matanzima who is expected to succeed his brother as Prime Minister later this month, are expected to accompany Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The South African Government would neither confirm nor deny officially that the meeting would take place, but it was understood that the Transkeian delegation would meet Mr. P. W. Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha.

Paramount Chief Matanzima has said publicly that diplomatic relations would not be restored until East Griqualand was "restored" to Transkei.

The Transkeian Government believed the disputed territory was under the jurisdiction of the Pondo paramount chief before it was occupied by Britain and that it should form part of Transkei.

The Transkeian Government wants land in the East Griqualand, Elliott and Maclear districts discussed at today's meetings.

It is believed in Umtata that the potential for better relations between the two governments had improved considerably since Mr. P. W. Botha had become South Africa's Prime Minister and that it was possible for a deal to be struck if the land question could be resolved.

Optimism

This was particularly the case, it was suggested, since the South African Government had talked about a "new era" and that it seemed determined to give more "shine" to its policies.

There was some optimism in Umtata that the East Griqualand question could be resolved. However, the Transkei Government was likely to press for a deadline for its transfer, possibly two years, and it would oppose a drawn-out procedure.

If the land dispute can be resolved, more amicable relations between the two governments can be expected and it is possible that diplomatic ties will be restored. On the other hand the break is expected to continue if there is no change of attitude on the disputed areas.

Since Transkei broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa, the Transkeian Government has renounced the non-aggression pact between the two countries and has banned South African military craft from its territory.

No deputy PM for Transkei

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday the position of Deputy Prime Minister in his country would be abolished after his retirement next week. — DDR.

Skinner: people hostile to TDC

(103) DD 14/2/79

UMTATA — Transkeians did not recognise the Transkei Development Corporation as their own property for various historical reasons, but instead identified it with foreign interests and treated it with hostility.

This was one of the comments of the Managing Director of the TDC, Mr James Skinner, in a report sent to the Transkeian Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, on January 26.

Mr Skinner said the TDC management had itself inspired these feelings by allowing virtually no participation by Transkeians in the running of the Corporation and by making little effort to train and encourage Transkeians to participate.

The Corporation, said Mr Skinner, had in the past been run as if it were a private company whose principal objective was to promote the welfare and prosperity of the senior (foreign) management.

This was tragic because the TDC was potentially the Government's most powerful and effective weapon in the struggle to develop Transkei.

The Corporation budgeted for a profit last financial year, but ended with a loss of R6,5 million. Losses for the current year, said Mr Skinner, were likely to be of the same order and the Corporation would almost certainly have to budget for an overall loss in 1979/80.

Mr Skinner recommended a number of changes to carry out a consolidation programme.

"These changes will inevitably be resisted by the more conservative elements within and around TDC who have not yet faced up to the fact that Transkei is an independent country.

"The Corporation needs to be led away from the past so that it may play its role in the future as a powerful instrument for implementing the policies of an independent Transkei. This can only be done, however, if the Managing Director of the Corporation receives the full support of the Prime Minister and Cabinet in implementing these policies.

"I would request you, Mr Minister, to remind the Cabinet that they promised me this support when they appointed me to this important and responsible post on August 9, 1978. I hope and feel confident that they will not let me down," Mr Skinner said.

If the potential of the TDC was to be realised this could only be done by bringing about a dramatic change in the leadership of the TDC so that the people had no doubt as to who owned the TDC.

Mr Skinner recommended that the President himself should become the chairman of the Board of TDC. At present the chairman is the former Managing Director of TDC, Mr Franko Maritz.

Mr Skinner further recommended that other ministers who were directly concerned with the TDC's activities should be appointed directors.

These would presumably be the Ministers of Finance, Commerce, Agriculture and Transport and Works. The remaining directors could be well-known local people and experienced foreign directors who were not likely to encounter conflicts of interest through their own involvement with activities that were in competition with TDC in Transkei, South Africa or elsewhere.

Mr Skinner cited Zambia and Malawi as countries which had their Presidents acting as chairman of their respective National Development Corporations.

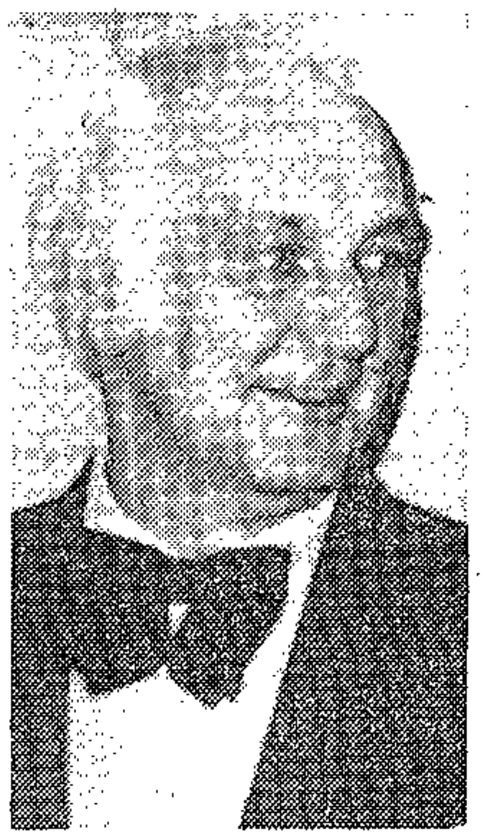
"In modern states government is constantly involved in business dealings, although politics and business are two distinct professions each requiring special and different expertise. By using the Management of the Development Corporation as the Secretariat of the Economic Committee of the Cabinet the political leaders of the country will be far better briefed and equipped to deal with fast-talking businessmen who come to exploit the country, not to help it.

"The Corporation will be the link between government and the private businessman, both local and foreign," Mr Skinner said.

If the TDC was to gain the support of the people of Transkei it was not enough merely to show that the Corporation was controlled by the President and the Government. The people, said Mr Skinner, should be given the opportunity to participate in the economic growth generated by TDC.

This could be done by forming an investment trust in which members of the public could easily buy and sell shares.

An investment trust, called perhaps Transkei National Investment Trust (TNIT), would be established by forming a public company with an authorised initial capital of possibly R5 million. TNIT would then purchase from TDC shares owned by TDC in profitable companies in the [illegible] Group.



MR MARITZ . . . chairman of TDC

By arrangement with the commercial banks it would be possible for investors to purchase the shares across the counter at bank branches not only in Transkei, but also in South Africa.

It was recommended that the ordinary shares be available for purchase by both citizens and non-citizens of Transkei, but it would be possible to issue a class of special shares which would be available only for purchase by Transkeian citizens.

The special shares would carry a guaranteed minimum annual dividend of, say, five per cent.

TNIT, said Mr Skinner, need not be limited to acquiring interests in companies in the TDC Group. It would be free to approach any company in Transkei to make an offer to purchase a shareholding in it in exchange for the issue of TNIT shares.

By exchanging some shares for TNIT shares the owner of a company would be introducing public participation into his business without fear of interference in his management. And TNIT shares could be sold for cash thus enabling the owner of the business to realise a part of his investment without affecting the control of the company.

As far as loans were concerned Mr Skinner recommended that the "present confused and uncontrolled situation" should be rationalised by forming separate lending institutions specialising in particular kinds of lending.

The most important requirement, said Mr Skinner, to which top priority should be given was the formation of a national mortgage fund which would be able to lend money to Transkei citizens for house purchase.

This would most likely take the form of some kind of building society which would take deposits from the public and invest them locally.

"It is intended to open discussions with the commercial banks, local insurance companies and building societies to create such a company and obtain funds from as many sources as possible to swell its activities. The present lending of TDC for housing, which is in excess of R2 million, will provide an excellent base for the national mortgage company.

A new training department had been started by the TDC on January 1. The task of the training department would be to consult with each department of TDC and with each company in the group to establish what was being done about training local citizens in all aspects of their businesses up to the most senior management levels.

On procurement and publicity Mr Skinner said that now Transkei was independent TDC should think internationally.

"As far as staff are concerned all the senior personnel are seconded to TDC by the Corporation for Economic Development. This is clearly inappropriate in an independent country. It is therefore recommended that in future all expatriate staff should normally be employed on contract and that positions which cannot be filled from within Transkei should be advertised as widely as possible so that the best personnel available in the international market may be obtained.

"A gradual and voluntary process of phasing out of the system of seconding CED staff should also be put into effect by offering contracts to CED staff in place of their present secondment terms," Mr Skinner said.

In venturing into international procurement and joint ventures TDC would need, said Mr Skinner, to take the greatest care in checking on the reputation of its potential partners. Arrangements had therefore been made with local and overseas banks and organisations to enable TDC to check quickly and discreetly on the creditworthiness and reputations of its clients. — DDR.

Skinner loses his TDC post

UMTATA — The Transkeian Government has withdrawn an offer of employment to the Transkei Development Corporation's managing director, Mr J. S. Skinner.

This was confirmed at East London Airport last night by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Earlier in Cape Town he said: "I will give my reason later in writing when I get back to Umtata."

Mr Skinner was at work yesterday, but was unavailable for comment.

The Secretary for the Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Mr M. Nkungu, said yesterday the Cabinet decision on Mr Skinner had been taken on Monday.

Mr Skinner was notified of the decision on the same day.

Mr R. Gammie has been appointed the TDC's acting managing director.

He said yesterday he

From COLIN BOWER

was informed by the Prime Minister at 2 pm on Monday that the Cabinet had decided to dismiss Mr Skinner.

A portion of the text of the letter Mr Gammie received read: "It is indeed a pleasure for me to convey this temporary appointment to the managing directorship of the corporation to you and I am looking forward to receiving your continued and valued co-operation in the future on behalf of Transkei and the success of the corporation."

Last Friday, Mr Gammie tendered his resignation as general manager of the TDC to Mr Skinner.

Mr Gammie said yesterday: "My resignation from the TDC was discussed between Mr Skinner and myself on Friday, and I thought it best that I be withdrawn from Transkei because of our confrontation.

"On Monday, a letter on my desk confirmed our Friday's discussion. Mr Skinner agreed it was best that I left Transkei, and he wished me luck in any posts offered me."

Mr Gammie said he had experienced the quickest firing and hiring procedure he had known.

Mr Gammie's resignation was tabled and accepted at Monday's meeting of the corporation's executive committee.

It was also agreed at the meeting that the TDC's senior manager (wholesale), Mr Sonny Tarr, be released from his duties.

Mr Skinner was appointed by the Prime Minister last August.

Report on TDC, page 9.

Talks were cordial says Matanzima

CAPE TOWN — Relations between Transkei and South Africa have warmed following talks between the two governments here yesterday which were later described as "cordial".

Leader of the Transkei delegation, Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday envisaged further talks "probably in Umtata".

Chief Kaiser refused to disclose what had been discussed.

However, it is known hat Transkei's land claims, particularly in relation to East Griqualand, and the financial relations between the two countries, were among the items discussed.

In a formal statement after the meeting, the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and Chief Matanzima said they had discussed "a wide range of matters of common concern".

The two prime ministers added: "The discussions were fruitful and further discussions are envisaged."

The South African delegation also included the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and other officials.

The South African trade representative in Umtata, Mr Brand and Transkei's rovign ambassador, Prof M. Njisane, also were present.

Before the two prime ministers met, the Transkeian delegation had discussions with Mr Pik Botha, who was also at the airport to see them off last night.

Transkei's land claims for East Griqualand, Maclear, Elliot and other neighbouring areas were raised during the discussions. An 1894 map of the region was taken into the meeting with Mr P. W. Botha to support Transkei's claims.

Chief Kaiser has said previously that diplomatic relations between the two countries will not be restored until East Griqualand, which now falls under Natal, is returned to Transkei.

The fact that both Transkei's Minister of Finance and its Secretary of Finance flew down for the discussions underlined the importance of economic discussions.

During the current financial year, Transkei received a total of R113,5 million from the South African Government and it would like this figure increased for the new financial year which begins on April 1, 1979.

At the East London airport last night, Chief Kaiser said there was no chance of Transkei restoring diplomatic relations with South Africa at present.

Handing maps showing East Griqualand as part of Transkei to an aide, Chief Kaiser said: "We put our case to them," but did not elaborate on what progress had been made. — PC-DDR.

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Transkei leaders meet PM

RDM 14/2/79

(103)

CAPE TOWN. — The Prime Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and members of his government met the South African Prime Minister, Mr Botha, in his office yesterday.

The Transkei delegation saw the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and a joint statement was issued after the meeting.

Sources close to the Transkei Government said that matters likely to have been raised at the meeting were the possible re-establishment of diplomatic relations; Transkeian citizenship of Crossroads residents, and Transkeian land claims regarding East Griqualand. — Sapa.

Transkei, S Africa talks 'fruitful'

Cape Times 14/2/79 p.10

Own Correspondent

RELATIONS between Transkei and South Africa warmed yesterday after the prime ministers of both countries held talks which they described as "fruitful".

Further meetings between the two governments are envisaged, probably in Umtata, Transkei's capital.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, refused to say what was discussed but, asked if he was satisfied with the outcome, said: "The discussions were very, very cordial."

It is known, however, that Transkei's land claims for East Griqualand, Maclear, Elliot and other neighbouring areas were raised during the discussions. A 1894 map of the region was taken into the meeting to support Transkei's claims.

Chief Matanzima has said previously that diplomatic relations between the two countries will not be restored till East Griqualand, which now falls under Natal's jurisdiction, is returned to Transkei.

The fact that both Transkei's Minister of Finance and its Secretary of Finance attended the talks underlined the importance of economic ties between the two countries.

During the current financial year, Transkei received a total of R113,5 million from the South African Government, and it would like this figure increased for the new financial year which begins on April 1.

It is not known what other items were discussed yesterday but it is possible that the position of Transkeian citizens at the Crossroad squatter camp was discussed. The South African Government has already submitted 3 000 names to the Transkeian Government, and this list is being analysed by Transkei to see if the people are Transkei citizens.

E	10th	Sept.		Expressionism
L	11th	"		French Lit. till 1920
S	12th	"		English lit. till 1920
E	13th	"		Theatre in 20th c. till 1930
	14th	"	T	
S	24th	"		Cubism & Cezanne
L	25th	"		Architect 20th c.
S	26th	"		Abstract art
L	27th	"		Sculpture from Rodin to Moore
	28th	"	T8	

CAPE TOWN. — The Prime Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and members of his government met the South African Prime Minister, Mr Botha, in his office yesterday.

The Transkei delegation saw the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and a joint statement was issued after the meeting.

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Transkei leaders meet PM

RDM 14/2/79

IL, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1979.

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Matanzima: map proves claim

103 15/2/79 DD

UMTATA — A 1960 South African Government Proclamation, which identifies East Griqualand as part of Transkei, was presented to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, by his Transkei counterpart, Chief K. D. Matanzima, when delegations representing the two countries met for talks on Tuesday.

The talks were held to discuss the differences between the two countries that led to the unilateral breaking off of diplomatic relations by Transkei in April last year, after East Griqualand had been transferred to Natal.

Chief Kaiser yesterday described the talks as "very amicable" and said the South African team had been "sympathetic".

"We put such a strong case", the Prime Minister said, " the government of the Republic of South Africa understood Transkei's position".

Apart from the Proclamation, Chief Kaiser said a map had been presented showing East Griqualand as belonging to Transkei. The map was in a magazine on the history of the Strachan Trading Company, which was established in the Umzimkulu area in the mid-19th century.

He said that according to Proclamation 160 of 1960 "only the districts of Elliott and Maclear are excluded from Transkei." — DDR.

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ɔ̃j	potjie	mondjie
oj	pootjie	
uj	voetjie	skoentjie

Silence over Skinner dismissal

UMTATA — The Prime Minister, Chief K. D. Matanzima, was not prepared to give reasons yesterday for the dismissal of the Transkei Development Corporation managing director, Mr J. S. Skinner.

Chief Matanzima said the proper person to approach was the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Mr R. Madikizela.

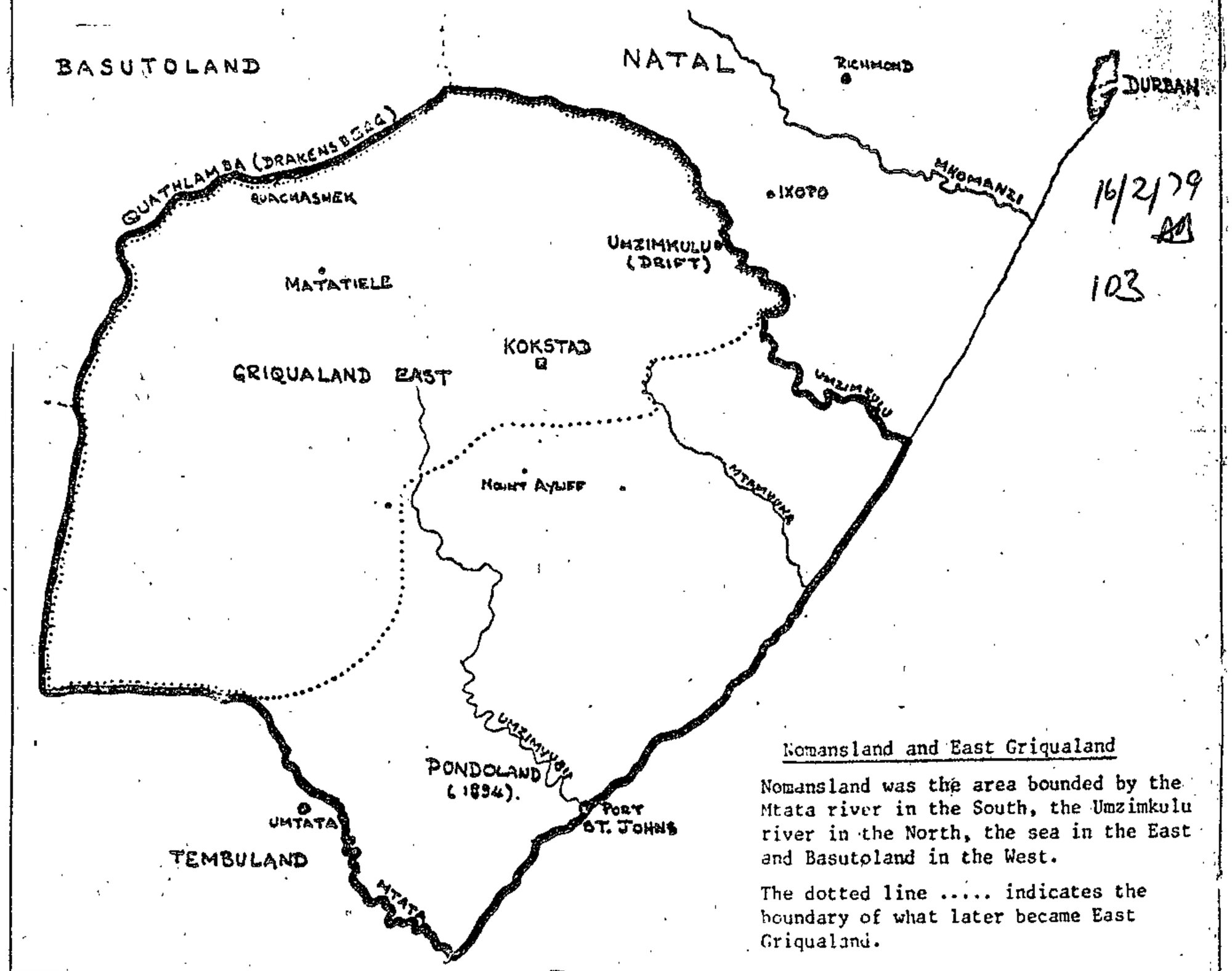
Mr Madikizela said he was not prepared to comment at present.

Mr Skinner was in his office for most of the day but was not available for comment.

Mr Skinner was engaged by the Transkeian Government last August on a three-year contract. The contract was to run from January 1 1979, and was non-renewable. it is believed Mr Skinner's contract made no provision for a unilateral termination by either of the two contracting parties.

There seemed to be some confusion in Umtata yesterday in regard to the identity of the TDC's present managing director. Although TDC staff regard the Prime Minister's appointee, Mr R. Gammie, as the executive head of their organisation, phone calls to the TDC requesting the managing director were put through to Mr Skinner. The TDC Board has not been officially informed of Mr Skinner's dismissal and in the circumstances must continue to treat Mr Skinner as its de jure executive head.

A telex sent by the board to the CED requesting that a suitable post for Mr Gammie be found as soon as possible was countermanded by the Prime Minister yesterday. — DDR.



Nomansland and East Griqualand

Nomansland was the area bounded by the Mtata river in the South, the Umzimkulu river in the North, the sea in the East and Basutoland in the West.

The dotted line ..... indicates the boundary of what later became East Griqualand.

16/2/79

103

A copy of the map Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, presented to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to substantiate his land claims for East Griqualand. The map was in a magazine on the history of the Strachan Trading Company, which was established in the Umzimkulu area in the mid 19th century. The map was presented when Transkeian cabinet ministers visited Cape Town on Tuesday.

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Chief George is TNIP leader

(103)

UMTATA — Chief George Matanzima was elected unopposed as new leader of the Transkei National Independence Party yesterday, paving his way to election as the country's new Prime Minister.

He succeeds his brother, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who announced at the annual congress yesterday he was retiring from active politics. He has made himself available for the presidency.

There was drama during the election of a successor to Chief George's chairman post.

Two candidates were proposed: the Deputy Minister of Health, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka.

But Mr Letlaka's nomination paper got lost and a new one had to be filled in.

Chief Ndamase won by 159 votes to Mr Letlaka's 46. There were five spoilt papers.

The General Secretary, Mr Gibson Bodlani, was returned to office with 139 votes after beating the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Digby Koyana, who pulled 13 votes.

Political observers said it was the first time since the formation of the TNIP in 1963 that there was brisk voting for the chairmanship.

It is believed that when Chief George takes over, he will reshuffle the Cabinet. — DDR.

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Glossary

ARDP - Accelerated Rural Development Programme

TGLP - Tribal Grazing Land Programme

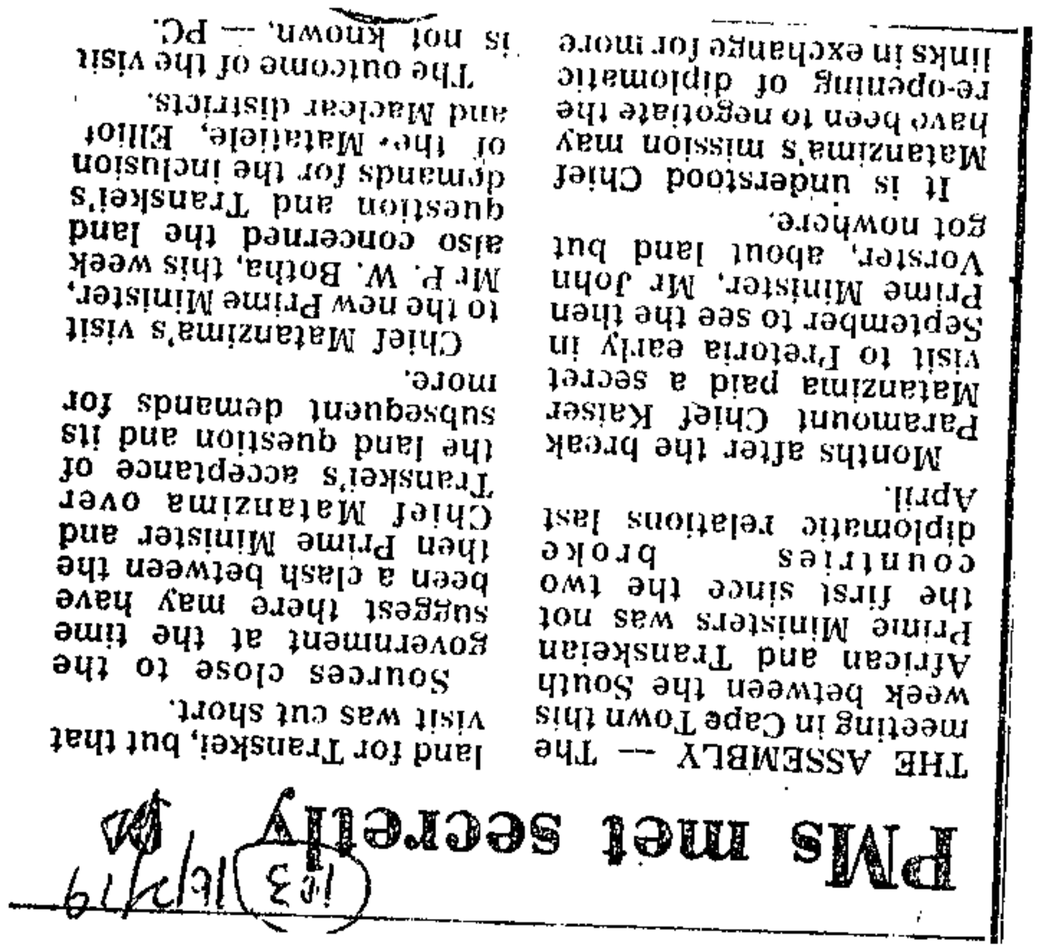
Saldru is affiliated to the Centre for African Studies,
University of Cape Town.

Table 25 (cont)

A. NATIONAL DIPLOMA FOR TECHNICIANS	Number of Africans required			
	1976		1980	
	Technicians	Firms	Technicians	Firms
Sugar Technology	6	1	21	2
Meat Technology	1	1	2	1
Water Purification Technology	1	1	3	2
Health Inspectors	1	1	3	1
Medical Laboratory Technology	1	1	1	1
T O T A L	74		217	
B. NATIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR TECHNICIANS				
Electrical Engineering (Heavy Current)	-	-	4	3
Electrical Engineering (Light Current)	6	3	19	6
Mechanical Draughtsmanship	1	1	1	1
Mechanical Engineering	12	2	15	4
Building	-	-	6	1
Building Foreman	3	2	8	5
Works Inspection	1	1	2	1
T O T A L	23		55	

D. Witwatersrand

The answers to Question 3 (how many African technicians a firm would employ ...) are tabulated on the following page.



PMs met secretly

THE ASSEMBLY — The meeting in Cape Town this week between the South African and Transkeian Prime Ministers was not the first since the two countries broke diplomatic relations last April.

Months after the break Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima paid a secret visit to Pretoria early in September to see the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, about land but got nowhere.

It is understood Chief Matanzima's mission may have been to negotiate the re-opening of diplomatic links in exchange for more land for Transkei, but that visit was cut short.

Sources close to the Government at the time suggest there may have been a clash between the then Prime Minister and Chief Matanzima over Transkei's acceptance of the land question and its subsequent demands for more.

Chief Matanzima's visit to the new Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, this week also concerned the land question and Transkei's demands for the inclusion of the Mat. Matatiele, Elliot and Maclear districts.

The outcome of the visit is not known. — PC.

Skinner: Why I had to go

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Skinner spoke to reporters and friends in the concourse at Jan Smuts last night and said an armed guard had travelled with him from Umtata.

Mr Skinner said the Transkeian authorities had attempted to get him to Jan Smuts in time to catch the overseas flight to London. However, he and his wife had managed to "outmanoeuvre" them, he said.

Mr Skinner attributed his dismissal to the fact that he had installed several "very professional people who were able to pinpoint corruption in the TDC".

"The tragedy is that all the money is being channelled to several top politicians in the country," he said. "We tried to stop that and the obvious happened."

He was critical of the management of the corporation's business activities which he claimed had resulted in increasing losses running to millions of rands.

"The present state of the TDC is chaotic, and it can only get worse."

Mr Skinner said he did not intend returning to Britain immediately but he and his wife would catch the first flight to Swaziland today.

"There are several things I want to settle before I leave. I intend to take legal action over this matter," he said.

Mr Skinner referred to the concept of Transkeian independence as "ludicrous".

"When Matanzima broke off diplomatic relations between his country and South Africa, it was like a man taking a dive to see whether he could swim or not. He was piqued with South Africa over the East Griqualand question, so he said to hell with them.

"There wasn't much reaction from overseas, Transkei was still not recognised as an independent country, so South Africa threw him a lifebelt and pulled him out." — DDC.

UMTATA — The sacked managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr J. C. Skinner, left here yesterday afternoon after being given 24 hours to leave the country.

From COLIN BOWER
Dispatch Umtata bureau chief

Mr Skinner was escorted by security police to the K. D. Matanzima Airport, and placed on a Johannesburg - bound plane, after a deportation order had been served on him at his office in the TDC building at 9.15 yesterday morning.

Mr Skinner was refused entry into South Africa, and spent last night in the concourse of Jan Smuts Airport.

The deportation order, signed by the Minister of Interior, Mr H. Pamla, declared Mr Skinner to be persona non grata.

Mr Skinner was accompanied on the aircraft, which left Umtata at 4.15 pm, by his wife, Joy.

Mr Skinner received a note terminating his services as managing director of the TDC on Monday, but he continued to occupy his office and conduct TDC business until yesterday morning.

After the deportation order had been served on him by the chief of the security police, Col M. Ngceba, Mr Skinner was taken to his hotel where he attended to last-minute private affairs. Then he was taken to town to wind up his financial affairs and other business.

He was escorted by security police the entire day and taken to the airport at 3.15. His wife arrived soon afterwards.

At the airport, pressmen were not allowed by Col Ngceba to speak to Mr Skinner, or to approach him.

Mr Skinner's deportation notice read:

"Whereas you were dismissed as managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation Limited, and whereas you failed to vacate your position as managing director of the said corporation.

"As a result of your activities, which are construed as undesirable and not in the interests of the country, you are now declared persona non grata and you are advised to wind up your affairs and leave the country."

A delegation of Transkei staff members at the TDC had yesterday arranged to meet the Prime Minister to express their support for Mr Skinner. However, their meeting was arranged for 5 pm and by then Mr Skinner had left Umtata.

It is believed a lengthy report on the TDC prepared by Mr Skinner, in which sweeping changes were recommended, was regarded in some circles as "socialistic".

Mr Skinner, an Old Etonian, was offered employment by the Transkei Cabinet in August last year. He came to Transkei after varied and extensive experience in Malawi and Tanzania, where he was general manager of the National Development Corporation.

He said yesterday that events had occurred too quickly this week for him to make any plans for his immediate future.

Berkeley detained by Security Police

UMTATA — Mr Humphrey Berkeley, the former British MP who became a roving diplomat for Transkei, was arrested by Transkei Security Police last night.

The Transkei Security Police chief, Colonel Martin Ngceba, was not available for comment last night, but staff at the hotel where Mr Berkeley is staying confirmed that he had been taken away by two security policemen.

At the request of Mr Berkeley and with the permission of the Security Police, the police staff made a photostat copy of the warrant of arrest for Mr Berkeley.

The warrant stated that Mr Berkeley was being held until he had answered questions to the satisfaction of the chief of Security Police. The Transkei Public Security Act provides for detention without trial.

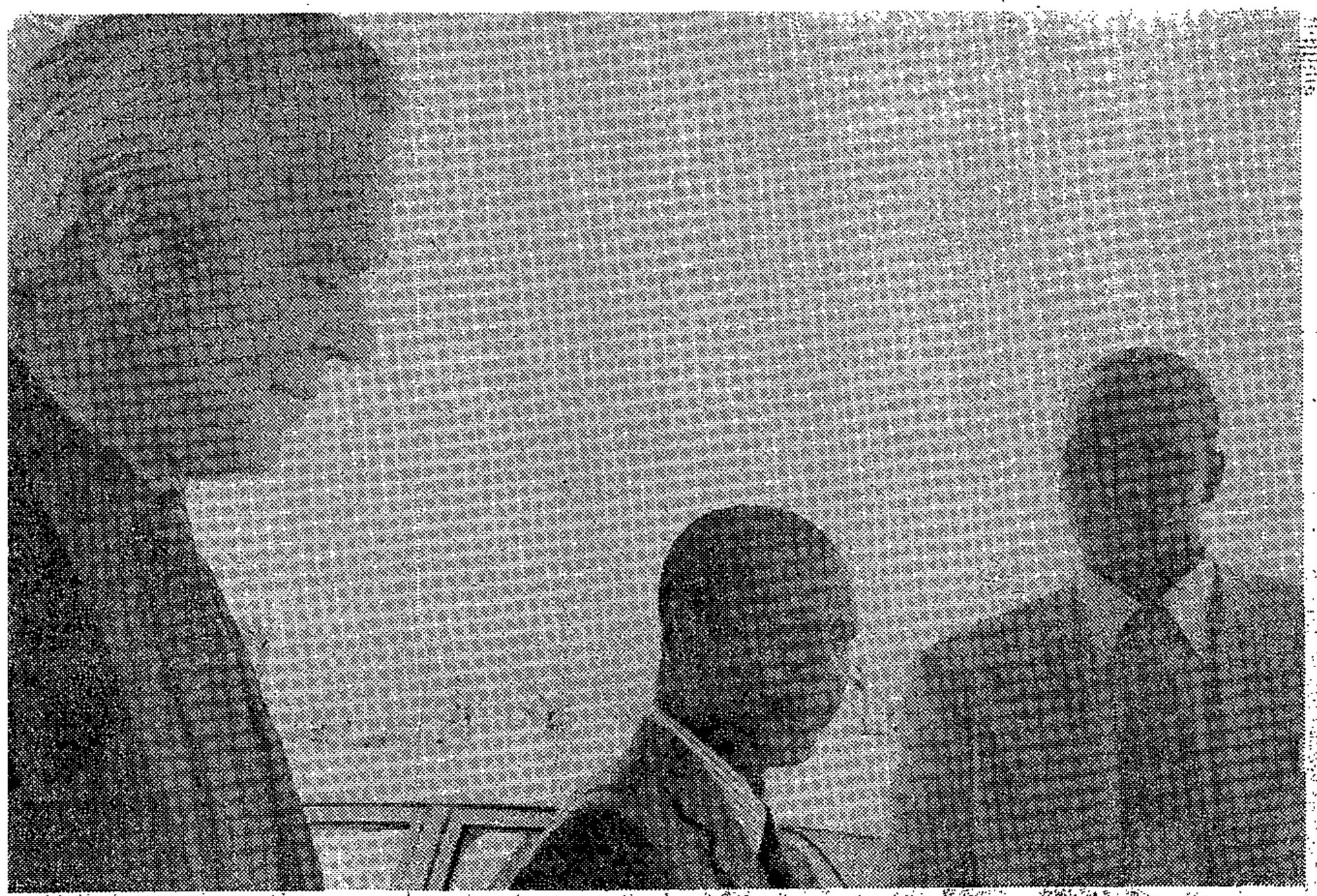
The arrest of Mr Berkeley at about 10.30 pm followed the deportation of Mr Skinner.

Mr Berkeley had earlier refused to comment on the deportation of Mr Skinner but it is understood that he had warned the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the "devastating" consequences of the action against Mr Skinner.

A speech by Chief Matanzima to his Transkei National Independence Party yesterday bristled with anti-British references. Among them were references to British "chicanery", British "hypocrisy" and British "jackals." — DDC.

16/2/79X
(103)

Skinner deported



The former managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr James Skinner, is escorted from his Umtata hotel by two security policemen shortly before his deportation yesterday.

(163) Republic Harsard (2) 75 16/2/79

*13. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

Whether Transkei has diplomatic representation in the Republic at present; if so, what is the status of such representation.

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

No, but on 3 May 1978, in reply to a question by the hon. member for Bezuidenhout, I indicated that it was agreed i.e. with the Government of Transkei that

Transkei would appoint an official together with the necessary staff to look after Transkei's interests in South Africa.

The status of the official concerned under this arrangement is that of Trade and Labour Representative.

Defence Force of Transkei

"12. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:*

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force is in any way still involved in the training of the Defence Force of Transkei; if not, (a) when was such involvement terminated and (b) why,

(2) whether it is envisaged that the South African Defence Force will again become so involved.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No.

(a) 12 May, 1978.

(b) As a result of the unilateral severance of diplomatic relations with the R.S.A. on 10 April 1978, and the unilateral suspension of the non-aggression pact on 10 May 1978, by the Transkei government.

(2) No.

SA won't train Transkei troops

THE ASSEMBLY — The South African Defence Force stopped training the Transkeian Defence Force two days after Transkei renounced the non-agression pact with South Africa, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Cobie Coetsee, revealed yesterday.

Answering a question tabled by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), Mr Coetsee said the SADF was not involved with the Transkeian Defence Force in any way.

The South African involvement was terminated on May 12, 1978.

This had occurred "as a result of the unilateral severance of diplomatic relations with South Africa on April 10, 1978, and the unilateral suspension of the non-agression pact on May 10, 1978, by the Transkeian Government."

Asked whether it was envisaged the SADF would again become involved in training Transkeians, Mr Coetsee replied: "No". — PC.

The implica that, in the case where the worker' ction, his wage will be set lowe d not produce any agricultura

Lipton disa age level depends upon the bargain determined by what people 'neec es are determined by the size of workers and employers in securing s is not that they have some la that they have not been able to deve land has strengthened the bargaining power of S.A. blacks ... If they had more land, or its productivity was increased, their bargaining power would be greater. If they had less land (or have a bad harvest) the converse must apply."[51]

It was in order to try and shed some light on this controversial question that we performed tests to establish whether rural economic factors influenced the total cash earnings of workers and, if so, how they influenced earnings. The results obtained by us can, of course, not be taken as confirmation or rejection of the historical arguments put forward by Wolpe or Lipton. In order to prove or refute their assertions historical evidence would be required. Our results do however serve as an indication whether Wolpe, Lipton or neither were on the right tracks.

Before presenting the results in detail, we shall give a general impression of our findings by examining briefly the signs of the coefficients of the variables that were found to be significant. A positive coefficient indicates a direct relationship and a negative coefficient an inverse relationship. All the homeland economic factors that were found significant in explaining some of the variation in wages had positive coefficients indicating a direct relationship. Thus the more sheep or goats the family owned or the more bags of maize they cultivated, the higher their wages were likely to be. This suggests that Wolpe's line of reasoning was wrong. Subsistence production does not depress a worker's wages. Instead, it enables him to earn a higher wage. The greater the subsistence income the higher is the wage likely to be. The higher wage is, in our opinion, not due to the fact that the individual worker is subsequently able to bargain for a

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51. Merle Lipton (1976), pp.33-4.

TABLE 25 Venue and Timing of First Contract with Present Employer	
Venue and Timing	%
At labour bureau in homeland before starting work	70
At labour bureau in homeland after starting work	17
In town before starting work	6
In town after starting work	2
Other	4

the results are very interesting: although most of found their jobs independently, an overwhelming majority their contracts in the homeland before they came to However we must not lose sight of the fact that 30% labourers obtained their contracts by somewhat irre per cent of the contract workers had fixed up their con hich is a most unusual and irregular proceeding. Ninet rers with contracts obtained their contracts only after for their firms illegally. Taking into consideratio 10% of the workers interviewed in our survey were i clear that many workers and employers disregard the Regulations. From the workers' side, it is most l gain employment that makes them run the risk residing, in the area illegall the lower wages paid to migran unemployment insurance levies As far as the objectives of th concerned, our results demonstr successful. Seventy per cent the Regulations by first obtain the illegal workers ascertained not totally efficient, the gove and employment of African worker

45. The above discussion refers
the rural areas work illegal

Skinner: I was under pressure

JOHANNESBURG — Speaking from the transit lounge at Jan Smuts airport yesterday, the deported managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr J. S. Skinner, said South African security police were insisting he fill in forms detailing recent and intended movements.

He said they were pressurising him to return straight to England, although he wished to go to Swaziland.

Mr Skinner, who had spent the night at the airport with his wife, sounded subdued and was concerned about Mr Berkeley.

He said certain events led him to believe a South African Department of National Security agent in the TDC had masterminded his removal to Johannesburg.

He believed his flight had been arranged to get him to Johannesburg in time for the London flight, thus minimising any stopover period.

It was not coincidental that he had not been allowed to enter South Africa on arrival at Jan Smuts.

He said his briefcase had also been removed and tampered with before he could retrieve it just before leaving Umtata.

Speaking from Swaziland last night, Mr Skinner said that neither he nor Mr Berkeley played any part in Transkei's decision to break off diplomatic relations with South Africa.

He felt sure that the im-

"I was prepared to have South African employees in TDC provided they were capable, competent, and, above all, loyal to Transkei.

"Unfortunately, there were many who did not live up to this — although there were the many exceptions whom I valued as business colleagues — staff of TDC," he said. "This is completely untrue.

"I seem to have earned myself a reputation as leading a hate campaign against South Africa, stemming from a belief that I would not tolerate South Africans on the

provement in relations between the two countries since then accounted for both his and Mr Berkeley's disfavour.

Former MP a man of Africa

EAST LONDON — Mr Humphry Berkeley has had close ties with Africa for many years.

He has been described as an associate and, in many cases, a personal friend of most of the African heads of state of former British colonies.

His first trip to Africa was 21 years ago when he was director of a building and engineering firm based in Salisbury.

He was the first British MP to call for the release of Dr Hastings Banda and the late Pres Jomo Kenyatta when they were in prison.

Mr Berkeley was an MP from 1959 to 1966. He left the Conservative Party in 1968 when it said it opposed the Race Relations Act which made discrimination illegal. He joined the Labour Party in 1970.

His last visit to South Africa was in 1967 when he was declared a prohibited immigrant because of his links with the Anti- Apartheid Movement.

He is a former chairman of the United Nations Association in Britain.

Mr Berkeley first went to Transkei in April last year at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry through Mr Liston Ntshongwana who was chief of protocol at the time.

During this visit, he brought a note for the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, from the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen.

He was believed to have advised Chief Matanzima to break diplomatic ties with South Africa and was quoted as saying he fully supported the move.

His firm in London released details of the break in an embargoed statement to the BBC to coincide with Chief Matanzima's announcement.

Mr Berkeley subsequently denied he had dangled the prospect of international recognition before Chief Matanzima as a reward for cutting ties with South Africa.

In May last year he claimed South Africa had tricked Transkei into a meeting with Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

While working for Transkei, he said it would be helpful if the country got to know its black neighbours really well. He felt Transkei might find considerable solidarity with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Another of his ideas for Transkei was for Western countries to club together to build a huge harbour on the Wild Coast rather than use South African ports for Indian Ocean defence.

It was Mr Berkeley who, in August last year, arranged for the Transkei Development Corporation's employment of Mr James Skinner, also a British subject.

In October last year, he said Transkei was the only former homeland which had a right to call itself a nation. The others were simply "Bantustans".

There was confusion last year when Mr Digby Koyana, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced Mr Berkeley never had been appointed political adviser to the Transkeian Government.

Two days later, Mr Koyana was removed from the Foreign Affairs Department and given the portfolios of Justice and Prisons. — DDR-SAPA

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CAPE TIMES 17/2/79

Ex-Tory MP tells of Transkei ordeal

UMTATA. — A British national and former Conservative MP, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, who is an accredited Transkei representative abroad, was ditched yesterday five miles inside the South African border, after being forcibly removed from an Umtata Hotel, beaten up on the outskirts of the town, and dumped bleeding into the boot of a car.

Speaking from a wheelchair at the Komga Hospital yesterday, Mr Berkeley said : "The Transkei security police bloody nearly murdered me".

Mr Berkeley said he was beaten up by six men, who assaulted him with whips, and belts studded with metal. One man, who had a gun, said: "We are going to kill you later".

Mr Berkeley then said he was then locked in the boot, where he lay in a pool of blood. He recalls the car stopping once, and a voice saying "police".

Later he was ordered out of the boot. A man pointed a revolver at him and said: "I am going to shoot you now".

Mr Berkeley said that he was by that time sure that he was to be killed. He had become calm, and said: "I'm not frightened of being killed — but you are doing a very wicked thing — I want you to kneel down and let me pray for you".

"I said may God take mercy on you, and I blessed each one of them three times."

He said the men had knelt before him when he blessed them. The ceremony seemed to unsettle them so much they then left him alone.

He was discovered about 1 pm walking along the national road by two men travelling towards Butterworth.

Mr Berkeley said that he had first been approached on Thursday evening, about 9.30 pm. One of the men produced a warrant for his arrest, which, he said, had had been signed by the assistant commissioner for police. The men had manhandled him from the hotel.

Transkei's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Police, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday that the first he had heard of the incident was yesterday morning.

Chief George said: "Those policemen, if found, will be seriously treated. If a person is non grata we deport him, we don't beat him up."

Mr. Berkeley said last night that he had received a message of sympathy from the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Mr Berkeley was appointed to his post with the Transkeian Government in April last year on a three-year contract.

● The Cape Times political staff report that although the South African Government has not yet decided what to do about Mr Berkeley it seems likely that he will be allowed to stay in here until he has recovered sufficiently from his injuries to be able to travel back to Britain.

Kaiser's White envoy beaten up, thrown out

17/2/79 (103)

T'kei police tried to kill me

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — Former British MP, Humphrey Berkeley, who became a roving ambassador for Transkei, was ditched yesterday 10km inside the South African border, after being forcibly removed from an Umtata hotel, beaten up on the outskirts of the town, and dumped bleeding into the boot of a car.

Speaking from a wheelchair at Komga hospital last night, Mr. Berkeley said: "The Transkei security police bloody nearly murdered me."

Mr. Berkeley said he was beaten up by six men, who assaulted him with whips and metal-studded belts. One man, who had a gun, said: "We are going to kill you later."

Mr. Berkeley said he was then locked in the boot, where he lay in a pool of blood. He recalls the car stopping once, and a voice saying: "Police."

Prayers

Later the car stopped and he was ordered out of the boot. A man pointed a revolver at him and said: "I'm going to shoot you now."

By that time he was sure he was to be killed. "I had said my prayers in the boot."

He had become calm, and said: "I'm not frightened of being killed, but you are doing a very wicked thing. I want you to kneel down and let me pray for you.

"I said: 'May God take mercy on you,' and I blessed each one of them three times."

He was found about 1 p.m. walking along the national road at the top of the Kei cuttings by two men travelling towards Butterworth. One of the men, who declined to indentify himself, said Mr. Berkeley was covered in blood, and had no idea where he was. They took him to the nearest police station.

From there Mr. Berkeley, who is a prohibited immigrant in Transkei, was taken to the Transkei Police Headquarters in Umtata, where he was detained for questioning.

He was released after he produced a warrant for his arrest, which, he said, had been signed by the Assistant Commissioner of Police. The men had demanded he accompany them, and manhandled him from the hotel.

Two witnesses said they recognised some of the men who took Mr. Berkeley away as security policemen.

Mr. Berkeley, who objected strongly to being

The men had knelt before him when he blessed them, and the ceremony had seemed to unsettle them so much they then left him alone.

When they got back into their car he thought they were going to run over him, but they drove away.

hospital. Mr. Berkeley said the South African Police had been helpful and co-operative. "They were absolute gentlemen."

Mr. Berkeley said he had first been approached by men on Thursday evening about 9.30 p.m. They

into a car. He was driven away in the company of three guards.

Mystery

Transkei's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Police, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday the first he had heard of the incident was yesterday morning. He summoned the Commissioner for Police, Brigadier E. Cwele, and the chief of the security police, Colonel M. Ngceba, to his office, but both reported they knew nothing of the incident.

Chief Matanzima said "The whole thing is mysterious. The Prime Minister was expecting to have a meeting with Mr. Berkeley this morning.

"I am still going to put it to the Commissioner of Police whether he signed the warrant.

"Those policemen, if found, will be seriously treated: If a person is persona non grata in our country, we deport him, we don't beat him up."

Mr. Berkeley said last night he had received a message of sympathy from the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who had indicated the incident was to be investigated.

Mr. Berkeley, whose passport and other personnel effects were stolen, has been issued with temporary travel documents by the British Consulate-General in Cape Town. Mr. Berkeley said he would be travelling back to England as soon as he had recuperated.

Mr. Berkeley, a former Tory MP, and at present a member of the Labour Party there, was appointed to his post with the Transkei Government last April on a three-year contract.

Mr. Berkeley recom-

some time ago and this means he is not permitted to enter the country without a visa.

Technically this means he is illegally in South Africa at present.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Alwyn Schlebusch, said last night he had heard nothing about the incident.

Insisting

Speaking from the transit lounge at Jan Smuts airport in Johannesburg last night, Mr. Skinner said South African Security police were insisting that he fill in forms detailing his recent and intended movements.

He said they were pressurising him to return straight to England, although he wanted to go to Swaziland.

Mr. Skinner, who had spent the night at the airport with his wife, sounded subdued, and was concerned for Mr. Berkeley.

He claimed his briefcase had been tampered with before he had left Umtata.

It could not be ascertained last night whether the Skinners had been able to reach Swaziland.

(103)

'KEI POLICE PLANNED TO DUMP MY BODY'

Weekend Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Transkeian adviser and diplomat and a former British MP, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, is convinced Transkeian Security Police intended killing him and dumping his body in South Africa so that South African Security Police would be blamed.

Mr Berkeley, Transkei's representative in the United Kingdom since last year, is in the tiny Komga Hospital 70 km north-east of here today recovering from his ordeal.

This included being whipped and battered by six men whom he is convinced were Transkei Security Police.

A two-hour journey in the trunk of a car followed and then the final moment of truth when three men dumped him on a lonely section of road on the South African side and pulled a gun out to shoot him.

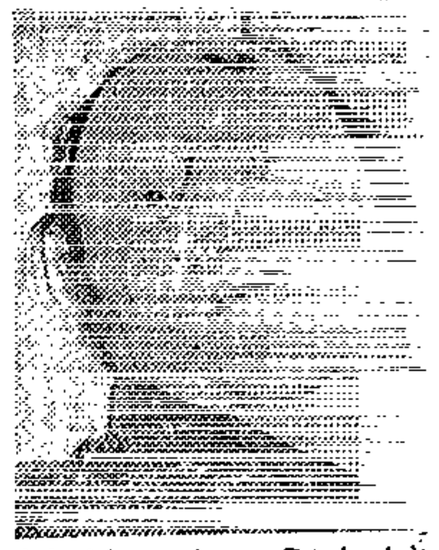
'I told them I was not afraid of being killed but that to shoot an innocent man was wrong and wicked and said: "I want you to let me pray for you,"' Mr Berkeley said.

'They were the ones who now looked scared. They got back into the car and said I could walk to East London.'

Two South Africans in a car, who worked in Butterworth, stopped and took Mr Berkeley to the Komga police station.

Mr Berkeley, who is still widely believed to have been behind Transkei's break with South Africa and is an active foe of apartheid, is full of praise for the behaviour of South African Security Police who questioned him.

Mr Berkeley quashed overseas and local speculation that South African Security Police engineered his mysterious disappearance from the Umtata Holiday Inn.



Mr Humphrey Berkeley in hospital.

Postan, M.M. (1967) An Economic History of Western Europe, 1945-1964

Stolper et al (1967)

Wallich, H.C. (1955) Mainsprings of the German Revival

Shonfield, A. (1965)

Brady, R.A. (1937)

Cipolla, C.M. (ed)

Dillard, D. (1967)

questions in the House

SA 'no longer training Transkei Defence Force'

Political Staff

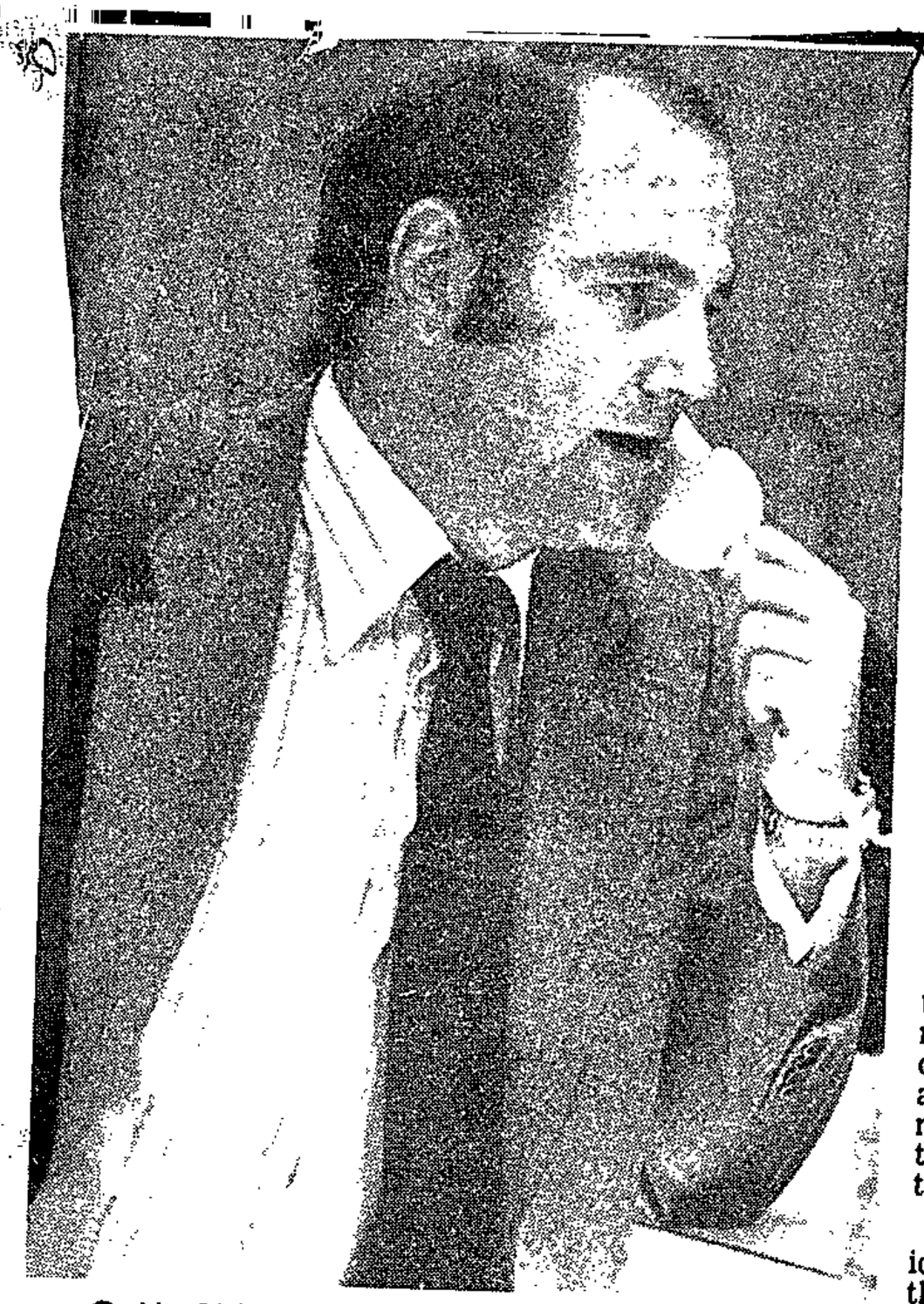
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The South African Defence Force stopped training the Transkeian Defenc* Force two days after Transkei renounced the non-agression pact with the Reublic, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Cobie Coetsee, revealed yesterday.

Answering a question which had been tabled by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point), Mr Coetsee said the South African Defence Force was not in any way involved in the Transkeian Defence Force.

The South African involvement was terminated on May 12 1978.

This had occurred "as a result of the unilateral severance of diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa on April 10 1978 and the unilateral suspension of the non-agression pact on May 10 1978 by the Transkeian Government".

Asked whether it was envisaged that the SADF would again become involved in the training of the Transkei Defence Force, Mr Coetsee replied: "No."



● Mr Skinner . . . "perceptible change".

'Express helped'

By JEAN LE MAY

MR JAMES Skinner is of the opinion that the Sunday Express could have been responsible for the fact that he was "peacefully deportation" from Transkei instead of having more forcible action taken against him by Transkei security police.

As soon as the Sunday Express learnt of Mr Skinner's arrest by security police in Umtata, the British consulates in Pretoria and Cape Town were phoned.

During the next hour and a half, while Mr Skinner was being questioned by security police in Umtata, he says he noticed a perceptible change in their attitude.

"From a threatening attitude they suddenly became very anxious that both my wife and I should leave the country as 'humanely' as possible and we were put on an aircraft to Johannesburg," he said.

Ex-MP identifies four alleged police assailants

Sun. Exp. 18/2/79

(103)

By DEREK TAYLOR

A BEDSIDE conference between the Transkei Government's foreign affairs adviser, former Tory MP Mr Humphry Berkeley, and an official emissary of Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has identified four of the six Transkei security police who are alleged to have kidnapped, beaten and attempted to murder Mr Berkeley on Friday.

Yesterday Mr Berkeley told the Sunday Express:

"Chief Kaiser sent a mutual friend to see me this morning, Mr Liston Mothongwana, a senior foreign affairs official who witnessed my kidnapping by the security police in Umtata's Holiday Inn.

"Between us, we have identified as members of the police security branch four of the six who took me across the border into South Africa.

"I have no doubt that the other two can be found and the six charged with assault and attempted murder."

Mr Berkeley said he had no intention of resigning his post with the Transkei Government.

Despite the fact that he was a prohibited immigrant to South Africa, he said he was treated with the utmost kindness by the South African police and the staff of the Komga Hospital, where he has been treated for a suspected skull fracture.

He said that after being abducted from Umtata, he was severely beaten with a chain, belts and whips, and told he was going to be killed before being locked in a car boot and driven over the border.

"I am fortunate in being a practising Catholic," said Mr Berkeley, "and so I had a chance to say my prayers and make my peace with God while locked in the boot.

"After that, of course, one is quite calm and so I was unafraid when they pulled me out on the roadside and prepared to shoot me.

"It was obviously their intention to murder me and blame my death on South Africa.

"I told them they were about to do a wicked thing by murdering an innocent man.

"I asked them to kneel while I prayed to God for their forgiveness and then blessed each of them with the sign of the cross.

"They became afraid and, telling me I could walk to East London, got back into their car and made off back to the Transkei."

He added that it was regrettable there were corrupt elements in the Transkei police, but that was a problem that existed in many countries throughout the world.

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Transkei millions

From Page 1

ures to those reflected in the official accounts.

"I asked this person whether he had been instructed to keep these secret and he said he would rather not say anything."

Mr Howard also said a meeting with Prime Minister Matanzima and the Minister of Commerce soon after he arrived had been cancelled "on the grounds that I was a Communist".

His report, he said, had been highly critical of senior management: "That is why I insisted senior management accepted the accuracy of the report before I took it to the TDC board.

"The acting managing director, Roy Gammie, was too busy to attend the senior management meeting, and the personnel director had to go to East London.

"The report was accepted — and the board accepted it, too, totally, after scrutinising it section by section.

"I was worried by the whole situation and I thought it might repercuss on the South African government.

"I telephoned Dr Adendorff, head of the CED, and told about my fears.

"I told him three staff members should be suspended immediately — they were so incompetent, apart from my suspicions of corruption.

"Dr Adendorff said he would take note of what I had told him."

In the Swaziland hotel where Mr Skinner and his wife Joy have been staying since his dramatic deportation from Transkei on Thursday, he told me that apart from Mr Howard's revelations about Thembalethu there was evidence of major irregularities in other sections of the TDC.

Particular projects which he cited were:

- The bottle store and hotel division, about which there was a public furore some years ago.
- The garage division, including alleged irregularities by TDC officials.
- Kenmare Dairies, which budgeted for profits last year of R26 000 but made a loss of nearly R200 000.
- An enormous cattle project on farms acquired or to be acquired from the Bantu Trust. It is alleged that Chief Kaiser Matanzima, possibly in partnership with a senior TDC official, is planning to operate this project on 50 000 ha of land.

Mr Skinner said: "It was clear while Mr Howard was making his investigation that there was great resistance at high level to any close scrutiny of TDC accounts."

He said Prime Minister Mantanzima told him that he totally disagreed with many of Mr Howard's conclusions and accused him, Mr Skinner, of introducing "communism".

Mr Skinner claims to have further information indicating high-level involvement in the cover-up of TDC accounts, but declined to disclose further details in view of legal action he is taking against the Transkei Government and Mr Franco Maritz, TDC chairman.

Gekondisioneerde tweeklanke

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Corruption rife, says man kicked out of the country

TRANSKEI

Sun. Exp.
18/2/79
(103)

'MILKED OF MILLIONS'

THE Sunday Express was this weekend shown two devastating secret reports that triggered an explosive row over the Transkei Development Corporation and are claimed to have been the direct cause of Mr James Skinner being thrown out of the country.

In an interview in Swaziland, Mr Skinner told me:

● Millions of rands have been siphoned from the Transkei Development Corporation into the pockets of Transkei politicians and TDC officials.

● This was achieved through a secret system of keeping two separate accounts for most TDC operations.

● There is a definite cover-up at ministerial level.

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

By JEAN LE MAY

One report was prepared by Mr Skinner and presented to Chief Kaizer Matanzima, Transkei Prime Minister, last month and the other by Mr Phil Howard, an expert on African economies, which was discussed by the TDC board last week.

Both reports spoke of incompetence, inefficiency and mismanagement.

In his report on Thembalethu, TDC's wholesale trading section, Mr Howard wrote:

"There is evidence to cast doubt on the figures produced . . . losses shown up have not always been reflected in the figures presented to TDC . . . I have been unable to obtain satisfactory explanations for these major and serious omissions. . ."

In addition to stressing "significant and unrecorded losses" he referred to "nepotism and other forms of favouritism that have clouded the clear judgment that must prevail if a business is to succeed".

Mr Howard yesterday confirmed to the Sunday Express from Britain that he had uncovered the existence of a secret set of handwritten figures which provided him with details of corruption in Thembalethu.

Mr Howard said he had experienced great difficulty in getting information from senior officials after the TDC had asked him to do his survey.

"When I first asked for information, it was refused.

"I then went lower down in the organisation and it was there that someone actually showed me a different set of handwritten fig-

To Page 3

P.T.O for continuation

RAND DAILY MAIL, Mc

Berkeley witness wants protection

(703)
Rdm
19/2/79

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

UMTATA. — Transkei Foreign Affairs official Liston Ntshongwana yesterday asked for protection after disclosing that he could identify four Transkei security police as the men who abducted former British MP Humphry Berkeley.

Mr Ntshongwana directed his request for protection to the Transkei CID chief Colonel D Nkalitshana and not to the security police chief Col Martin Ncegba.

As Transkei Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ntshongwana worked closely with Mr Berkeley, appointed a roving ambassador for Transkei by the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Mr Berkeley, in hospital in Komga on the South African side of the border after being kidnapped, beaten up and driven across the Kei River bridge, leaves for London tomorrow.

Asked yesterday whether he would return to Transkei after his visit to Britain, Mr Berkeley said: "Certainly. The (Transkei) Prime Minister is absolutely furious about what happened."

Mr Berkeley said of the kidnapping and assault: "I am satisfied the decision was not taken at ministerial level. Somebody misbehaved very badly in the security police."

He believed the intention had been to make it look as if he had been assaulted by the South African security police.

Mr Ntshongwana, who travelled with Mr Berkeley in Africa and Europe while they were trying to gain recognition for Transkei, said yesterday: "I can identify four of the six men as Transkei security police. That is why I got in touch with Col Nkalitshana, who has promised to look after me."

Mr Ntshongwana travelled to Komga at the weekend to talk to Mr Berkeley, then reported to Chief Matanzima. He said: "I will make a full statement to the investigating team headed by the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele."

Describing Chief Matanzima as "shocked", Mr Ntshongwana said: "He assured me that there would be a full investigation, that every wheel of justice would turn."

Mr Berkeley was kidnapped on the same day as another Briton, Mr J S Skinner, was deported. Mr Skinner was appointed managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation last August on Mr Berkeley's recommendation.

The kidnapping and deportation coincided with a fierce attack on the same day on "British jackals" by Chief Matanzima at the annual congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence party.

Observers in Umtata feel the speech might have inspired some security police to act unofficially against Mr Berkeley in the belief that it would please Chief Matanzima.

The other three base-minerals (all larger employ
chrome and manganese but smaller than coal) viz.
and 'others' (i.e. quarries and salt) are all ve
projected rates of growth of employment; and in
employing respectively 13 200 - 13 600, 8 500 - 900
less workers than had been projected by Plewman
figures). As we have seen in earlier discussio
copper and asbestos has grown less fast than pr
so in the case of copper), and in addition they
perienced some unprojected increase in labour p
reinforced the tendency for their labour complements to lag behind
projections. Information about 'quarries and salt' output and
productivity is not readily available.

For the rest, all the precious metals performed disappointingly as employers in the period under review and they dominate the over-projections. The labour force in gold-mining declined an average of about 1 per cent per annum instead of remaining constant (though the problem of supply constraints needs to be sorted out here). Because of the relative size of gold-mining as an employer this small divergence between actual and projected paths creates an overprojection of about

Berkeley leaves for London but will return in March

EAST LONDON — Transkei's diplomatic representative abroad Mr Humphry Berkeley, who was beaten up by members of the Transkei Security Police on Thursday and who leaves South Africa for London today, will be back in Transkei in March.

This was disclosed by Mr Berkeley in an exclusive statement to the Daily Dispatch yesterday in which he revealed that a full inquiry is to be launched into the incident in which he was beaten up near Umtata, transported to South Africa in the boot of a motorcar and dumped at the roadside near the Kei Bridge border post.

"Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, President Elect of Transkei, has assured me that he and Chief George Matanzima, the Prime Minister Elect, have proposed a full inquiry into the recent incident involving me with a view to bringing the culprits to book," Mr Berkeley said.

"Both have sent me messages of sympathy and have stated that I enjoy their full confidence in the occupancy of my post.

"I have thanked them for these assurances and have said I shall be very happy to continue to represent the Government of Transkei for as long as my services are required.

Mr Berkeley leaves South Africa for London today via the 1 pm flight from East London to Johannesburg. On his arrival he will take up his post in overall control of the Transkei office there.

"It had been my intention to return to London on the evening of Friday February 16. Now I shall arrive on February 21, which, by happy coincidence, is my 53rd birthday," Mr Berkeley said.

"I would like to express my thanks to the South African Police, the South African Security Police, the South African authorities and above all to Dr Mostert, the doctor and staff of the Komga Hospital, whose sole concern has been to see me swiftly restored to health.

"I have been a prohibited person in the Republic of South Africa since 1967, but in view of my very weak physical condition when I was discovered in South Africa on February 16 I have been permitted to remain until well enough to be moved and return to London.

"No restrictions whatsoever have been placed on any communications which I may make to the press in South Africa or overseas, nor have any restrictions been placed on my contacting any individuals in Transkei, South Africa or overseas.

"It is well-known that I am a firm opponent of apartheid but I do not propose to abuse the hospitality of my involuntary but kindly hosts by commenting on this subject while I am in this country.

"I will return to Transkei towards the end of March for consultation with the new Prime Minister and his colleagues, and, as always, I will travel to Umtata unarmed. I have asked the Transkei Government to afford me no physical protection as I am fully confident that such an event will never recur.

"It remains for me to send my best wishes to Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima as he assumes the position of President of the Republic of Transkei. He has asked Mr Liston Ntshongwana, the assistant secretary in the Department of Foreign Affairs of Transkei, to visit me tomorrow to say farewell on his behalf," Mr Berkeley said in the statement.

He added that four of the six men involved in his abduction and beating had been identified. He was confident the remaining two would soon also be identified and all of them brought to trial before long. — DDR.

BLACK OCTOBER '' CAPE TOWN AND THE SPANISH

Skinner wanted chaos — Minister

20/2/79 103 DD

UMTATA — The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr R. Madikizela, has accused the deported managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr J. Skinner, of having tried to cause revolution and chaos.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Madikizela said Mr Skinner's intention had been revealed by insults to him (Mr Madikizela) and Transkei's former Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, expressed by Mr Skinner in telephone calls to friends.

Mr Skinner chose to live at Viedgesville "where he could be accessible for night secret meetings, and indeed is reported to have held big meetings which drew crowds from all over Transkei."

Explaining the circumstances under which "the intended services of Mr James Skinner, a British subject, were abruptly terminated by the cabinet," Mr Madikizela said that "as soon as Mr Skinner sat next to his desk he repudiated working with any South African subjects employed by TDC, particularly Afrikaners."

"He revealed his true colours as a hardened racialist who hated white South Africans and started a systematic witch-hunt dismissing all top officials of TDC in managerial posts without taking the trouble of studying the establishment.

"He called upon the chairman of TDC, an appointee of the government, to resign, emphasising his hatred for the Afrikaners.

"He started inciting the lower ranks in the staff of TDC against the top officials and worked his way to causing an uprising of these employees with the object or bringing about strikes such as are taking place in Britain."

Once he had dismissed top officials, the TDC stopped functioning "and there was complete stagnation."

"Industrialists withdrew their applications and for six months no industrialists came forward to invest in our country as a result of uncertainty and instability engineered by Skinner," Mr Madikizela said.

"His report, in which he does not mention the so-called channelling of TDC funds to top political figures, does not mention any alleged corruption but is intended to cover up.

"Skinner's move was to introduce socialism into Transkei, as his report depicts.

"Fortunately, the Cabinet had not officially employed Skinner and therefore decided to withdraw its intention to employ him." — DDR.

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Table 14 contains the results. The figures caution is needed.
for land sizes are not accurate because they were rough estimates made by those interviewed.

TABLE 14 Distribution of Land for Cultivation	
Size of Land Holding (morgens)	Percentage of workers with homeland tie holding land up to and including this size (1)
0	39
1	46
2	63
3	79
4	95
5	99

(1) Cumulative percentages N=145

It is clear that land available for cultivation was very limited: 39% had no land for cultivation while 79% had 3 morgens or less. On the other hand only one worker's family had more than 5 morgens available for cultivation.

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21. The Chi square statistic is significant at the 0,00 confidence level. By tie with a rural area we mean that a worker or his family either has land available for cultivating or they own livestock, or the worker has dependants in the rural area to whom he sends home remittances.

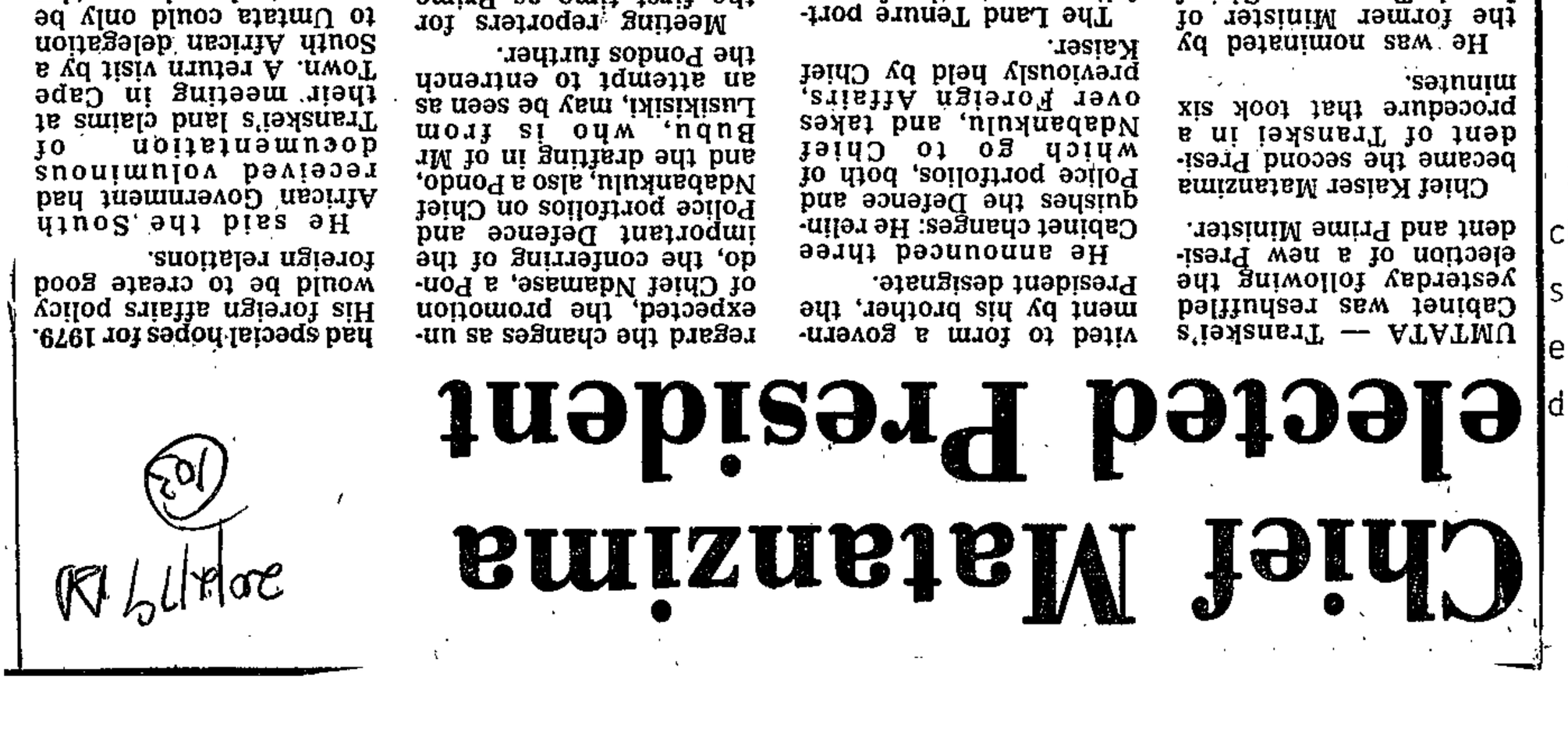
The answers to Question 4 (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians ...) are tabulated below. Ten of the 14 firms interviewed said that they felt that nothing hindered them from employing more African technicians than they had indicated in Question 3, therefore the table summarises the attitudes of only four times.

Table 33. Frequency with which firms in construction sample indicated that a factor was one of the three most important which prevented them from employing more Africans as technicians than they had indicated in Question 3.

Frequency with which factor was indicated	F A C T O R
2	Trade Union/Industrial Council restrictions.
2	Reactions of customers or public.
1	Job reservation.

Answers to Question 5 (urgency for a language and communications course ...) are summarised in the following table.

Table 34. Number of firms in construction sample indicating their position on a scale ranging from 1 being 'Urgent' to 5



Chief Matanzima elected President

UMTATA — Transkei's Cabinet was reshuffled yesterday following the election of a new President and Prime Minister.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima became the second President of Transkei in a procedure that took six minutes.

He was nominated by the former Minister of Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu, and was return unopposed after the National Assembly was declared an electoral college by Chief Justice Munnik.

Before the electoral college met, the Transkei National Independence Party caucus elected Chief George Matanzima as the new Prime Minister. He was unopposed.

Later Chief George announced he had been in-

The Land Tenure portfolio goes to the former Deputy Minister of Health, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase.

There will be no Deputy Prime Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Education, Mr S. Kakudi, becomes Deputy Minister of Education while a former member of the opposition Democratic Party, Mr H. Bubu, takes over his portfolio.

Although political observers here do not regard the changes as unexpected, the promotion of Chief Ndamase, a Pondo, the conferring of the important Defence and Police portfolios on Chief Ndabankulu, also a Pondo, and the drafting in of Mr Bubu, who is from Lusikisiki, may be seen as an attempt to entrench the Pondos further.

Meeting reporters for the first time as Prime Minister, Chief George said: "I feel pleased to realise that my people have confidence in me."

He said there would be no changes in government policy.

Asked about the possible resumption of diplomatic relations with South Africa, Chief George said it was "premature".

On international recognition, he said he

vited to form a government by his brother, the President designate.

He announced three Cabinet changes: He relinquishes the Defence and Police portfolios, both of which go to Chief Ndabankulu, and takes over Foreign Affairs, previously held by Chief Kaiser.

Later Chief George announced he had been in-

had special hopes for 1979. His foreign affairs policy would be to create good foreign relations.

He said the South African Government had received voluminous documentation of Transkei's land claims at their meeting in Cape Town. A return visit by a South African delegation to Umtata could only be

Referring to the abduction and beating up of Mr Humphry Berkeley, Chief George said: "When a crime has been committed and reported to the police, the first thing is the investigation by police into the crime."

He declined to say who would be serving on the commission of inquiry into the incident. — DDR.

appendix B

ON FEMINISM - THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT REPLY

As a group of U,C.T. Feminists we are appalled by the naivety of the S.S.D. editors' in including the pretentious study entitled "A Critique of Bourgeois Feminism"in their latest newsletter. We would like to point out some of the combined illogicalities, misconceptions and muddled thinking that appear in their article.

The description of what a Women's Movement should be confines itself to stating the obvious; "A Women's Movement is a political movement", "It must, therefore, identify the women's position within the structures of society". To assume that factors such as the "pass-laws, the reserves, squatter-camps and the role of women in these" have not been explored, even theoretically, by the U.C.T. Women's Movement indicates that the writer of this article has no direct knowledge of discussions and projects currently in progress among Women's Movement members. A notable difference being that members of the Movement are perhaps more aware of the discrepancy between "examining the institutions that continually produce and reproduce the structural position of women in South Africa" and developing what the writer idealistically refers to as "adequate political practice"from within the context of such an undeniably bourgeois establishment as a white university. To theorize around the projected "Integrated struggle for liberation of all men and women" is mere utopianism, organisation must concern itself with specific oppression. Separatism in no way excludes the awareness of other oppressed groups.

In correlating such diverse statements as the"fundamental contradiction that exists between men and women" (which contradiction is never examined in detail) and saying that "the contradictions that exist between social classes then assumes secondary importance (if at all)" the writer fails to realise that he/she moves from stating a basic feminist tenet to attack one particular feminist stance - radical feminism (not to be confused with Marxist, Socialist, Liberal or Lesbian Feminism) which is only one of the numerous positions held by U.C.T. women within the 'umbrella' organization of the movement. This article is a misinformed attempt to stereotype the U.C.T. Women's Movement into an homogenous radical-feminist group and attack its policies accordingly.

By a process of flawed illogical reasoning several false conclusions are deduced, the most erroneous of which concerns [illegible] No feminist position in any Women[illegible] "consciousness-raising" as an involve[illegible] that, despite the tedious catalogue of [illegible]eciate the basic fact that "women's prc[illegible] not personal and private problems and t[illegible]l transition in awareness from the per[illegible] political consciousness there ca[illegible]ractical example of this is the "speaki[illegible]ps of Chinese peasant women, which p[illegible]

The cultural condition[illegible] economic basis of their oppression in[illegible] "the very real contradictions that ex[illegible]their oppression as discrimination and [illegible]ppression as essentially exploitati[illegible]'bourgeois' psycho-sexual forms of[illegible] material forms on the other substitut[illegible] for a more profound understanding[illegible]end upon and reinforce each other.

The mock-warning that [illegible]'Women's liberation is not achi[illegible]men..." shows no cognisance of the h[illegible]ution this century have women, by[illegible] achieving equality, simultaneous[illegible]

Chief Matanzima voted President

UMTATA. — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima was yesterday elected Transkei's second state president during a special session of the Transkei National Assembly.

When the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice G A Munnik, who presided over the electoral college, called for nominations, only Chief Matanzima's name was submitted.

The business of the special assembly took precisely eight minutes, including the prayers and the reading of the notices convoking the assembly and announcing the election of the president.

When Chief Matanzima announced his intention to withdraw from active politics he said he would resign as prime minister. The Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, is acting prime minister till the ordinary session, which starts tomorrow, elects a new prime minister.

As leader of the ruling Transkei National Assembly Party, Chief George Matanzima is expected to become the next prime minister. He was unanimously elected leader at the recent annual congress of the party.

The outgoing prime minister announced last week that the post of deputy prime minister would be abolished. — Sapa

Eight minutes

The nomination form was presented by the Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabakulu, and co-signed by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, the Rev G T Vika.

The business of the special assembly took precisely eight minutes, including the prayers and the reading of the notices

Cape Times 20/2/79 p03

continues/...

(d) D… heeltem… …woord i… …ter … naamwoor… …kale ges… …ing. Stat…

fit … …ve been us…

6.2.1.2. In die vorme van die p… heelwat verandering in Afrikaans … n vergelyking met die volgende …

TABLE 37: COMPARISON OF AVERAGE EMPLOYMEN… [51]

Onderwerpsvorm	Voorwerpsv.	Average employment Jan - May 1976	Aver…	Voorwerpsv.	…rcentage change in …erage employment …6/1977
ik (Jk)	mij (me)			ons	
jij (je)	jouw (je			jullie	
hij	hem ('m)	9 472		hun, ze	0,4
zij (ze)	haar, ze	8 396		"	31,1
het ('t)	het ('t)	9 314		"	3,0
		89 924			11,7
		2 270			14,8
		17 785			7,6
		17 007			5,8
		647 635			2,0

Notes:

1/ Copper appears to have been inclu… 'others' (which we have taken to b… increases in production is assi… employee/year, well above the … zijne (hevorderlijke onderlinge Afrikaans pers. meerv.) het ons hulle of …

2/ Quarries There seems very close … employee/year, … Afrikaans …

There is a good deal of interest in … current rates for open-cast op… 1) … to the 1976 … ment for … and 437 … mining … balance of technologies does … in both are assumed constant, … change will not reduce employm…

(c) In plaas van hun (of ze) as … meervoud, sê ons hulle (wat … Ndl. hunlieden is).

(d) In Afrikaans het die voorwe… persoon meervoud (ons en hu… Afrikaans verlore gegaan het … Plewman) to constitute other mine… employee/year, well above the … 6.2.1.4. Die meervoudsvorming … Afrikaans het baie verandering … van die is-meervoud in woorde … leeus, spreeus … 6.2.1.5. Die verskil tussen d… die Afrikaanse vorme … in Afrikaans aangetref word …

6.2.1.3. All increases in … assumed to be at … naamwoorde in … ons/employee/year. … 1 deur uitbreiding … l be closer … spreeuwen … remaining … to be mined by … ederlandse diminu… …ket se, vroulie met … reductivity rates … hat technical … l of output).

Skinner, 'tried to foster Transkei revolt'

(103)

As a result of his actions the TDC had stopped functioning for six months. Industrialists had withdrawn applications to invest in Transkei because of the uncertainty and instability engineered by Mr Skinner.

In "his reports Mr Skinner had failed to mention any alleged corruption nor the names of the top political figures to which Mr Skinner had taken "Fortunately the Cabinet had not yet officially employed Mr Skinner and therefore decided to withdraw its intention to do so." — Sapa.

He had worked towards and uprising and strikes such as were taking place in Britain, Mr Madikizela said.

"Mr Skinner's move was to introduce socialism into Transkei," Mr Madikizela said.

TDC funds were allegedly channelled

Giving reasons for Mr Skinner's dismissal last week, Mr Madikizela alleged that, during a telephone conversation, he had insulted the then Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who is now President.

Mr Skinner had chosen to live some distance from Umtata, at Viedgesville. He was reported to have held a meeting there which drew crowds from all over Transkei.

Apart from calling on the TDC chairman, Mr Franko Maritz, a government employee, to resign, Mr Skinner had incited lower ranking employees of the corporation against the management.

After he became manager director of the TDC he had repudiated all South African subjects employed by the corporation and started a systematic witch-hunt, dismissing top officials without studying the establishment.

In a statement issued yesterday he described Mr Skinner as a "hardened racialist" who hated South Africans, particularly Afrikaners.

Industry and Tourism Minister of Commerce, Mr Ramsay Madikizela has accused the deported former managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr James Skinner, of trying to cause revolution and chaos in the country.

UMTATA — Transkei's

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

THE UBIQUITOUS CRITIC

The Eighteenth century proclaims itself the era of universal criticism. From the irreverance in which the seventeenth century ended comes the irony which ushers in the New Age. Raillery and its symptoms; burlesque and mock heroic in favour. Tales of imaginary travels - Swift and Gulliver. Twofold character of the new satire - it rises from social discontent rather than from any pessimistic ideas about human life. It betrays an obscure belief in the possibility of progress. John Gay and "The Beggar's Opera", Pacini and "Il Mattino" and its sequel "Il Mezzogiorno". Criticism ends up with an appeal which soon becomes a demand for something of which man dreams he has been cheated and which is called Happiness.

HAPPINESS

Happiness, the universal obsession of the age. The philosophers speculate freely on the felicity of men and races. The search for happiness becomes a favourite theme of writers in verse and prose. Closing its eyes to the ills of mankind, Europe takes refuge in the doctrine of Optimism. Aspects of happiness according to the rationalists of the 18th c.- it is first and foremost an earthly happiness. Philosophy degenerates into a method for discovering the means to happiness and happiness becomes a right supplanting the idea of duty. Belief that previous ages went astray on this point. The new spirit condemns the values hitherto regarded as the guide of life. The demand for reason and enlightenment.

REASON AND KNOWLEDGE

Limits imposed by the newcomers of the Empire of Reason proclaimed powerless in the metaphysical order. Formerly regarded as an innate faculty, it was now told to limit itself to disengaging absolute ideas from sense-data and to noting the relations of ideas between themselves. Hence its methods, analysis, and its function, the establishment of general laws. Experimentation becomes its safeguard against error. The methods' infallibility undermines authority and tradition. Its universal character becomes the criterion of truth. Its beneficence, promising that happiness will come through knowledge. The New Age announced - the Age of Light, the Aufklärung, Boyle's influence still active. Christian Wolff, apostle of universal rationalism. The pre-eminence of John Locke whose "Essay concerning Human Understanding" was to remain until Kant came on the scene the breviary of philosophers and men of the world.

THE GOD OF THE CHRISTIANS REPLACED

"Enlightenment" is the attack on the Christian faith. Opening of the case against the Christian God without destruction of Church or Sect. Pietro Giannone, Jean Meslier, Johann Christian Edelmann. Attacks on revealed religion. In France, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Helvetius, Toussaint - lead attack, their comments often barbed with sensual libertinism. Germany follows a little later and betrays a twofold current, one a worldly one coming from France and England - i.e. Wieland; the other of Lutheran origin, the true Aufklärung of the Ge

Berkeley in Umtata

UMTATA — Transkei's overseas representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, who was abducted from a hotel here last week and beaten up, returned here yesterday en route to London.

He said he would be here for a few days to rest, but was not prepared to make any statement to the press.

He said he would be seeing the British Foreign Secretary, Dr Owen, on his return to Britain.

Mr Berkeley seemed relaxed and cheerful yesterday, but was not prepared to make any statement to the press.

DDR.

The making of a President

eaving the cathedral for the Independence Stadium are the President, Chief Kaiser latanzima, and his wife. Behind Chief Kaiser is the Chief of Transkei Intelli ence

Bishop Schuster and his wife emerge from the cathedral after the ceremony.

Pictures by Daily Dispatch Umtata Bureau Chief, Co[illegible]

A mounted detachment of the Transkei Defence Force escorted the Presidential car

Killing: evil spirit blamed

EAST LONDON — A man who stabbed his pregnant wife to death told the Regional Court here yesterday he had been attacked by an evil spirit.

Mr David Plika was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for culpable homicide.

Mr Plika pleaded not guilty.

He said he had fetched his wife from her mother's home near Komga and, after a quarrel, had stabbed her in the back on December 9. He could not remember very well what had happened as he had been bitten on the leg by mafufunyana, an evil spirit, which had prevented him from thinking clearly.

He had reported the incident to the police, handing over a knife which he had said belonged to his wife and which had been identified as the murder weapon.

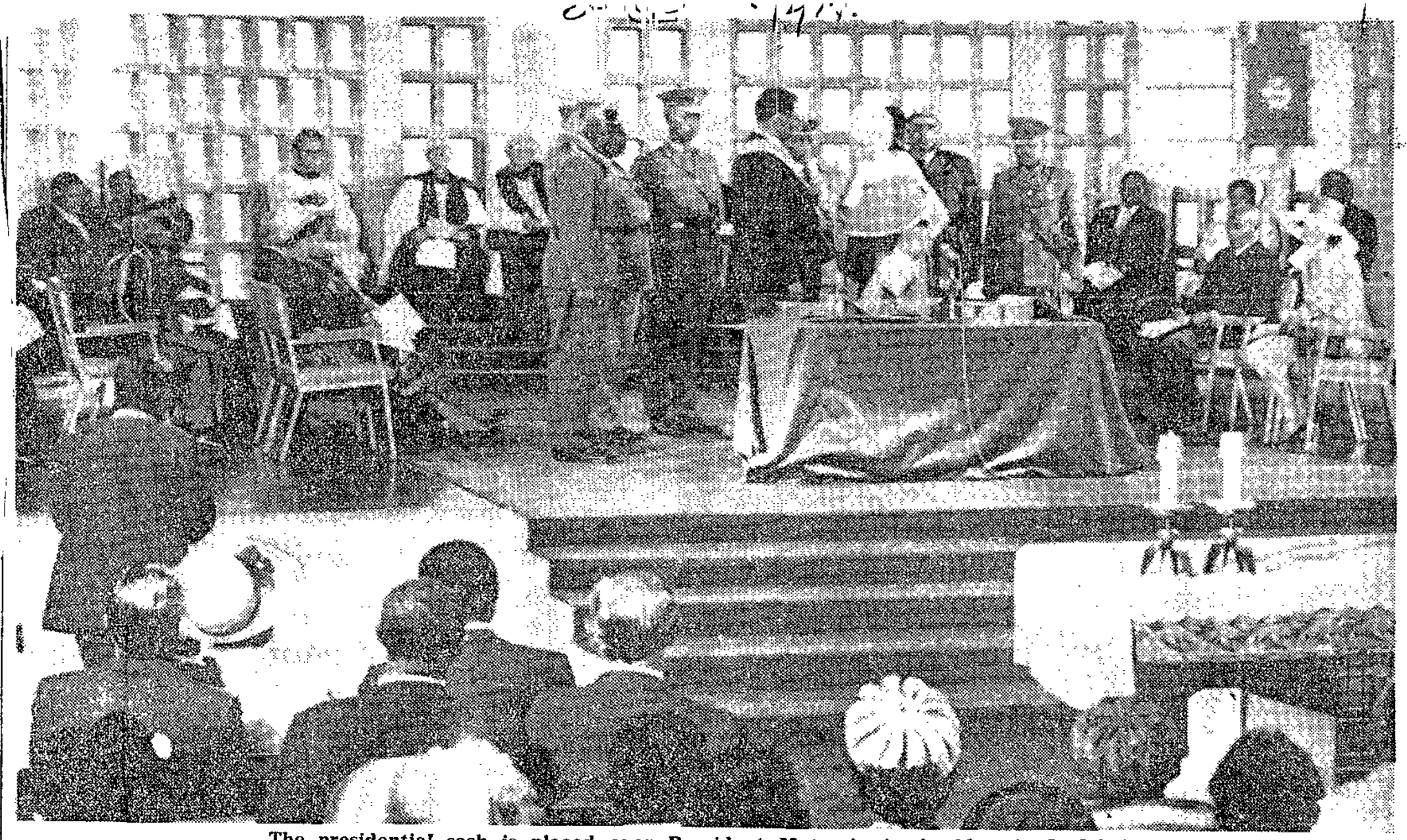
A post mortem report found his wife died after a pierced lung caused her chest to be filled with blood. She had been stabbed at least four times in the back and once on the forehead.

She was eight months pregnant at the time of her death. — DDR

Fraud: EL man

17%

THE



The presidential sash is placed over President Matanzima's shoulders in St John's Cathedral, Umtata, yesterday, by Mr Chief Justice Munnik who administered the oath of office. More pictures on page 9.

Chief Kaiser is sworn in

UMTATA — Chief Kaiser Matanzima was sworn in as Transkei's second President yesterday in a colourful ceremony.

Leading dignitaries from Transkei and outside its borders packed the St Johns Cathedral for the inauguration service which had to be relayed through loudspeakers to thousands of people who thronged the Independence Stadium near the cathedral.

Radio Transkei broadcast the service directly to listeners while a television team filmed the proceedings.

Bishop James Schuster delivered the sermon and Chief Kaiser took the oath of office before the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik.

Among the dignitaries was a representation from Turkey, Transkei's representative in Beirut, Mr El Hajj, Mr K. A. Faure, former Secretary of the Department of the Chief Minister and Finance, former deputy secretary, Mr R. P. Wronsley, and former Secretary of Interior, Mr [illegible] who were seconded by Pretoria to Transkei.

After the service dignitaries joined the masses at the Independence Stadium.

The President and his wife arrived at the stadium with the ceremonial escort, a motorcycle and mounted escorts.

The national salute was played by the Defence Force band, followed by an aircraft fly-past.

In his address to the nation, Chief Kaiser slammed the world — especially Britain — for not [illegible]

ed his people to unite and asked the Ciskei — "our blood brothers" — to have a rethink on amalgamation.

He said Transkeians were dismayed at the ingratitude of Britain in refusing to recognise Transkei.

Transkei had shown loyalty as a colony and Transkeians had fought and died in battle for Britain, without compensation ever being paid to their bereaved families.

Britain was also the country which unilaterally decided Transkei's fate until Transkeians found themselves "placed as subjects of the Republic of South Africa whose sins are now vested upon us."

"This indeed was the worst rebuff Transkei could have received from Great Britain," the President said. "Such lack of sense of shame is hard to believe.

"The world community is warned to stop listening to hungry nations which hope to get their daily bread by condemning Transkei and formulating nasty stories about it," Chief Kaiser said. — DDR

The answers to Question 4 (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians ...) are tabulated below. Ten of the 14 firms interviewed said that they felt that nothing hindered them from employing more African te[illegible] had indicated in Question 3, therefore the t[illegible] ttitudes of only four times.

Table 33. Frequency with which fi[illegible] ample indicated that a factor was one o[illegible] rtant which prevented them from employi[illegible] echnicians than they had indicated in Qu[illegible]

Frequency with which factor was indicated	
2	Trade Union/I[illegible] trictions.
2	Reactions of [illegible]
1	Job reservati[illegible]

Answers to Question 5 (urgency [illegible] mmunications course ...) are summarised in t[illegible]

Table 34. Number of firms in constru[illegible] ng their position on a scale rangin[illegible] t' to 5 being 'Not Urgent'.

SCALE	URGENT

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UMTATA — Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliott Cwele, has denied that an identification parade was held here yesterday to enable the former British MP, Mr. Humphrey Berkeley, to point out the people who assaulted him last week.

on assault

parade

Police deny

NM 22/12/79

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He said there could not have been time for an identification parade as everybody was busy at the opening of the Transkei Parliament.

However, police on Tuesday night took a statement from Mr. Berkeley, who returned to Transkei after spending several days in Komga Hospital, near East London, recovering from an alleged assault by Transkei Security Police last Thursday.

Brigadier Cwele said the CID chief, Colonel Leonard Kawe, took the statement from Mr. Berkeley and was also taking statements from all those suspected of the offence.

He said he could not comment on what the line of action would be after Colonel Kawe completed his investigations.

Meanwhile, Mr. Berkeley met the President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the new Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, at their offices yesterday.

He refused to reveal what was said at the meetings.

He said he would be leaving for London within the next day or two. — (Sapa)

Matotie meetings on Sunday

EAST LONDON — The Transkei National Assembly member for St Mark's and candidate in the Duncan Village Community Council elections, Mr J. J. Matotie, will hold two meetings at the Duncan Village Community Centre on Sunday.

The first meeting at 10 am will be a report back meeting on the events in the now defunct East London Joint Locations Advisory Board which is to be replaced by the community council.

Mr Matotie will be reporting to residents of Ward One.

He will also launch his election campaign.

In the afternoon Mr Matotie will address a meeting of Western Tembuland voters at the same venue.

He will report back on the recent Transkei National Independence Party congress at Umtata and happenings in the Transkei National Assembly. — DDR.

Transkei to drop Bantu Education

UMTATA. — The Transkei Schools' Education Examination Board is to adopt the syllabus of the Cape Education Department and phase out Bantu Education, the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

He also announced that the first phase of the University of Transkei would be completed at the end of this year and the university ready for occupation early in 1980.

Chief Matanzima was speaking at the opening of the fifth session of the Transkei National Assembly.

He said that an examination board of professors from most of the English language universities in South Africa and other educationalists had met last year to lay the foundations for the new system.

The Transkei Department of Education had already taken over coloured shools and a majority of coloured teachers had shown willingness to serve under the department.

He also announced that:

- The Transkei Government had agreed that experts from the Transkei Development Corporation and a Swiss consortium would give guidance to Transkeian farmers in maize production and cattle ranching.
- A coastal development control plan aimed at assessing the potential of the tourist industry would be completed by April this year.
- An exploration for minerals along the Drakensbergs and in the districts of Mount Fletcher, Matatiele and Engcobo had been satisfactorily completed.

— Sapa.

Chief Kaiser's freedom pledge

UMTATA — Chief Kaiser Matanzima performed his first official duty as President of Transkei yesterday when he opened the fifth session of the National Assembly.

In his speech to the House he said his country would not rest until all the blacks in South Africa had been freed from white domination.

"Transkei is not ashamed of the manner in which she acquired her freedom and no amount of prejudice will render our freedom less meritorious than freedom otherwise acquired.

"It will serve no purpose for the international world to attempt to cover its prejudice towards Transkei by imputing that our freedom was not acquired in accordance with a formula prescribed by the international world.

"We are very proud and jealous of our sovereignty which we attained without spilling a drop of blood."

Pres Matanzima referred to the campaign being waged abroad to secure international recognition. He said a Transkei support committee had been formed in Washington to influence the US Government to review its policy towards Transkei.

Transkei's representatives abroad had helped bring a steady flow of industrialists into Transkei. The Minister-at-large had made informal contacts with some Organisation of African Unity countries.

Medical recognition had been accorded, when a Transkei consultant read a paper at the Tokyo International Cardiac Congress last November, while Transkei's Defence Force was also undergoing training in several friendly countries.

This year a major reconstruction and reorganisation of the Transkei Development Corporation would be carried out to enable the corporation to play a more effective role in implementing the government's development strategy. — DDR.

23/2/79

Voetsek to discrimination in church says Rev Mahlasela

Indaba Reporter

QUEENSTOWN — South Africa had an unChristian situation where the Methodist Church was divided into four racial groups — white, Coloured, Indian and black with the last three underdogs of the white group, the President of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa (Transkei Methodist Church), the Rev F deWaal Mahlasela, said at eZibeleni.

Mr Mahlasela, accompanied by the chairman of the Western Districts and president-elect, the Rev T Z A Bam, was on a routine visit.

Mr Mahlasela said the church was completely independent in Transkei and there was no racial discrimination.

He denied the Transkei church was a breakway church.

They were still where they were. All they had done was to say voetsek to discrimination.

"We are aware of the Boksburg smokescreen," Mr Mahlasela said.

His church had gained ground throughout South Africa. There were more than 400 followers in Namaqualand only and Cape Town had 5 000, to mention but a few, he said.

Speaking about the Clarkebury Mission, near Engcobo, Mr Mahlasela said it was surprising the mission had not been named after Chief Ngubenchuka.

Chief Ngubenchuka had given the missionaries land for the mission. It would be fitting if it had been named after him as an expression of gratitude.

His white church members were happy that the church was fully integrated and were giving generously to the church.

He had been to see the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L.L. Sebe and had been warmly received.

Chief Sebe had been so pleased with the idea of the formation of a United Methodist Church that he suggested a new name; the United Christian Church where people could worship together, he said.

(50)

South African public servants seconded to Transkeian Government

25. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of the Interior and Immigration:†

(a) How many South African public servants are at present still seconded to the Transkeian Government and serving there, (b) from which sections of the South African Public Service do they come and (c) what is the total cost to the Republic.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION:

(a), (b) and (c)

Number of public servants at present still serving in Transkei	Department in the Public Service	Total annual cost to the Republic
		R
1	Labour	10 000
7	Forestry	80 000
1	Customs and Excise	10 000
2	Prisons	15 700
2	Commerce and Consumer Affairs	25 000
5	Justice	106 600
4	Agricultural Technical Services ..	50 200
4	Auditor-General ..	43 500
2	Transport	24 200
38	Health	568 400
164	Plural Relations and Development	1 500 600
230		R2 434 200

At present the undermentioned personnel are also serving in the Transkei:

Number of persons	Employer	Total annual cost to Republic
		R
63	Posts and Telecommunications	567 800
20	University of Fort Hare (University of Transkei)	163 400
36	Education and Training (teaching staff)	376 000
10	Cape Provincial Administration .	57 900
129		R1 165 100

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South African officials seconded to African states

Hansard 3 (175) 23/2/79

57. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of the Interior and Immigration:

(1) How many South African officials were seconded by the Government last year for temporary service in professional, technical and administrative capacities to African states;

(2) whether he will give (a) a list of the states concerned and (b) the size of the personnel seconded to each state.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION:

(1) and (2)(a) and (b)

African State	Number of officials seconded for service
Malawi	7
Swaziland	2
Transkei	359
Bophuthatswana	430
Total	798

Hansard 3 (167) 23/2/79.

East Griqualand

*19. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(103)

Whether the Government of Transkei has since February 1978 made further representations on the subject of East Griqualand; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the nature of (i) the representations and (ii) the reply thereto.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Yes.

(a) On 13 February 1979;

(b) (i) Transkei submitted further documentation regarding its claim.

(ii) It was intimated that the documentation would be studied without prejudice to the South African Government's position and that there would be further contact between the two Governments on this matter.

TABLE 35: ACTUAL (1970-76) AND PROJECTED (1970-80) MINING EMPLOYMENT: per annum RATES OF GROWTH (PER CENT PER ANNUM)[1]

	Plewman projections, 1970-80		Actual employment, 1970-76	
	Projection 1	Projection 2	1970-76	Max. growth rate 1970-, if not 1970-76
Copper	13,8	14,0	1,4	8,9 (1970-73)
Iron	5,7	6,4	7,2	9,1 (1970-75)
Chrome	2,4	2,7	9,9	
Manganese	1,4	1,5	1,8	3,7 (1970-75)
Coal	1,5	2,8	1,7	
Asbestos	7,1			
SUB TOTAL	4,5			
Others	1,6			
Gold	0			0,4 (1970-73)
Diamonds	3,8			-0,7 (1970-74)
Platinum	5,0			8,6 (1970-74)
TOTAL	1,7			0,8 (1970-73)

Notes to table:

1) This table is based on the previ… notes to that table carry over mutatis mutandis.

2) In footnote 51 growth rates of e… ated for the period 1970-77.

— DDR

Mzamba is about a two-hour drive from Durban.

The casino will be about 200 m from the sea, and about the same distance from the Umtamvuna River, the border between Natal and Transkei.

A director in charge of development with Holiday Inns, Mr Roger Curry, said the first phase would cost about R1 million.

He said that a company, Mzamba Development (Pty) Ltd, consisting of Holiday Inns and the Transkei Development Corporation, had been formed for the purposes of the project.

Their present aim was to raise finance for the scheme.

The building, which is two-storeyed, will feature a casino, a theatre, conventions facilities, three restaurants and a bar.

A separate 150-180 roomed hotel is planned for the first phase of the scheme.

A director in charge of development with Holiday Inns, Mr Roger Curry, said the first phase would cost about R1 million.

He said that a company, Mzamba Development (Pty) Ltd, consisting of Holiday Inns and the Transkei Development Corporation, had been formed for the purposes of the project.

Their present aim was to raise finance for the scheme.

The casino will be about 200 m from the sea, and about the same distance from the Umtamvuna River, the border between Natal and Transkei.

Mzamba is about a two-hour drive from Durban.

— DDR

Casino model on show

UMTATA — A model of the casino planned for Mzamba on the Transkei coast was displayed yesterday, when senior members of the groups responsible for the casino project met here after viewing the proposed site.

The casino is to be C-shaped, and the design appears to be derived from traditional Xhosa structural patterns.

44.) OT, S. P. K. Nyasulu, Mwenilondo village, Karonga district, 12 Aug. 1971; Malawi Society Library, Rangeley Papers, File 1/2/1, T. C. Young to Rangeley, 30 Aug. 1951.

45.) Saulos Nyirenda, 'History of the Tumbuka-Henga People', trans. and ed. by T. Cullen Young, SOAS Tumbuka Studies, HISTORY (1930), PAPER I

	25	25	25	75	25	%	20	20	20	60
Adhikari, M.	18	23	22	63	14	77	9	10	5	24
Ash, Miss C.	-	-	-	-	4	4	0	1	1	2
Bridges, R.C.	14	17	3	34	13	47	15	16	14	45
Barrows, C.C.	14	18	20	52	12	64	11	10	10	31
Blomson, D.M.	16	18	19	53	12	65	10	11	14	35
Brown, G.C.	18	13	18	41	13	54	10	10	5	25
Bruinders, [illegible]	7	7	16	30	10	40	1	6	6	13
Chait, Miss G.E.	20	16	19	50	19	69	13	11	13	37
Chance, R.G.F.	14	16	20	50	14	64	14	7	12	33
Charnock, G.	23	22	24	70	16	86	18	18	18	54
Chiat, A.R.	10	9	12	31	7	38	6	9	3	18
Chicken, Miss D-M.	14	17	19	50	7	57	12	14	13	39
Cohen, M.L.	1	1	4	6	5	11	9	1	-	10
Constantine, Miss D.L.	20	21	21	62	16	78	18	18	17	53
Darge, Miss E.M.	16	13	15	44	12	56	12	8	13	33
Dark, Miss J.E.	11	17	15	43	18	61	10	7	14	31
Dudlyke-Thomas, I.	13	9	12	34	12	46	6	3	14	23
Emmett, E.	13	16	16	45	13	58	15	15	13	43
Enraght-Moony, Miss P.A.	2	14	15	31	8	39	14	11	12	37
Erasmus, D.G.	-	-	5	5	4	9	Did not write			

46.) OT, Chitamo Gondwe, Mwenilondo village, Karonga district, 13 Aug. 1971.

47.) North Nyasa District Notebook, I, 4. For Nkhonjera's account, see

48.) On this point, see Martin Chanock, 'Ambiguities in the Malawian Political Tradition', 13 African Affairs, LXXIX, No. 296 (1975), 57-80, where he discusses the politics of hierarchy in connection with the northern elite.

49.) NNK 2/4/1, Monthly report for North Nyasa District, Sept. 1910.

50.) NNK 2/4/2, Monthly report for North Nyasa District, Aug. 1916.

51.)

52.) Young, History of the Tumbuka-Kamanga, 62-80, 'The Nkondo Point of View'; 90-91, 'A Tonga-Chewa Memorandum'; also NN 1/20/7, 'A History of the WaFulilwa'.

53.) Young, History of the Tumbuka-Kamanga, passim, but especially 54-5; 84-6.

54.) Vail, 'Reinterpreted Tumbuka history', 155-60.

55.) It is also worth noting that at the very time that Young was preparing his book, he was also teaching John Gondwe, the son of Chief

Chikulamayembe, and hence in direct touch with the core of 'official histo[illegible]

56.) For t[illegible] to Mr.

PROSE	PAPER 1
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57.) For a 'Some [illegible] War "N[illegible] Congres[illegible]

58.) NN 1/21/[illegible] Commiss[illegible]

59.) N[illegible] a[illegible] all the [illegible] NN 1/7/[illegible] Provinc[illegible]

60.) NN 2/1/[illegible]

61.) NNK 2/1/[illegible] Commissi[illegible]

62.) NN 1/21/[illegible] Commissi[illegible]

63.) NNM 1/15/[illegible] Commissi[illegible] OT, S. P[illegible]

64.) NN 1/7/4[illegible] [illegible] Commissioner, 28 Aug. 1931; OT, S. P. T. Nyasulu, Mwenilondo village, Karonga district, 12 Aug. 1971.

65.) NN 1/7/4, Encl C in Burden to Provincial Commissioner, 28 Aug. 1931.

66.) NN 1/7/4, Encl. A in Burden to Provincial Commissioner, 28 Aug. 1931.

67.) Ibid., reporting remarks of Councillor Juanini.

Berkeley tells of talks with Matanzimas

(103) 23/2/79

UMTATA — Transkei's diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, said yesterday he had seen both the President and Prime Minister of Transkei since his return from South Africa on Tuesday.

He had seen them at their request before the opening of the current parliamentary session early on Wednesday morning.

He had been assured the fullest inquiry into his abduction and beating would take place.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, had expressed his deepest regret at the occurrence.

Mr Berkeley had told he should continue in his role as Transkei's diplomatic representative abroad. He was to answer solely to the Prime Minister.

"It was exceptionally kind of the President and the Prime Minister to see me in their homes just before the opening of the parliamentary session when they must have been very busy.

"I have also seen six members of the Cabinet, all of whom have expressed their greatest regret at what happened and they were delighted that I had come back to Transkei before returning to England," Mr Berkeley said.

Asked whether he would continue to represent Transkei abroad after the events of the last two weeks, he said: "If the investigation into this matter is really thorough, Transkei's position in the eyes of the world could be enhanced.

"In London, I will make it quite clear that the President and the Prime Minister of Transkei will bring those responsible for the violence to book."

Mr Berkeley leaves Umtata for England via Johannesburg tomorrow.

(103) 23/2/79 DD

We'll sack them — Kaiser

UMTATA — Transkei is determined to clean up the big matric exam scandal.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima has given notice of his government's intention to expunge all guilty parties.

He warned at the congress of the Transkei National Independence Party that all teachers involved in the scandal would be sacked.

And Chief Kaiser — speaking before his installation as President — gave warning to students not to cheat.

Those who resorted to such methods would be regarded as criminals.

Chief Kaiser said the leakage occurred in Johannesburg and private candidates were the ones most affected.

The Transkei Cabinet was so concerned at the leakage that the matric results at 29 schools were declared null and void.

The delegate from Herschel, Mr Louis Mtshizana, wanted to know at the congress if the results were nullified because one student was affected and all the candidates punished, or if all students were directly affected.

He wanted to know if the Transkeian Government would stop Pretoria issuing certificates to students punished by the Transkei Government.

The delegate from Willowvale, Mrs Louisa Kondlo, wanted to know if people responsible for the leakage had been discovered and what measures had been taken to prevent the same happening in future.

The Minister of Education, Mr W. S. Mbanga, said investigations were conducted by police who collected sworn statements from students.

Parents and guardians of punished children could make inquiries at the department.

They had traced the leakage as far as Ciskei.

They would stop Pretoria issuing certificates to punished students and it was expected they would write again at the end of the year.

"Some students punished have registered to write in March," Mr Mbanga said. "This will be stopped."

All Std 10 full-time candidates at the following schools or centres have been disqualified: St John's College, Ngangelizwe, Ndamase, Bensonvale, Mtweni, Dilizintaba, Colosa, Hala, Geisa, Jongilizwe.

Jumba, all candidates doing physical science and biology; Technical College, all male candidates; Freemantle, 12 maths candidates; Chief Henry Bokleni, 24 candidates; Corana Upper, two candidates; Jamangile, all candidates taking physical Biology and maths.

Std 8 full-time candidates at the following schools and centres have been disqualified.

Nomaheya, candidates taking Biology HG and History HG; Daliwonga candidates taking business economics; St Cuthbert's, those taking biology HG and History HG; Nyangilizwe , those taking biology HG; Ezizweni, candidates taking Biology HG; Tanga, two candidates; Lamplough, six candidates; Cunningham, 31 candidates; Nomaheya, 18 candidates; Blythswood, four candidates; Macibe, 25 candidates; Maboboti, three candidates.

Ngangelizwe, 14 candidates; Geisa and Mtweni, all candidates; Dilizintaba, five candidates; Nongeke, three candidates; St Cuthberts, 14 candidates; Centre no 8, three candidates; Upper Corana, one candidate; Nyanga, 26 candidates.

Private candidates at the following centres have also been disqualified.

Umtata 10435-1, 72 candidates, Ngubethole 100421-2, 20; Willowvale 100436-4, all candidates; Butterworth, Idutywa, Ngamakwe, Kentane and Tsolo Town Hall Centre, all private candidates.

Fort Hare: we are waiting

Indaba Reporter

EAST LONDON — Fort Hare University was awaiting an official notification from the Transkei Education Department about the Cabinet decision to declare matric results null and void in some schools, a spokesman for the university said.

He said the only information the university had about the Cabinet decision was what had appeared in the press and the university had not been notified officially.

"We have sent a telegram to the Transkei Education Department and we shall act when we get a reply," he said.

Meanwhile they were admitting students pending confirmation of their results.

And if the Transkei Government decision were to be confirmed they would ask the students concerned to leave.

Asked if they would do so even if the Joint Matriculation Board did not comply with the Transkei Government decision, the spokesman refused to comment.

Chief Kaiser . . . crimina

ESSAY/TEST FINAL ALTERNATIVE I & II

Gammie takes over at TDC

UMTATA — It was confirmed yesterday that Mr R. Gammie has been appointed managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation.

Mr Gammie said he received his appointment from the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr R. Madikizela, on Monday.

Mr Gammie said yesterday: "I don't believe the position of managing director of this corporation is as powerful as Mr Skinner made it out to be.

"I certainly intend working closely with the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

Asked whether the corporation would implement any of the proposals made by the former managing director, Mr J. Skinner, Mr Gammie said he would be following policies as outlined by the government.

Mr Gammie said he could not accept "without qualifications" a report prepared by a consultant, Mr P. Howard, on the TDC's wholesale division, Tembalethu.

The TDC's executive committee accepted Mr Howard's report in its entirety on February 12. Mr Gammie said the report would be going back to the board for reconsideration.

He said Mr Howard's recommendation that three TDC officials, Mr Sonny Tarr, Mr B. Gray, and Mr J. Boshoff be relieved of their duties with the TDC had been reversed by the former Prime Minister, Chief K. D. Matanzima. — DDR.

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 1978

LATIN I	PROSE	PAPER II	AV. of I & II /80	HISTORY	PAPER I	UNSEENS			SETWORK		
	40	%		25	%	20	20	20	25	25	25
Adhikari, M.	18	42	47.1	14	77	9	10	5	24	23	18
Ash, Miss C.	0	2	7.	4	4	0	1	1	2	–	–
Bridges, R.C.	12	57	41.	13	47	15	16	14	45	17	14
Barrows, C.C.	22	53	44	12	64	11	10	10	31	18	14
Blomson, D.M.	19	54	47	12	65	10	11	14	35	19	16
Brown, G.C.	13	38	36	13	54	10	10	5	25	10	18
Bruinders, T.J.	–	13	16	–	10	6	1	6	13	3	7
Chait, Miss G.E.	28	65	53	19	69	13	11	13	37	19	20
Chance, R.G.F.	23	56	48	14	64	14	7	12	33	20	14
Charnock, G.	22	76	64	16	86	18	18	18	54	24	23
Chiat, A.R.	20	38	27	0	31	6	9	3	18	12	10
Chicken, Miss D-M.	24	63	48	7	57	12	14	13	39	19	14
Cohen, M.Z.	10	20	12	5	11	9	1	–	10	4	1
Constantine, Miss D.L.	34	87	66	16	78	18	18	17	53	21	20
Darge, Miss E.M.	25	58	45	12	56	12	8	13	33	15	16
Dark, Miss J.E.	11	42	41	18	61	10	7	14	31	15	11
Dudlyke-Thomas, I.	9	32	31	12	46	6	3	14	23	12	9
Emmett, E.	18	61	47	13	58	15	15	13	43	16	13
Enraght-Moony, Miss P.A.	18	55	37	8	39	14	11	12	37	15	2
Erasmus, D.G.		0		4	9	Did not write				5	–

qualification, must attend classes at a Technical College to at least an N 11 level. However, if an apprentice is unable to pass even N 1, he/she would still qualify as an artisan at the end of the period of indentureship, i.e. through passage of time. The holder of an N 111 is regarded as having an educational qualification equivalent to Standard X.

The ambitious apprentice of recent years could continue with the NTC parts 1V and V and the National Technical Diploma (NTD). Today the 'T' examinations have replaced the NTC 1V, V, and NTD. The introduction of the T courses heralded the age of clearly defined qualifications for technicians. The Diploma qualification is at a higher level than the Certificate. Thus the Diploma T course is at a higher level than the Certificate T course. The Certificate is awarded after the completion of T1, T2, and T3, each comprising four subjects and requiring a total of 360 hours of instruction. The Diploma courses are offered only at Colleges for Advanced Technical Education, which also offer some of the Certificate courses offered at the Technical Colleges. The Diploma candidate must pass T1, 2, 3, and 4, each comprising six subjects and a total of 630 hours instruction, including laboratory work. In addition, the candidate must pass all subjects with an overall aggregate of 50% - the Certificate candidate on the other hand, requires 40%. The Diploma, as well as the Certificate, is only awarded after the candidate has served a period working for an approved employer in the field for which he/she is being trained.

A glossary at the back of the report (p.57) summarises the different levels of technical training.

C. <u>Training of technicians</u>

This section contains a short survey on the existing facilities for training technicians to Diploma and Certificate levels, some statistics on [illegible] types of technicians who have qualified in recei[illegible]riculants and apprentices i[illegible]em are employed as 'technicia[illegible] to the potential suppl[illegible] and Certificates

Transkei backs claim

THE ASSEMBLY — Transkei has submitted more documentary evidence to the South African Government to back up its claim to East Griqualand.

This was revealed yesterday when a question, which was submitted by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Eglin, was answered on behalf of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha confirmed Transkei had made further representations about East Griqualand on February 13 this year.

The Minister said in reply to these representations, "it was intimated the documentation would be studied without prejudice to the South African Government's position. There would be further contact between the two governments on this matter." — PC.

qualification, must attend classes at a Technical College to at least an N 11 level. However, if an apprentice is unable to pass even N 1, he/she would still qualify as an artisan at the end of the period of indentureship, i.e. through passage of time. The holder of an N 111 is regarded as having an educational qualification equivalent to Standard X.

The ambitious apprentice of recent years could continue with the NTC parts 1V and V and the National Technical Diploma (NTD). Today the 'T' examinations have replaced the NTC 1V, V, and NTD. The introduction of the T courses heralded the age of clearly defined qualifications for technicians. The Diploma qualification is at a higher level than the Certificate. Thus the Diploma T course is at a higher level than the Certificate T course. The Certificate is awarded after the completion of T1, T2, and T3, each comprising four subjects and requiring a total of 360 hours of instruction. The Diploma courses are offered only at Colleges for Advanced Technical Education, which also offer some of the Certificate courses offered at the Technical Colleges. The Diploma candidate must pass T1, 2, 3, and 4, each comprising six subjects and a total of 630 hours instruction, including laboratory work. In addition, the candidate must pa an overall aggregate of 50% - the Certificate er hand, requires 40%. The Diploma, as we , is only awarded after the candidate has se for an approved employer in the field for g trained.

A glossary at the back of the rep s the different levels of technical training.

C. Training of te

This section c acilities for training t els, some statistics on have quali- fied in recent iculants and apprentices in m are employed as 'technician to the po- tential supply and Certificates.

Details of South Africans working in Transkei were given yesterday by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, in reply to a question by Mr Japie Basson (PFP, Bezuidenhout).

Mr Schlebusch said there was one South African public servant from the Labour Department, seven from Forestry, one from Customs and Excise, two from Prisons, two from Commerce, five from Justice, four from Agricultural Technical Services, four from the Auditor-General's office.

No South African public servants have been seconded to Transkei's defence or police forces, but 230 are working in 13 major departments in its government.

The South African civil servants working in Transkei at present cost the Republic R2 434 200 annually while the others cost R1 165 000.

There were also 63 South Africans from the Post Office, 20 from the University of Fort Hare for University of Transkei, 36 from Education and Training and 10 from the Cape Provincial Administration.

THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 359 South Africans are at present seconded to work in Transkei at an annual cost of R3,6 million to the Republic in spite of the diplomatic break between the two countries.

359 SA officials in Transkei

(103)

Maritz: funds not siphoned

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, said last night the TDC's Tembalethu wholesale division did keep two separate accounts.

But there was nothing sinister in this; he said. One was a management tool used for planning and the other was the final year balance sheet.

Mr Maritz said the TDC auditors knew of the two sets of accounts and why they were used.

He was commenting on newspaper reports, including one in a Johannesburg paper yesterday, that millions of rands had been siphoned from the TDC into the pockets of Transkeian politicians and TDC officials.

One report quoted the deported former managing director of the TDC, Mr James Skinner, as saying the siphoning was achieved through a secret system of keeping two separate accounts for most TDC operations.

Mr Maritz, a former managing director of the TDC, described the allegations as "absolute rubbish".

The reports with the allegations stemmed from a report on Tembalethu Wholesalers submitted by a former chairman and managing director of Bookers international trading company, Mr Phil Howard.

The Howard report was discussed at a meeting of high ranking TDC officials at which Mr Maritz said he was not present.

Mr Howard said there were significant unrecorded and unknown losses within Tembalethu.

Old and slow-moving stock, some in Tembalethu for over five years, were estimated to be worth more than R1 million. They represented "a very significant undisclosed loss in the accounts as now submitted," Mr Howard's report stated.

"As things are, management and shareholders have no means of knowing the exact state of the business until the end of the year, and even then, there is evidence to cast doubt on the figures produced," the report added.

Mr Maritz said he had not seen Mr Howard's report.

In a large organisation like Tembalethu it was possible to have only a full stocktaking once a year. But there was a continuous audit throughout the year.

Mr Maritz said Mr Howard had probably seen the estimate accounts which were based on a gross profit estimate of about 8 per cent a year.

"We are very budget conscious in the corporation and the estimate accounts are used as a management tool," Mr Maritz said.

There were many factors, such as slow moving stock or unexpected demands on stock, which affected the end results when the final accounts were written up at the end of the financial year.

Mr Maritz said all loan applications to the TDC went through stringent checks with a loans committee and high loans had to be approved by the executive.

He denied flatly that large funds could be siphoned to politicians.

Some politicians, whose credentials were checked out, did get loans because such people were found to be reliable business prospects.

"But I would guess the percentage of loans that goes to politicians is less than one per cent," said Mr Maritz. — DDR.

2 visitor from
their boys could 'pretend to read and write'
pty-head coloured youth who occupied the
Plein Street on Saturday night and declined
dren while he discussed football and so on.'(25

Employment in diamond mining

In the post-1945 years employment in diamond mining has contributed between 4 and (roughly) 2 per cent of the total for the mining sector and has involved (again, roughly) 15 000 to 21 000 workers (dealing in annual averages). Despite its modest size it has partly because of its historical importance.

11

There does not appear to be any clear trend in employment except perhaps that in the period 1966 to 1974 employment was consistently above 20 000 workers (peaking at 21 488 in 1970) whereas in the period 1946 to 1965 employment fluctuated below 20 000 workers (dropping to 15 156 in 1956). This pattern was destroyed in 1975 and 1976 - when employment first went below 20 000 to 19 819 and then fell sharply to 17 513. The decline has not been reversed by August 1978.

2.3 It is clear from the graphs of output and employment that output per worker has increased remarkably over the period. Output increased from about 1,3 million carat in 1946 to an historic peak in the region of 8 million in 1970 (and has stayed above 7 million carats a year since then). The increase was reasonably steady though much of it was concentrated in the period 1958-70. To achieve this sixfold increase in production employment increased from 19 164 (1946) to 21 488 (1970) - a mere 12 per cent; and in 1976 employment was actually 9 per cent below its 1946 level. To make these figures

ordinary clothes, except the necktie which is generally
alarming, being mostly red, white and blue. There are
a few poor fellows who lack even more than collars and
one two [illegible] ... But the saddest sight of all is the
[illegible] Kafir boy-[illegible] in his happy-looking
[illegible] crowd together [illegible] ... When these young
[illegible] arrived in Cape Town, they found they had liberty for the first time in their lives and frequently let it degenerate into licence.'(24) But coloured parents were also to blame. They were in

too much/...

SA still mans Transkei's desks

24/2/79
RD.12/103

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — A total of 359 South Africans are at present seconded to work in Transkei at an annual cost to the Republic of R3 600 000 — in spite of the diplomatic break between the two countries.

No South African public servants have been seconded to Transkei's defence or police forces, but 230 are working in 13 major government departments.

Details of the seconded officials were given in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, in reply to a question by Mr Jape Basson (PFP Bezuidenhout).

Mr Schlebusch said there was one South African public servant from the Labour Department, seven from the Forestry Department, one from the Customs and Excise Department, two from the Prisons Department, two from the Commerce department, five from the Justice Department, four from Agricultural Technical Services, four from the Auditor General's office, two from the Transport Department, 38 from the Health Department and 164 from the Department of Plural Relations.

In addition there were 63 South Africans from the Post Office, twenty from the University of Fort Hare for the University of Transkei, 36 from the Education and Training Department and ten from the Cape Provincial Administration.

In reply to another question by Mr Basson, the Minister revealed that seven South African official had been seconded for service in Malawi, two in Swaziland and 430 in BophutaTswana, giving a total of 798 outside the country.

FREE PERKS ARE WORTH R5 000 TO SOUTH AFRICANS WORKING IN TRANSKEI

It's paradise for White officials

JEAN LE MAY INVESTIGATES

SCORES of seconded White officials in the Transkei Development Corporation live glorious lives, with large salaries, free houses, cheap servants and many other perks, the Sunday Express was told this week.

Moreover, many own houses outside Transkei — bought on low-interest loans from the Corporation for Economic Development — which they rent out during their stay in Transkei, thus earning a second income.

This is one of the reasons why the TDC is bitterly resented and even hated by the majority of Transkeians, I was told by a businessman whose occupation in Transkei enables him to make this statement with authority.

It was also one of the issues raised by Mr James Skinner, former TDC managing director whose deportation last week caused a furore.

Of the 480 Whites seconded to the TDC, said the Sunday Express informant (who asked not to be named) there were "scores" of middle and top management officials who get:

- Salaries of R12 000 and upwards, with several earning R16 000 to R18 000;
- Free houses — which cost the TDC approximately R40 000 to R50 000 each and save the occupants about R300-plus in monthly rent;
- Car and petrol allowances — worth at least R120 a month;
- Allowances to cover electricity charges — amounting to about R65 a month.

Altogether, these perks amount to an additional R5 000 to R6 000 a year — over and above the high salaries which such officials receive.

Most officials employ more than one servant, I was told, paying them a maximum of R40 a month each.

The Sunday Express informant emphasised that many TDC employees were "first-class men who would earn a good salary anywhere".

There were others, however, who were earning salaries "not justified by their poor qualifications, who would find it hard to get a job at all in the Republic, let alone a highly-paid one", he added.

The TDC employs 480 Whites, all — except for typists and other temporary staff — seconded from the Corporation for Economic Development (the former Bantu Investment Corporation).

One of the conditions of employment is that houses outside Transkei bought on 5% loans from the CED may be rented out while the owners are seconded to Transkei.

This means that officials win both ways — they live rent-free in Transkei, and receive rents which normally cover bond repayments and rates on houses they own outside Transkei.

Mr Roy Gammie, former TDC general manager who was appointed managing director of the TDC this week in Mr Skinner's place, confirmed that officials received free houses and car and electricity allowances.

However, he was not prepared to discuss allegedly high salaries earned by TDC officials, saying salary scales were the subject of an agreement between the Transkei and South African Governments before Transkei's independence in 1976.

The reason why officials received free houses, he said, was that Whites were not allowed to own houses in Transkei.

Rent he received for the house he owned in East London "did not nearly cover the rates and bond repayments", he added.

● The logo of the Transkei Development Corporation

● Franco Maritz
. . . "an outsider"

● Mr Skinner
. . . forced to leave

Boss of TDC says 'no conflict'

MR FRANCO MARITZ chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation has a full-time job with a firm of consulting engineers which deals almost exclusively with TDC projects in Transkei — but says he does see no conflict of interest in his position.

Mr Carel Marais, managing director of Zakrzewski Associates, East London confirmed that Mr Maritz worked for the firm, but would not discuss details.

However, the Sunday Express learned from another source that this firm handles TDC projects "almost exclusively — to the exclusion of other consultants".

Projects include township development and industrial schemes in Umtata and Butterworth, and are estimated to have earned the firm several hundreds of thousands of rands in fees.

Mr Maritz, when asked by the Sunday Express if he did not see a conflict of interest in his position as chairman of the TDC, said: "Certainly not. I'm almost an outsider as far as the TDC is concerned.

"My work at Zakrzewski is as a financial consultant, dealing mostly with the property, transport and computer divisions and with international financing.

"Since I am not an engineer, I am not involved in TDC projects."

Mr Maritz was not prepared to comment on the appointment this week of Mr Roy Gammie, general manager of the TDC, to the position of acting managing director.

This follows Mr James Skinner's deportation from Transkei last week.

At his final meeting with top management of the TDC on February 9, Mr Skinner received and accepted Mr Gammie's resignation.

Mr Maritz said he had not been consulted about Mr Gammie's appointment by the Transkei Government and the first he knew of it was when he read it in the newspapers.

Dr J Adendorf, managing director of CED, said he, too, had not been consulted by the Transkei Government about Mr Gammie's appointment.

Skinner's book will tell about Transkei corruption

MR JAMES Skinner, former managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation who was deported from Transkei last week, is writing a book about his experiences in Transkei and other African countries in which he is expected to deal in greater detail with the allegations of corruption he made last week.

He is not the first to slam TDC officials for "mismanagement, corruption and extravagant expenditure".

Two other independent experts have done so in the last year. They are Professor Joseph Ben-Dak, an Israeli who was appointed chairman of the Transkei's National Planning Agency last January, and Mr Phil Howard, for 25 years managing director of Bookers', Malawi, and first chairman of Air Malawi.

Mr Skinner, in an exclusive interview with the Sunday Express last week, claimed that millions of rands had been siphoned from the TDC into the pockets of Transkei politicians and TDC officials.

In a preliminary report on the TDC presented to the Transkei Government last month, he said the corporation had "hitherto been run as if it were a private company whose principal objective is to promote the welfare and prosperity of the senior management".

And Mr Howard, in a report on the TDC's wholesaling division — which sparked off the row leading to Mr Skinner's abrupt departure — said there was evidence to cast doubt on figures produced and "losses have not always been reflected in figures presented to the TDC".

In an appendix to his report he inserted footnotes to the trading and profit and loss account of the organisation in which he said: "The gross profit figures are incorrect" and "these figures (stock on hand) are suspect".

Mr Howard told the Sunday Express he had been shown a separate set of handwritten accounts reflecting the true position which, he said, was evidence of corruption in the TDC.

Professor Ben-Dak, within a month of his arrival last year, rocked Transkei Government circles with a report in which he claimed:

- Several top TDC officials performed "in a manner which, given normal corporation practices, is delinquent if not illegal".
- These practices included "conflict of interest, extravagant expenditure and most serious financial mismanagement".
- TDC leadership "is generally professionally incompetent. . ."

The professor did not last long.

Within days he had been axed and was on his way out.

I'M GOING BACK, SAYS BEATEN UP BERKELEY

(103)

Sun. Tribune 25/2/79

By Rory Lynsky in London and Peter Mann in Durban

THE political adviser to Transkei, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, who was last week abducted and beaten-up, allegedly by Transkei security police, arrived in London yesterday and said he would continue working for Transkei.

Mr Berkeley, still bearing the scars of his treatment, said he would return to Transkei — in spite of fears that he may again be endangering his life.

The former Tory MP gave an opulent Press conference at the elegant Knightsbridge home of a colleague in the London-based Transkei Information centre.

"The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima told me they wish me to go on as diplomatic representative of Transkei overseas . . . and I shall in fact continue with my duties," Mr Berkeley said.

Last week, Mr Berkeley stunned everybody by returning to Transkei after being dumped, dazed and bleeding, on the South African side of the border.

He had been abducted from his Umtata hotel, beaten and taken across the border in a car boot by six men — four of whom he says were definiely security policement.

His abduction followed the sacking of his friend of 18 years, Mr James Skinner, as the head of the multi-million rand Transkei Development Corporation.

Mr Skinner left his job after a row involving the present chairman of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz.

He had pledged to "clean up" the TDC, which last year is said to have lost over R6 million.

This week Mr Skinner's attorney sent a letter of demand to the Transkei Government which is understood to concern a large amount of money which Mr Skinner alleges is owed him in terms of his three-year contract.

Mr Skinner left Swaziland yesterday where he has been staying since he was deported from Transkei.

It is learned that Mr Maritz will resign as chairman of the board earlier than previously scheduled at the end of March.

Meanwhile in London Mr Berkeley said he believed the current investigation into his abduction being carried out by the Transkeian Commissioner of Police was as thorough as any investigation one would get in any country.

"I don't propose to say whether I was able to identify any of the people at the identity parade in Umtata as it is subjudice.

"I have every confidence that the Transkei Government is determined to catch the culprits. It isn't possible for me to say how this incident could have taken place. All six people, without doubt, were members of the Transkei security police. Indeed the car in which I was abducted was a genuine police car."

Mr Berkeley added he was satisfied that his abduction took place without the knowledge of anyone at ministerial level.

Transkei se pad was oop'

Van FRIK BADENHORST

MASERU

TRANSKEI moes nog net ses maande volgehou het vir internasionale erkenning en aanvaarding deur die Organisasie vir Afrika-Eenheid. Nigerië sou die deurslag gegee het, sê mnr. James Skinner, die Britse ekonoom wat uit sy pos as besturende direkteur van die Transkeise Ontwikkelingskorporasie geskop en uit die land gesit is.

Hy was jare in Afrika-lande, onder meer vier jaar in Tanzanië as ontwikkelingsadviseur, en het goeie verbintenisse met Nigerië.

Al die aanduidings was dat Nigerië al hoe meer belang gestel het in Transkei en dat die argument dat dié land 'n skepping van die Suid-Afrikaanse apartheidbeleid is, besig was om te verval. Met Nigerië aan die voortou sou toelating tot die OAE nie uitgebly het nie en sou internasionale erkenning spoedig gevolg het.

Duitse boerderybelange het ook sterk belang gestel en het reeds die Transkeise regering genader om plase vir beesboerdery. Verskeie ander belangegroepe, soos 'n Amerikaanse hotelgroep, was gewillig om die hotelbedryf in Transkei te ontwikkel, terwyl daar ook groot moontlikhede vir die toeristebedryf is.

Dié sou in samewerking met ander Afrika-lande soos Mauritius, Zambië en ander aangepak word, en hy het reeds voelers in die rigting uitgestuur, sê mnr. Skinner.

MNR. JAMES SKINNER

Die TOK moes ver-Transkei word om geloofwaardigheid te wen, anders sou alles niks help nie, sê mnr. Skinner.

Hy het niks daarteen dat amptenare om hul kundigheid in die buiteland gewerf word nie, maar dan moet hulle op kontrakbasis aangestel word — en boonop gaan dit ook om die beste man vir die pos.

Baklei tot einde toe

MASERU

DIT is 'n geveg tot die einde, al moet hy sy huis verkoop om die hofsaak teen die Transkeise regering en mnr. Franko Maritz, voorsitter van die Transkeise Ontwikkelingskorporasie, te voer, sê mnr. James Skinner, gewese besturende direkteur van die korporasie.

Hy dagvaar die regering weens beweerde kontrakbreuk. Hy het 'n kontrak vir drie jaar gehad wat nou deur die Transkeise regering beëindig is.

Mnr. Franko Maritz word gedagvaar weens beweerde laster ná berigte in Suid-Afrikaanse koerante.

Haar man se ontslag het hulle op 'n baie ongeleë tydstip getref, sê sy vrou, Joy. Hulle het vier kinders op skool in Brittanje en het hul huis verhuur. Ewe skielik moet hulle nou hul planne verander.

Sy is verbaas dat nou gesê word haar man wou 'n sosialistiese stelsel in Transkei invoer. Hy is geen sosialis nie. In Tanzanië het hy sterk daarteen geskop, en dit is die rede waarom hy sy pos daar laat vaar het, hoewel hy en pres. Nyerere nog goeie vriende is.

Hul saak is in die hande van 'n Johannesburgse prokureur. Hulle is nou in Swaziland omdat mnr. Skinner 'n verbode immigrant in Suid-Afrika is en hy uit Transkei gedeporteer is.

Hulle het albei groot vertroue in die regsbank van Transkei, maar sou verkies dat 'n spoedige skikking bereik word pleks van 'n lang, uitgerekte geding.

Transkei PM silences debate

From Colin Bower and Sydney Moses

UMTATA — The no-confidence motion in the National Assembly was ruled out of order three times yesterday amid noisy scenes.

The motion was proposed by the opposition leader, Mr C. Mda (Democratic Party, Bizana).

Several speakers also questioned the running of the Transkei Development Corporation and the Skinner and Berkeley affairs were also raised.

But the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said the Berkeley and Skinner affairs were sub-judice and could not be discussed.

After interventions by Chief George, Mr Mda was also prevented from raising last year's JC and matric results for discussion.

Mr Mda said police investigations into the South African Department of Information scandal did not prevent the South African Parliament from debating the issues. He believed it was a government strategy to proscribe discussion on these matters.

He said that last year Prof Ben Dak had been dismissed after he had started his investigations into the TDC.

"To this day it remains a government secret why it became necessary to terminate the services of that man."

Before being ruled out of order, Mr Mda said he presumed Mr Skinner's background and credentials had been checked thoroughly before he was offered his position at the head of the multi-million rand corporation that was able to influence the lives of all Transkeians.

Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo said Transkeians felt the TDC did not belong to them, but to certain people who did not have the interest of Transkeians at heart.

He wanted to know if Transkei was being led to bankruptcy. Taxpayers' money had been misappropriated and there was money that could not be traced.

He said if the allegation was true that Mr Skinner held secret meetings at Viedgesville, why was he not arrested?

He said they were aware that more than R239 000 was loaned to five directors and this money should be paid back.

LARGE GROUPS

SALDRU/SAMST CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE

TIME	A	B	C
Tuesday 4.00-5.30 p.m.	Ms. J. Nattrass (22) Mr. S.F. Archer (69)	Ms. E. Katz (51) Ms. Miller/Green (64)	Mr. N. Mr. D. (6 Dr. J. (:
Wednesday 11.00a.m.-1.00p.m.	Dr. J. Smith (11) Ms. G. Raine (12) Ross/Maswego/Moja (4)	Mr. T. Adler (68) Dr. I. Levy (57)	Dr. E (Dr. P (Mr. et.al
Thursday 11.00a.m.-1.00p.m.	Prof. P. Folb (60) Dr. J. Pearson (29) P. Burney (56)	Prof, G. Beaton (32) Prof. R. Kirsch (9)	Dr. T (Ms. A (
Chairman			
Secretary			
Venue	AA	BB	

Policeman was not at congress court told

UMTATA — A policeman who said he attended a Democratic Party congress at Engcobo in 1977 was contradicted in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

In evidence against the DP leader, Mr Hector Ncokazi, last year, Constable Mncedisi Ludidi told the Supreme Court he attended the congress and was given a copy of Mr Ncokazi's speech, the party constitution and the congress programme.

When the hearing resumed yesterday, DP member Mr Mlungisi Mtshontana told the court he was assigned to usher people into the hall during the three-day congress.

Constable Ludidi did not attend the congress, Mr Mtshontana said.

The state alleges Mr Ncokazi delivered an address intended to subvert the authority of the state and its officers and disseminated views subverting the sovereignty of Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

Mr Mtshontana said members produced party cards and were seated on one side of the hall. There were separate seats for non-members. The only non-member at the congress was a reporter.

Two weeks before the congress, Constable Ludidi and two other policemen questioned him about posters advertising the congress.

A week before the congress, he was questioned by three constables about collecting money from the public in preparation for the congress.

"If Constable Ludidi was present at the congress I would have seen him in a big way," Mr Mtshontana said.

He told the court Mr Ncokazi did not deliver a written speech, but addressed the congress without looking at any document. He denied copies of Mr Ncokazi's speech were distributed to delegates.

The case continues today. — DDR.

Skinner to act on allegations

(103) DD 1/3/79

EAST LONDON — Statements by Transkei's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, accusing the former Managing Director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr James Skinner, of trying to cause "chaos and revolution" in that country have been challenged by Mr Skinner as being defamatory and absolutely without foundation.

Mr Skinner, who is now in Mauritius after being relieved of his Transkei appointment and being deported from the country, has instructed lawyers to start legal proceedings against the Transkei Government for damages pursuant to his summary dismissal and against certain individuals for allegations made concerning his character and his conduct.

Among these allegations, contained in a statement released to the press by Mr Madikizela, were claims that Mr Skinner was not prepared to work with South Africans, particularly Afrikaners; that he "hated" white South Africans; that he had started a "witchhunt" in the TDC by dismissing all top officials in management positions; that he incited lower ranks in TDC staff "to take part in an uprising" with the object of bringing about strikes and that had discouraged industrialists from investing in Transkei by "engineering instability and uncertainty" in the country.

Mr Skinner totally denies all these allegations and has drawn attention to the fact that 10 days before Mr Madikizela attacked his attitude towards South Africans he had publicly denied that he was intolerant of South Africans on the TDC staff and had described such charges as being completely untrue. — DDR.

Transkei my baby says Chief Kaiser

UMTATA — The President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has retired from active politics — but Transkei will always be his baby.

"You should remember that the Republic of Transkei is my baby," he said. "I shall always be available to the cabinet to share with them my experience in facing specific problems."

He said after his inauguration that their closest brothers — had an opportunity to re-think how they weakened themselves and eliminated all chances of ever getting East London, Komgha and King William's Town by dividing their strength from ours.

"Is personal power nobler than national strength," he asked.

When he was Chief Minister he chiefly depended on the support of peasants and a large percentage of the elite was not with him.

"They were not all opposed to my acceptance of separate development, and later of independence, but they were taking time to study the full implications of the move," Chief Matanzima said.

"I am happy to say they eventually accepted me and my policy and contributed various useful modifactions."

Black and white pull together to get kindergarten going

DD Supplement (103) 2/3/79

THE HELPING HAND — NO 2

QUEENSTOWN — Mr F. Ngxatu, principal of WB Rubusana Senior Secondary School here, speaking at a Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) office-bearers' induction ceremony at the eZibeleni Methodist Church on Sunday night, called on the residents to take over where the government fell short by forming social, cultural, service and welfare clubs.

A civilised and free society was judged, among other things, by its awareness of, and willingness to accept, its responsibilities towards its people, he said.

The desire to start these bodies in order to make life meaningful and worth living, especially among the underprivileged, was the yardstick by which any liberated nation's standard of civilisation was measured.

This usually called for financial, and other sacrifices upon those taking part in the organisations.

The YWCA was a leader in this field, Mr Ngxatu said. Any government could only fulfill its obligations to the nation with the advice and support of such bodies. They were its watchdogs.

Also by their selfless giving and readiness to help they displayed a quality of non-dependence on other nations.

Stressing his appeal to past scholars he said he had been deeply moved when he read in a newspaper that a group of old boys had built, equipped and donated a swimming pool to an old school and alma mater.

The eZibeleni branch of the YWCA, was providing a long needed service with the establishment of a kindergarten school for the 3 to 5-year-old working mothers could take their children.

A leading charity worker and mother, Dr A. T. Ntlabati, said the Transkeian Government, had after two years' negotiations, allowed the association the use of a hall in the rehabilitation centre for the children.

She said 1979 was the Year of the Child. The YWCA had accordingly set itself the task of educating parents through talks, discussions, film shows and by active participation the proper methods of child upbringing.

Mrs Ntlabati thanked the Queenstown community, both black and white for a prompt and overwhelming response to the association's appeal for donations.

"They were wonderful," she said.

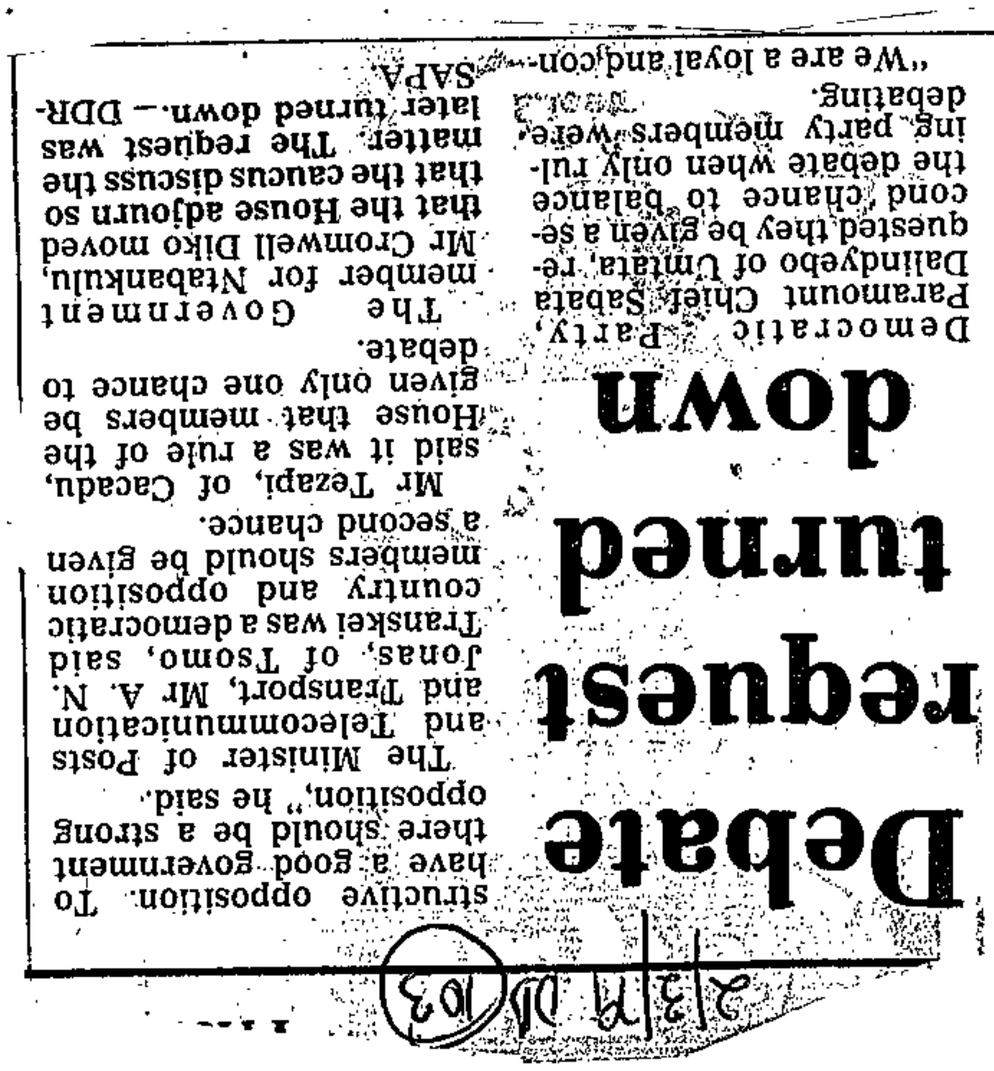
The new office is made up of veteran teacher, Miss M. N. Tashe (president), Miss T. Ntlebi (vice-president); Mrs V. N. Mguli (second vice-president), Miss E. N. Zweni (secretary), Dr A. T. Ntlabati (treasurer), Mrs N. Sizani (organising secretary).

qualification, must attend classes at a Technical College to at least an N 11 level. However, if an apprentice is unable to pass even N 1, he/she would still qualify as an artisan at the end of the period of indentureship, i.e. through passage of time. The holder of an N 111 is regarded as having an educational qualification equivalent to Standard X.

The ambitious apprentice of recent years could continue with the NTC parts 1V and V and the National Technical Diploma (NTD). Today the 'T' examinations have replaced the NTC 1V, V, and NTD. The introduction of the T courses heralded the age of clearly defined qualifications for technicians. The Diploma qualification is at a higher level than the Certificate. Thus the Diploma T course is at a higher level than the Certificate T course. The Certificate is awarded after the completion of T1, T2, and T3, each comprising four subjects and requiring a total of 360 hours of instruction. The Diploma courses are offered only at Colleges for Advanced Technical Education, which also offer some of the Certificate courses offered at the Technical Colleges. The Diploma candidate must pass T1, 2, 3, and 4, each comprising six subjects and a total of 630 hours instruction, including laboratory work. In addition, the candidate must pass all subjects with an overall aggregate of 50% - the Certificate candidate on the other hand, requires 40%. The Diploma, as well as the Certificate, is only awarded after the candidate has served a period working for an approved employer in the field for which he/she is being trained.

A glossary at the back of the report (p. 57) summarises the different levels of technical training.

C.



Debate requested turned down

UMTATA — The Chief Whip of the ruling Transkei Nationalties Independence Party, Mr David Tezapi, yesterday some turned down a request by opposition members in the Assembly that they be qualigiven a second chance to ants and take part in the no-confidence debate. e employed

Members in the opposition benches — fewer he pothan 20 — participated in the debate after being piloted by the leader of the official opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, on Monday.

On Wednesday opposition members had their chance to debate. Many from the government benches have not participated in the debate.

The leader of the Democratic Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo of Umtata, requested they be given a second chance to balance the debate when only ruling party members were debating.

"We are a loyal and constructive opposition. To have a good government there should be a strong opposition," he said.

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunication and Transport, Mr A. N. Jonas, of Tsomo, said Transkei was a democratic country and opposition members should be given a second chance.

Mr Tezapi, of Cacadu, said it was a rule of the House that members be given only one chance to debate.

The Government member for Ntabankulu, Mr Cromwell Diko moved that the House adjourn so that the caucus discuss the matter. The request was later turned down. — DDR-SAPA

'Negotiation' halts Crossroads plans

NM·2/3/79

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's ne... emphasis on consultation and negotiati... with the homelands and independent State... is hampering its plans to resettle the 20 ... squatters at Crossroads.

At first, planners in the Department of Plural Relati... decided to move the Crossroads squatters to Bridge Fa... on the borders of Transkei.

The farm — renamed Crossroads by the Transkeians because of all the roads that cross the dry Eastern Cape veld — is scheduled for incorporation into Transkei and is near a farm given to Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, by the Government.

Under old practices a new town would have developed at Bridge Farm. After the planners had done their work bulldozers and construction equipment would have moved in.

Angry protest

But, in this case, the Transkei Government angrily protested. They had not been consulted, nor had the people managing Bridge Farm — the Transkei Development Corporation.

A summit meeting was hastily arranged between the Transkei and South African Governments at Queenstown — only a few kilometres from the controversial farm — and the construction work was stopped.

The South African Government agreed to submit a list of names to Transkei of people it believed were Transkei citizens.

The list of 3 000 names was received in October. By this week — five months later — only 30 percent had been processed and, according to Transkei's Justice Minister, Mr. Digby Koyana, "not less than 8 percent" have been rejected as not being Transkeian.

40 percent rejections?

Transkei will only accept the repatriation of those people in Crossroads who have families and homes in their country and who are in its terms Transkeian citizens.

According to informed sources in Umtata, it is expected that about 40 percent of the 3 000 names will ultimately be rejected by Transkei.

If that is the case, there will be some 19 000 squatters left at Crossroads if the official population count in the camp is correct.

The Department of Plural Relations planners then turned to the Ciskei, the other Xhosa-speaking State in South Africa. The Bridge Farm construction equipment moved to the Whittlesea area where at Poplar Grove a new town was laid out.

It is in this district where one of the first resettlement camps — Sada — was ...here.

It was Sada, before Thornhill was ever heard of, that drove a Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs who is now Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Piet Koornhof, to tears some years ago. He said then that it should never happen again and it was largely through him that some small home industries were started in the area.

Genuine

Still, this was the area chosen for the Crossroads resettlement until the Ciskei Government took up the issue.

The homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and his Cabinet told the South African Government they were prepared to accept only genuine Ciskeian citizens.

And after a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Willie Vosloo, the Chief Minister announced the new Whittlesea development had "nothing to do with the resettlement of the Crossroad squatters".

Difficult

The Government has decided that the Crossroads people, if they are "illegally" in Cape Town must go back to their homelands.

In earlier days, the planners could lay out a town, and they would have been sent there. It was easy — without consultation.

It is a lot more difficult now, as this week's meeting between Mr. Koyana and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, and Dr. Koornhof showed.

Black-listed students won't be refunded

ALICE — The rector of Fort Hare University Professor J. de Wet, has told first-year students from the black-listed Transkei high schools the R15 registration fee they have paid is not refundable.

The university is also charging those students who made use of campus boarding and lodging facilities R1,50 a day.

This amount will be deducted from the R350 each student has already paid toward the fees.

All Transkei first year students were told this at a meeting addressed by Professor De Wet at the great hall. At the meeting they were given a circular addressed to all first-year students, hostel wardens and faculty secretaries. It was sub-headed Transkei examination results: Disqualification of candidates.

It said the university had been informed by Transkei's Minister of Education that matriculation examination results of all the candidates at 15 schools had been declared invalid.

Students from these schools who had not registered had to leave the campus immediately.

The circular listed another 12 schools, adding that the examination results of certain candidates from them had also been cancelled. Students from these schools had to establish at the university whether their results had been cancelled.

According to a reliable source, the Minister of Education, Mr W. S. Mbanga, insisted the affected students should not be readmitted this year, while some high school principals were eager to admit them ahead of the form 4 students who had applied.

Some students said they intended applying to the Joint Matriculation Board for their certificates, even if this meant litigation, allowing the courts to decide the legality of Transkei's move. Some students are wary of court action, saying their parents fear reprisals.

Some students contend they were honest saying accusations of copying without proof are both improper and unfair.

Children of many prominent Transkeians, including at least two Cabinet Ministers, are among those black-listed.

Some students are going to repeat their form 5 as private candidates, and others have applied to South African schools. Others will have to spend the year doing nothing, joining the ranks of many unemployed. — DDR.

Order on Transkei trading company

(103)

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A major Griqualand trading group — with outlets in the Transkei — has been placed under provisional liquidation with debts of more than R1 000 000.

An urgent application was brought against Kokstad Distributors, one of the trading companies within the Transkei Trading Group, on Friday.

The applicant, Tongaat Milling Estcourt, claimed Kokstad Distributors were unable to pay R92 309 for goods sold and delivered earlier this year.

Cause must be shown by April 10 why the company should not be placed in liquidation, with the liquidators granted powers to continue running the business.

Transkei Trading Company, has stores at Umtata, Kokstad, Mt. Frere and Idutywa.

NM 6/3/79

The parent company was placed under a provisional liquidation order on February 27 after an application by Mieliemark (Pty.) Ltd., which was owed R188 400.

Mr. Kelvin Fialkov, area manager for Transkei Trading, said the company owed R450 000 to its bankers, R242 000 to smaller creditors and R330 000 to three main creditors.

Transkei Trading must show cause by April 10 why it should not be placed under liquidation.

Transkei travel documents and Transkeians living in South Africa

Hansard 5 (293) 6/3/79

392. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

103

(1) Whether the period allowed Transkeians living in South Africa to replace South African reference books with Transkei travel documents has been extended; if so, to what date;

(2) (a) what is the estimated number of Transkeians living in South Africa and (b) how many of them have applied for Transkei travel documents since the independence of Transkei.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes. 26 October 1980.

(2) (a) Approximately 1 300 000.

(b) This information is not available as a record thereof is not kept by this Department.

10 black-listed students affected

6/3/79 BD

ALICE — Of the Transkei students from "black-listed" schools, only 10 were affected in the recent rumpus as they were the only ones who had registered at the main office and paid the necessary fees.

This was revealed yesterday by a university spokesman who said others may have registered with the different faculties, but did not pay any fees to the university.

In an earlier news report, it was stated that the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, addressed a meeting of first-year students from the "black-listed" Transkei schools. This was denied yesterday.

The spokesman also said the students were not told the R15 registration fee would not be refunded.

The admissions' section of the administration staff anxiously awaited an official communication from the Transkei authorities, clarifying whether the Transkei students from "black-listed" schools could be admitted or not.

The Transkei Department of Education wrote to the university saying the matriculation certificates were invalid and the pupils could not be admitted.

A few days later, 17 students, of which were 10 who had paid the necessary fees, were addressed by the Assistant Academic Registrar, Mr N. Jones. At no stage, the spokesman said, were they told their registration fees were not refundable. In fact, they were told the registration plus the tuition fees would be refunded in full by the university.

The question of a charge of R1,50 a day for board and lodging — which the students had enjoyed for about 10 days — was discussed and the students were told that in all probability they would be repaid, but that the university reserved the right to make the decision later.

The other Transkei pupils from "black-listed" schools who had not registered or paid fees left of their own accord, the spokesman said. — DDR

The Natal Mercury, Wednesday, March 7, 1979

(103)

Refugees are pouring in claims Transkei

UMTATA — Scores of refugees had entered Transkei during the past few months as a result of increased Security Branch activity in South Africa, the Minister of Justice, Mr. D. S. Koyana, said here yesterday.

He said the Transkei Government had welcomed and granted political asylum to these refugees even though the country did not have refugee camps. They had to register with the police and the Department of Interior.

Refugees made their own arrangements for accommodation, once accepted, and were free to move around the country and find themselves jobs.

As Transkei did not have the means to look after the refugees the Government had decided to look to the UN for assistance.

"Since many of the refugees would like to travel to other countries it is essential that arrangements for their safe transit through South African soil be made, as in the case with refugees from Lesotho.

"The important thing to remember is that by fleeing to Transkei the refugees recognise it as a different country from South Africa. Moreover, once in Transkei they are safe from the unwelcome attention of South Africa's Security Police," Mr. Koyana said. — (Sapa.)

Umtata to seek world aid for SA refugees

UMTATA — The Umtata Government is to seek UN assistance for refugees in the country who have fled South Africa.

Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, said scores of refugees had fled because of increased security police activity in South Africa.

The Transkeian Government welcomed the refugees and granted them political asylum even though the country did not have refugee camps. They had to register with the police and the Department of Interior.

Refugees made their own accommodation arrangements once accepted and were free to move around the country and find jobs.

As Transkei did not have the means to look after them, the government had decided to look to the UN for assistance.

As refugees were an international problem, including those in Transkei, the UN would have to make available some of its facilities for dealing with such people, Mr Koyana said.

"Since many of the refugees would like to travel to other countries, it is essential that arrangements for their safe transit through South African soil be made, as in the case with refugees from Lesotho.

"Whatever arrangements are finally worked out must be concerned to serve the best interests of the refugees," Mr Koyana said.

Most refugees chose Transkei because it was the nearest country offering safety, or because they preferred to stay close to the scene of action they had left behind, he said.

"The important thing to remember is that by fleeing to Transkei, the refugees recognise it as a different country from South Africa," Mr Koyana said. Moreover, once in Transkei, they are safe from the unwelcome attention of South Africa's Security Police."

The other refugees presented few problems to the government because most had high qualifications, such as doctors and teachers, and could be employed by the government.

The younger refugees with an incomplete secondary or university education were not qualified to take up any jobs and did not have the means to continue their education. — SAPA

Transkei bid for Olympics

9/3/79 DD 103

UMTATA — Transkei intends sending athletes to compete in the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980.

A decision to this effect was taken at the annual meeting of the Transkei Amateur Athletic and Schools Sports Union.

Colonel R. H. Lungongolo, secretary of the union, said Transkei had world-class athletes to participate in the games.

The move was confirmed by Transkei's sports planner, Mr I. W. Mdledle.

"We will apply for affilliation to the International Amateur Athletic Federation and to the All-African Sports Council."

He said there was no reason why Transkei should be excluded from the games.

Mr Mdledle said they were prepared to pay their dues and had no fear of failing to meet the required world standards.

Rogers Mbantsa, a Transkeian, had proved himself a world-class athlete, he added.

Mr Lungongolo said they would select Transkei's best athletes for the games at trials to be held on April 7 and 8 here.

Leading athletes from the gold mines in South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Kwa-Zulu and the Ciskei would be invited to take part. — DDR.

Sun. Exp. 11/3/79

(25) (163)

Churchman held in Transkei jail

By JEAN LE MAY

A MINISTER of the Methodist Church of South Africa was held in jail by Transkei security police for more than a month without being charged. He was released on Thursday.

The Rev Amos Fadane, one of 17 Methodist ministers who left Transkei after the South African church was banned there last year, was arrested on February 5 while on a visit to Transkei.

He was questioned on allegations that he had incited people against the Transkei Government.

Speaking from Kokstad, East Griqualand, Mr Fadane told the Sunday Express he was arrested while driving a nephew back to school in Transkei.

His nephew found his way back to Kokstad alone and reported his arrest. Mr Fadane was held in jail in Sterkspruit and was taken once to Umtata where his wife, a nurse formerly employed by the Transkei Government, was allowed to see him.

The Rev Stanley Pitts, chairman of the South-Western Transvaal districts of the Methodist Church, told the Sunday Express this week that the Transkei Government had given no reasons for Mr Fadane's detention.

The Methodist Church of South Africa was declared an "undesirable organisation" in Transkei last May.

Church property worth more than R3,9-million was taken over without compensation.

(103)
12/3/79
Argus

Transkei releases detained Methodist

Religion Reporter

TRANSKEI authorities have released the Rev Amos Fadane, a minister of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, after holding him in detention for a month.

No charges were laid against him.

Mr Fadane is one of 17 ministers of the Methodist Church who refused to join the breakaway Transkei Methodist Church.

It was established by the Transkei Government, after it banned the Methodist Church of Southern Africa last year.

A statement issued by the information office of the Methodist Church today said Mr Fadane, who ministers at Kokstad, was detained by Transkei security police on February 5.

He was released last Wednesday following negotiations between the Methodist Church and the Transkei Government.

He is reunited with his wife and family at Kokstad.

Kokstad is part of East Griqualand which was transferred from the Cape to Natal last April.

R51 000 claim against Transkei

103 DD 14/3/79

EAST LONDON — A Rhodesian agro-industrialist, Major Arnold Brinton, is claiming R51 000 from the Transkeian Government for not keeping a mandate he had from them to proceed with a R15 million citrus project in Mngazi Valley.

The breach in the mandate apparently occurred after Major Brinton was told he would have to deal with Dr Edmund Panigel, the Pretoria-based industrialist with interests in Transkei.

Major Brinton showed the Daily Dispatch evidence he has that prior to being told he would have to consult with Dr Panigel, Major Brinton was told by the Transkei Government he would deal exclusively with them.

When told later that he would have to deal with Dr Panigel, who in terms of the Port of Transkei agreement is chairman of the Port of Transkei which controls the 128 sq km free zone area in which the proposed citrus project falls, Major Brinton objected.

He informed the Transkeian Government the Austrian backers of the scheme were not prepared to deal with Dr Panigel and were prepared to deal with only the Transkeian Government.

On August 31 last year Major Brinton was sent a letter by Dr. L. Puxland, Senior Austrian Trade Delegate in Johannesburg, saying Dr Ludwig Wagner of Credex Bank in Vienna, Austria, was highly interested in the citrus project.

Dr Puxland pointed out that the whole project "must be dealt with under the administration and supervision of Transkeian Government in order to enable an Austrian participation."

Major Brinton showed me a copy of a letter from the Transkeian Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Patrick Mbokodi, dated May 18, 1978 saying:

"I wish to confirm that Cabinet resolved on May 17, 1978, that the above project should be proceeded with as speedily as possible since it is a most desirable development for Transkei.

"Please leave no stone unturned in the realisation of this project in association with the Austrian interests."

On June 6 Major Brinton received a letter from the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Saul Ndzumo, saying the land at Mngazi should be used for planting oranges as soon as possible since it had already been proved that oranges would do well there.

"The Cabinet had already given the decision to go ahead with the proposed citrus industry and it was not necessary for you Major Brinton to enter into any further negotiations with Dr Panigel on this question.

"You will thus understand in the light of the above that the previous letter asking you to consult with Dr Panigel no longer applies," Mr Ndzumo said in his letter.

Mr Ndzumo asked Major Brinton to contact his Austrian interests and start the project as soon as possible.

But on December 15, 1978, Major Brinton said he was shocked to be informed in Umtata by Dr Panigel, in his capacity as Chairman of the Port of Transkei, of the transfer and incorporation of the Mngazi River Valley into the "Free Zone Area" and that a French consortium was to develop the Mngazi Valley and the Mngazi Dam was to be built and developed by the French consortium.

On January 2 this year Major Brinton wrote to the then Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, saying that in the prevailing circumstances it was impossible to continue association with the Austrian interests and that "amicable negoitations be initiated regarding reimbursement compensation."

When "amicable negotiations" did not succeed Major Brinton wrote on February 16 to the new Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, claiming R50 900 compensation from the Transkeian Government because of a breach of the agreement.

Of this amount R13 900 was for professional fees, research planning, and labour for 278 days at R50 a day.

Major Brinton cited a further R1 000 as a claim for expenses such as hotel expenses, air fares and research costs from April 24 1978 to April 24 1978.

He claimed R2 000 for hotel expenses, air fares and development planning documentation for research.

For the breach of the cabinet mandate resolution which included the loss to his good name and reputation from the humiliation he had suffered as a result Major Brinton claimed R34 000.

The Transkeian Government was given until Monday to respond to the claim and when there was no satisfactory response Major Brinton sent a telegram to Chief George saying he was considering litigation.

This, said Major Brinton, was after all legal efforts based "on an amicable basis" had been ignored.

He said a full file of all documentation relating to his project had been presented to Chief George by his attorney on March 6 this year.

In a telephone interivew Chief George said he was not prepared to comment to the press.

"This is a matter between Major Brinton and the Transkei Government;" he said.

But the secretary for the Port of Transkei, Mrs Shirley Strydom, said she herself had told Major Brinton in March last year that the Mngazi Valley fell into the Free Port area.

Major's past projects

EAST LONDON — Major Arnold Brinton, 62, was last involved in a citrus project in Malawi from 1972 to 1975.

He was in charge of planning a sugar and citrus project in the Upper Shire River region.

Before that he was director of planning at Mcheni Estate in the Rhodesian sugar belt near Fort Victoria.

After attaining the rank of Temporary Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Artillery in World War II, South African-born Major Brinton farmed for 10 years in the Free State.

Since 1975 he has been resident in South Africa and South West Africa. — DDR.

Coup for Transkei claimed

LONDON — An announcement of recognition of Transkei as an independent country by a "major nation" is expected soon.

This will be a major success for Mr Humphry Berkeley, roving Ambassador for Transkei since April last year.

"I expect a country to recognise Transkei's nationhood very soon," said Mr Berkeley, a former British Member of Parliament, "but I am not prepared to say which country at present."

Mr Berkeley is back in London after his recent ordeal at the hands of Transkei Security Police. He was kidnapped, beaten up and driven across the border to South Africa where he was dumped. He believes the intention was to dump him on the South African side of the border to make it look as though he was the victim of a South African Security Police action.

The kidnappers fled when Mr Berkeley started to pray.

Transkei has had tremendous problems in gaining recognition as an independent state since it was given its "freedom" by South Africa in 1976. Celebrations at the time were largely ignored by every nation throughout the world.

By RAY HEARN

Even when Transkei broke with South Africa in April last year the territory still failed to gain recognition of its status, but there have been large scale diplomatic moves on a wide front in an attempt to legitimise the situation and drag the area out of its limbo.

At the time of the break Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Prime Minister, said Transkei would join "the liberatory movements" struggling for Black majority rule in South Africa.

He gave the Republic's action over East Griqualand as the reason for the break with South Africa. Transkei had historic claims to the area.

Mr Berkeley was the man who had advised Chief Matanzima to break with South Africa as the only realistic way to secure recognition as a viable African state.

At the time, Mr Berkeley also predicted that Transkei would apply for membership of the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Commonwealth.

Mr Berkeley was once a chairman of the United Nations Association, and formerly vice-president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

SAPA.

Matotie: Berlin a political move

UMTATA — If the Ciskei Government was sincere about securing land, it would have claimed King William's Town as its capital instead of the remote village of Alice, the Transkei MP for Cofimvaba, Mr J. J. Matotie, said here yesterday.

How could the Ciskei now wish to claim Berlin, he asked, when it was emphatically stated by the former Mayor of East London, Mr R. de Lange, that Berlin belonged to the whites, and had been named after a town in Germany.

This is a political move and not a realistic one, he added.

Mr Matotie is an advisory board member for the Duncan Village, as well as being a representative in the Transkei National Assembly.

He said yesterday he would be contesting a seat in the forthcoming Community Council elections in the East London area. — DDR.

1573/27. (103)

Letlaka tables R253m budget

UMTATA — The Transkeian Minister of Finance, Mr T. T. Letlaka, tabled an estimated R253,3 million budget for the 1979/80 financial year in the National Assembly here yesterday.

This is a decrease of R75 million from last year's budget of R328,3 million.

According to the schedule, the Department of Education would receive the biggest share of R43 million, R12 million less than last year, followed by the Department of Works and Energy, which shares R40 million, R20 million less than last year.

R30 million each would be given to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and the Finance Department, while R37 million goes to the Department of Interior and Social Services — R3 million less than last year.

R23 million and R21 million was allocated to the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism and the Department of Health respectively, while other departments will receive less than R6 million. Defence will receive R3,8 million, R234 less than last year.

The Department of the Auditor-General and the Public Sservice Commission would receive the lowest amounts — R387 000 and R594 000 respectively.

Mr Letlaka is to make his budget speech today. — SAPA.

APPENDIX A. - Questionnaire used for Durban, Witwatersrand & Pretoria surveys

U N I V E R S I T Y O F C A P E T O W N

(with which is incorporated the South African College)

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
Division of Research.
Beattie Building,
Rondebosch 7700

Telephone 69-8531, Ext. 440.

Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit - Report on the Demand for African Technicians

1. Name of firm ----------
   Postal address ----------
   Person interviewed ----------
   Job title ----------
   Telephone ----------
2. What is your total employment of: Whites ----------
   'Coloureds'& Asians ----------
   Africans ----------
3. How many Africans holding qualifications in the following fields fully equivalent to a) the National Diploma for Technicians or National Diploma and b) the National Certificate for Technicians or National Certificate would you employ were they i) immediately available ii) available in 1981 assuming full economic recovery?

a) National Diploma for Technicians or National Diploma in:	Africans you would employ if	
	i) immediately available	ii) available in 1981 assuming full economic recovery
1. Electrical Engineering (Heavy Current)		
2. Electrical Engineering (Light Current)		
3. Industrial Instru		
4. Telecommunication		
5. TV and Electronic		
6. Mechanical Engine		
7. Automotive Engine		
8. Production Engine		
9. Refrigeration and ing Engineering		
10. Civil Engineering		
11. Structural Engine		
12. Town & Regional P		
13. Construction Supe		

Transkei has R120 000 surplus

UMTATA — In a Sapa report from Umtata published yesterday it was wrongly stated that a deficit of R102 million was expected when Transkei's budget was laid before the National Assembly.

In fact, this amount was the deficit in the 1978-79 fiscal year.

According to figures published, this year's revenue is estimated at R253,5 million and the expenditure budgeted for is R253,38 million, giving a surplus of about R120 000.

The incorrect report was criticised yesterday by Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr T. Letlaka, who described it as "extremely malicious and hostile to Transkei."

Demanding that the report be corrected, Mr Letlaka said the first reading was before the house "and I leave it to you to study the estimates of revenue and expenditure and accordingly report." — SAPA.

Transkei call for UIF money

16/3/79

UMTATA — The South African Government made it impossible for Transkeian citizens to receive their unemployment benefits, a ruling-party member told the Transkei National Assembly yesterday.

Mr A. Matolengwe (Transkei National Independence Party, Ngamakwe) moved that the Transkeian Government ask the South African Government to transfer all Unemployment Insurance Fund money owing to Transkeians to the Transkeian Treasury.

Mr Matolengwe said the manner in which the fund was put to workers was "so flowery" that they were unaware of certain implications.

"I brought this motion because the situation is becoming crucial. Our people working in South Africa are being ejected and many have suffered heavy losses."

Workers were unaware of the conditions under which they were entitled to UIF benefits, he said. — DDR

2,5 million cross borders

CAPE TOWN — More than 2,5 million people passed the two controlled border posts between South Africa and Transkei last year.

Although the two countries have broken off diplomatic relations, most of the access roads between the two countries are not controlled, but at the two main border posts — Kei Bridge and Umzimkulu — both governments have border control posts.

In the annual report of the Department of the Interior, tabled in Parliament yesterday, it was disclosed that 1 275 420 had entered South Africa through the two posts in 1978 and that 1 279 840 had left.

Both these were an increase on the 1977 figures. — PC.

Panigel also takes fee from radio advertising

(103) AA 16/3/79

UMTATA — Dr E Panigel, described in the port company's registration papers, as a "legal and financial consultant", has been involved in Transkei for over 2½ years and has manifold interests in the country.

He is chairman of the Port of Transkei Company, to which a 130 sq km chunk of Transkei has been ceded, and is a shareholder in that company, both in his personal capacity and through his own Transkei company, Systems and Management Boards.

Through SAMB he has a one-third shareholding in Transkei National Engineering Company, which in turn has a shareholding in the Port company.

He is a director of the Transkei National Press Company, the proprietors of the magazine, Voice of Transkei, and is also an editor of that magazine.

He takes a "management fee" equivalent to 12 ,5 per cent on the gross advertising revenue earned by the government radio service, Radio Transkei.

A business associate, Mrs S. Strydom, who is involved in TNEC and Voice of Transkei, takes "administrative and accounting fees" of 7,5 per cent from the same revenue source.

The fees are paid over and above the agencies commission paid to the Johannesburg advertising agent for Radio Transkei.

The gross advertising revenue earned by Radio Transkei for the period September to November last year was R89 893. Dr Panigel also has government housing and development contracts for areas scattered throughout Transkei, which were granted after he approached the government prior to independence with an offer to pilot and co-ordinate development schemes.

He was given the contracts for the development of two townships in Idutywa, upgrading a township in Ilinge, and the development of housing units in Izibileni.

He is also the developer of two large areas of land in Umtata earmarked for housing schemes.

Dr Panigel has also planned what has been called a comprehensive health scheme for Transkei. A central feature of the scheme was a plus-minus R28 million hospital to be built in Cofimvaba.

An architect's model of the proposed hospital was presented to Transkei's Minister of Health last year, but since then nothing more about the hospital has been heard of.

Brigadier warns students

UMTATA — The commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Roy Keswa, yesterday told male students at St John's College here that the authorities did not want to settle problems at the school "through the barrel of a gun."

However, he warned the students they would be punished if they provoked the authorities.

Brigadier Keswa, a member of the school committee, addressed students after the release of more than 90 who had been taken into custody on Wednesday evening.

When the police arrived in vans the students ran away and some sought refuge on the banks of the Umtata River. One student, who could not walk, had to be supplied with crutches. —DDR.

Economies of

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that for an Englishmen to oppose British
h short of lunacy. Since I think that
ant to the World's future, and think the
d agree. However do bear in mind that
increased competition from foreigners
, maybe an exodus of capital and people,
a complete change away from looking seawards
to looking landwards. It is indeed a whole new destiny, and a nation has the right to be frightened of such a momentous change. It is perhaps a decision comparable to South Africa's deciding to gradually dismantle the whole apartheid system and progress towards one man one vote.

What is the E.E.C.; where is it heading; what does this mean to South Africa?

Politically. The E.E.C. is a loose of nations. I deos mot have

(1) a common foreign policy
(2) a " defense "
(3) " " currency
(4) " European parliament with any real power.
(5) any means of making a member nation do what it's told.

It does have

(i) the E.E.C. Commission
ii) regular bi-lateral meetings between European Heads of State.
iii) a belief in the need for European co-operation and in the importance of the E.E.C.

The Commission is the E.E.C.'s Civil Service and it is expertly staffed by civil servants from all member countries. The Commission does have some executive authority in certain limited areas in which a common policy has already been established (e.g. agriculture). It also has considerable powere of persuasion.

On balance though, politically the E.E.C. does not yet exist. Were it not for General de Gualle it might, but it does not, not yet anyway.

Economically

Who is Edmond Panigel?

UMTATA — Two doctorates in law from the Sorbonne, an LL.B from Unisa, a diploma of accountancy issued by the French Society of Accountants, and certificates in mathematics, statistics and probability studies from the University of Lyons.

This is the impressive list of qualifications Dr Panigel says he holds.

He has also just completed another doctoral thesis, which is to be submitted to Unisa.

During the Second World War he was dean of the French School of Commerce in Cairo, Dr Panigel said.

On his business card, he describes himself simply as Edmond Panigel.

Dr Panigel was previously involved with Provident Insurance (liquidated in 1963), Auto Protection as an insurance consultant (liquidated in 1964) and Parity (liquidated in 1967).

He is now legal and financial consultant to Port of Transkei. — DDR

(1) Some parliamentry urroundered by the E.E.C commission in Br

(2) Capital and labour ıtinent.

(3) British industry m would gain (Germany was the principal bogey of payments would suffer or the exchange rat

(4) The U.K. would lose ce (still very valuable)

(5) The E.E.C. was an i club insufficiently sensitive to the needs of

(6) The U.K.'s contribu get and the cost of the Common Agricultural Poli the nebulous dynamic gains that might be made.

(7) The E.E.C. would pr a socialist Britian.

None of those arguments a . would lose sovereignty: there might be an exodus of labour a y capital): it is agreeable that trading lossess might have outwe s at the then exchange rate; Commonwealth Preference was very valu o New Zealand's survival); the E.E.C. may yet prove a selfish ri impoverishing the impoverished. the U.K. contribution to the E.E.C. b ve and the Common Agricultural Policy is of doubtful value even to the Community. It was never true that the E.E.C. jeopardized socialism. The arguments in favour are all much more and negative.

It is not absolutely provable that the formation of the E.E.C. itself was the cause of all the pleasant things that happened too E.E.C. countries following its formation. However all I can say is that personally I am satisfied that the good results were so earned. So let me restate the economic benefits to Britian as I see them:-

(1) Improved export opportunities
(2) Higher level of industrial development
(3) Faster economic growth
(4) Access to a 250m home-market permitting large-scale industrial firms.

All those - except for the 1st - are hypothetical advantages. That is to say that there can be no guarentee that they will come true. So let us consider briefly why I think they will.

Improved Export Opportunities. First and most obviously if Britian is a member of the E.E.C. it will not have to pay import duty on its exports to other E.E.C. countries. (The same is true in reverse of course - E.E.C. countries will not have to pay import duty on their exports to Britian). Very simply though this means that Britian gains tariff free access to 200m potential customers whereas they gain access to only 50m Britons. Secondly economic growth within the E.E.C. has bee rapid which of itself more traleing opportunities: also the marginal propensity to import rises with rising living standards and they are now richer in many cases than the U.K. Thirdly trade between developed nations has been growing much faster than trade between developed nations and primary producers.

If you do not believe that membership of the E.E.C. will bo st British

Tenders for Transkei pontoon harbour soon

Dr Panigel is the sole shareholder of SAMB, which is described in the memorandum of agreement for the Port of Transkei Company as "project developer and coordinator."

SAMB, which is registered in Umtata as having a subscribed shareholding of R1, is appointed project developer and co-ordinator at a fee equal to six per cent of total costs and fees of the harbour project.

Dr Panigel said his role as developer and co-ordinator was a financial and commercial one. Out of his fee he had to pay bank charges, broker's charges and the charges of those financial institutions to which he delegated responsibility.

Included in the R6,5 million was the fee payable to him as one-third shareholder in the Transkei National Engineering Company. In the harbour memorandum TNEC are described as the "engineering consultants with the responsibility to appoint architects, engineers, land surveyors, town planners and such other specialised services as may be required at a fee equal to the aggregate of the minimum fees of their respective institutes."

In his interview Dr Panigel said TNEC were not the consulting engineers as described in the memorandum. As TNEC was a multi-disciplinary company, said Dr Panigel, it was not a member of the Association of Civil Engineers.

TNEC's fee would be 10 per cent of the minimum fees of the respective institutes involved in the project.

The minimum fee for architectural services, for instance, was six per cent of total costs. TNEC would not be receiving six per cent of total costs as a constituent part of the "aggregate minimum fees."

As architectural fees TNEC would be receiving 10 per cent of six per cent. Likewise the firm would be receiving 10 per cent of the minimum of all other professional fees.

An inaccuracy in this regard in the memorandum had been rectified in another draft, Dr Panigel said.

TNEC, he said, did not carry any indemnification against claims arising out of acts of omission. The professionals, however, whose services the TNEC made use of would carry their own indemnification.

Dr Panigel said that Societe de'Etudes Equipments d'Enterprises, a consulting engineering company, was a member of an association of consulting engineers, SEEE is a shareholder in the Port Company.

A section in the memorandum reads: "The consortium as contractors for construction, the carrying out and completion of the project for a sum equal to the total costs plus eight per cent."

Dr Panigel was asked to explain the eight per cent fee referred to, considering it is normal practice for a contractor to build his profit margin into the costing of a project as indicated in the tender.

A different system, said Dr Panigel, was being used under the pori arrangement. The cost of the project had been settled on and the consorti... of contractors would complete the work for th' cost.

Their profit marg' would be a percentage o' the cost, but would neve' be more than the eight per cent mentioned in the memorandum, which was he said, an outsid- margin.

Dr Panigel said a ... figure for the cost o' phase one of harbou' development had b... settled on. This was R... million, which Dr P... described as the "lowe' cost option". The former figure had been R12- million.

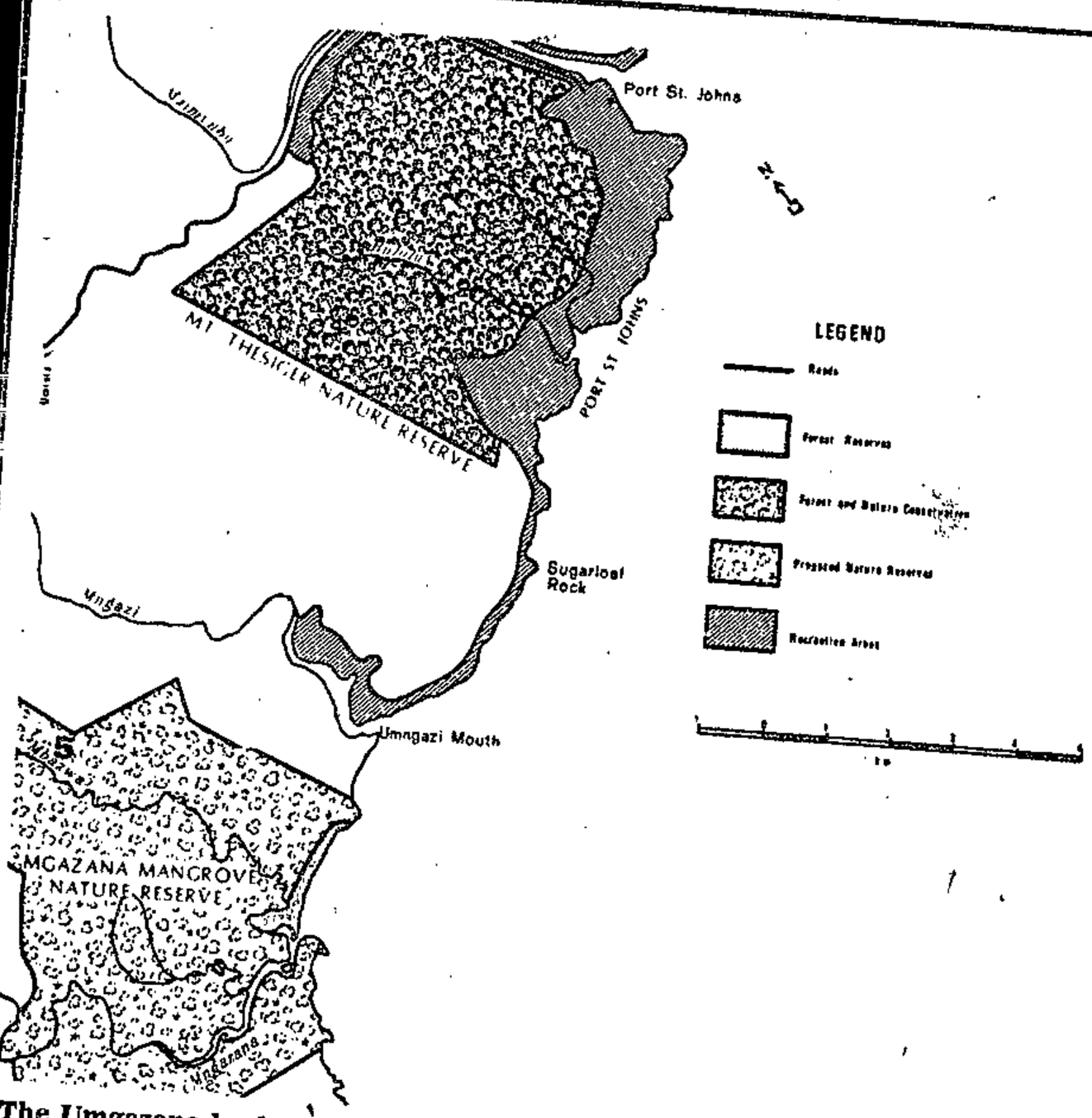
This figure did n... provide for the cost of services and infrastructure This money would be rais- ed separately fro- overseas financial institutions.

Phase one development would, however, bring the harbour to an operat... stage.

An access road and ... office on-site had b... built, Dr Panigel said.

Investigations int... possible quarry sites were complete and Dr Pani... said he was confident dolomite and cement requirements would be met An overseas expert, sa... Dr Panigel, had confirm... that one million tons gravel could be quarried.

There had been substantial findings of titani... and from the profile of th... findings that had b... drawn by scientists, ... 000 tons of the ilmeni... type of titanium wa... availabe for exploitation, Dr Panigel said. — DDR.



The Umgazana harbour area is shown at the bottom of the map and in relation to Port St John's at the top.

5 003 300 port company shares

Reports by
COLIN BOWER
Daily Dispatch Umtata bureau chief

UMTATA — When the agreement for the establishment of a harbour at Umgazana on Transkei's Wild Coast was signed the Port of Transkei Company was formed.

Ten directors were originally appointed and the proposed share capital was R10 million.

The 10 original directors were Dr Edmond Panigel; Mrs Shirley Strydom, secretary and accountant; the then Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima; the present Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana; Mr Archie Nkonyeni, a businessman; the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikezela; Mr W. L. Nkuhlu; Mr P. M. M. Chambert-Loir, a French civil engineer; Mr J-P Lancon, representing Societe D'Etudes et D'Equipments D'Enterprises; and Mr F. Germain, also respresenting SEEE.

The ten were all appointed as salaried directors.

Four other directors were later appointed — Mr M. C. O'Leary, an engineer, Mr R. Knopf, an attorney, Mr D. C. Shaw, an attorney; and Mr E. C. Chisholm, an attorney.

In the articles of association of the company the main business of the Port of Transkei company was described as: "To develop and construct a harbour at Umgazana, to develop industrial, commercial and residential townships in Transkei and the provision of ancillary services; generally to study, undertake and assist in the development of agriculture and industry in Transkei.

On the signing of the agreement the title of the 128 sq km area which incorporated the port area went to the Port of Transkei Company.

As a result the necessary free industrial and commercial zones, as well as townships, pleasure resorts, power generation and distribution all came under "the sole and unhindered control of the company."

"The Government for its part recognises the area will be entrusted to the company for free economic and financial status which shall release the area of statutory fees, taxes, licensing duties, customs, excise and other such encumbrances payable within the Republic of Transkei."

The Government would, however, be asked to approve the sale of land in excess of 15 sq km.

Of the original issued share capital of R10 million, 5 003 300 shares were taken."

Of these five million shares were taken by the Transkei Government, 1000 by Systems and Management Boards, 1000 by Transkei National Engineering Company and 1000 by SEEE. The Accounting and Secretarial Bureau, under the directorship of Mrs Shirley Strydom, took 100 shares, Dr Edmond Panigel 100 shares and Mr F. Germain took 100 shares.

In the memorandum of agreement it was stated: "The Government of Transkei as the registered owner of the property affected by the development will effect transfer of title to the company and in return for such property the Government shall receive from the company 2,5 million shares at R1 each.

"The Government share as consideration for the balance of its allocated shareholding issue treasury bonds in favour of the company upon subscription to the company in the sum total of R2,5 million and which date shall be termed the effective date of subscription."

Within the framework of the agreement and in order to finance and develop the project SAMB and SEEE would negotiate loans in favour of the company on the best possible terms to finance the project and would establish

UMTATA — Final tenders for a pontoon harbour at Transkei's port site, Umgazana, will be called for soon after Easter.

According to Dr Edmond Panigel, the Pretoria industrialist who is playing a key role in the Umgazana project, the pontoon harbour will be similar to the floating harbours at Latakia, Beirut and Jeda.

In an interview Dr Panigel said the pontoon harbour would enable goods and building materials to come into Transkei within the next 18 months.

And if the Umgazana harbour project is completed Dr Panigel stands to make R6,5 million — his gross fee.

Dr Panigel said this amount would be earned by his firm, Systems and Management Boards, "its associates and sub-contractors."

Sun. Times ★ SUN

Major claims R51 000 from Transkei

18/3/79

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Sunday Times Reporter

AN agriculturalist is claiming R51 000 from the Transkei Government over an aborted R15-million citrus project.

He is Major Arnold Brinton, 62, who has planned sugar and citrus projects in Malawi and Rhodesia and farmed for 10 years in the Free State.

Major Brinton said in East London that he had had the go-ahead for the citrus project in the Mngazi Valley from both the Transkei Minister of Agriculture and the Secretary for Agriculture.

Major Brinton showed letters from both officials which indicated cabinet approval for the scheme.

But a snag arose last December when Major Brinton said he was told he would have to deal with Dr Edmund Panigel, the Pretoria-based industrialist, who is chairman of the Port of Transkei, a giant multi-million rand plan to give the country its own modern harbour facilities.

The Port of Transkei is a 128-sq km area which includes the Mngazi Valley.

Major Brinton said he was shocked at this news and wrote to Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima (then Prime Minister, now President), stating that in these circumstances it was impossible to go ahead with the scheme.

His R51 000 claim is for "reimbursement compensation" and includes R13 900 professional fees and work, hotel expenses, air fares, breach of mandate and damage to reputation.

Pirates plunder Transkei crayfish grounds

Sunday Times
18/3/79 (103)

By G R NAIDOO

TRANSKEI'S coast is being plundered of a fortune in crayfish and oysters by pirate operators. They 'export' their catches to the Reef and Durban at exorbitant profits.

The prices charged by the operators — who are based in Natal — are well below those quoted on the open market — but their turnover is huge.

A Sunday Times investigation has shown that some pirate agents, who operate from the South Coast of Natal, buy crayfish tails from Pondo tribesmen and women at 20c to 30c each.

The wholesale price of legally obtained crayfish is about R4,50 a kg.

The Transkei Government is concerned at the illegal exploitation of its fledgling fishing industry.

Mr J H Keats, Director of the Transkei Agriculture and Forestry Division, told the Sunday Times this week the illegal exploitation was causing "grave concern" to his department.

Provisions

"We have started to reorganise our law-enforcement division. The removal of shellfish is being done on a large scale, and we intend to crack down very hard.

"We will strictly apply the provisions of the Nature Conservation and Sea Fisheries Acts, which are similar to the laws operating in the Cape," he said.

Mr Keats said only one commercial licence had been granted for large-scale fishing off the Transkei coastline.

"Any other people dealing in crayfish, oysters or mussels, are doing so illegally," he warned.

The Sunday Times has established that the illegal operators are recruiting their teams of workers with promises of easy money.

Men and women are told that they can earn good wages by catching crayfish and oysters.

The South African Police say, however, that in most cases they are powerless to act.

"It's up to the Transkeian authorities to take action," said Major D J J Bruwer, district commandant at Port Shepstone.

[redacted]

Fines for dagga abuse urged

103
DA
20/3/79

UMTATA — Transkei courts will be able to impose fines instead of jail sentences for dagga offences, according to a Bill read in the National Assembly here yesterday.

The abuse of Dependence - Producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Amendment Bill also allows for suspended sentences.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, said by introducing the Bill the government hoped to reduce the prison population and provide another source of revenue.

He said very little or no financial return was received from imprisoning people convicted for dagga offences. Instead the government incurred enormous expense keeping them in prisons.

The previous Act provided for imprisonment from two to 25 years for people aged 18 and over without the option of a fine.

Mr Koyana said this did not deter those convicted on completion of their sentences. Innocent people got into trouble because dagga seeds naturally flew into their lands and grew without their notice before spotted by police.

"I must, however, caution that the government would not wish to appear to be condoning trafficking of dagga by unscrupulous persons for personal gain," he said. — SAPA.

NM 20/3/79 (103)

Transkei changes drugs law

UMTATA — Transkei courts of law will be empowered to impose fines as an alternative to jail sentences for dagga offences, according to a Bill in the National Assembly here yesterday.

The Abuse of Dependence - Producing Substance and Rehabilitation Centres Amendment Bill, 1979, also allows for suspended sentences in suitable cases.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Digby Koyana, said by introducing the measure the Government sought not only to reduce the prison population but also to provide another source of revenue.

Mr. Koyana said very little or no financial return was received from imprisoning people convicted for dagga offences, instead the Government incurred enormous expenses in keeping them in prisons.

The previous Act provided for imprisonment from two to 25 years for persons aged 18 years and over without the option of a fine.

Mr. Koyana said this did not deter those convicted on completion of their sentences. A number of innocent people got into trouble because dagga seeds naturally flew into their lands and grew without their notice before being spotted by the police. — (Sapa)

Transkei hope for SA link

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkei was looking forward to the restoration of diplomatic relations with South Africa, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Delivering the policy speech of his departmental budget vote in the National Assembly, Chief Matanzima said his Government was 'placing a premium' on restoring normal diplomatic ties with South Africa.

But, he warned, there were still certain obstacles to be overcome before restoring diplomatic bonds.

These included the East Griqualand land dispute, discrimination and harassment of expatriot Transkeians in South Africa and the refusal by the latter Government to accord 'the basic rights' to Transkeians studying at universities of their choice.

'Peaceful co-existence is, after all, a concept that should be reciprocated and it would serve no purpose to resume diplomatic relations for the sake of doing so,' he said.

Chief Matanzima's demands were, however, couched, in mild diplomatic terms completely devoid of the sabre-rattling rhetoric of the former Government under his brother, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, now President of Transkei.

He said documents backing his Government's claims to East Griqualand were in the hands of the South African Government.

He went on: 'Considerable time should elapse before the matter is resolved. Suffice it to say that from Transkei's side the negotiations are being conducted in the spirit of goodwill.'

61 000 mussels case studied

UMTATA — The Department of Agriculture and Forestry was not against utilisation of natural resources in Transkei, the department's deputy secretary, Mr M. Ntloko, said yesterday.

But it was against wholesale exploitation of those resources and the degradation of coastal facilities, he said.

A Transkeian company, Liwane Holdings, had been authorised to do a year's feasibility study on commercial fishing in Transkeian waters, within 19 km of the coastline.

But no one was allowed to use fishing nets in estuaries and river mouths.

Liwane Holdings had been given a quota of crayfish and oysters they might remove from the sea, but the quota did not include perlemoen or black mussels.

Mr Ntloko said his department had submitted a set of suggestions to the Department of Commerce, Tourism and Industry — the department which issued fishing licences — about the application of the Nature Conservation Act.

He said Transkei's Attorney-General was examining documentation in connection with the appearance in an East London court of a former restaurant owner, Mr T. Duyn, who had said 61 000 mussels found in his possession had been bought from Transkei through his company, Xolise Exports and Imports. — DDR.

Transkei ho group poised to attack SA

Argus
24/3/79

(103)

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Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Security Police here have detained a number of communist-trained, armed infiltrators who have established bases in Transkei in preparation for a military onslaught against South Africa, Transkei and BophuthaTswana.

Transkei arrests

(Continued from Page 1)

repeatedly stated that exiles of the banned African National Congress and PAC were welcome to return to Transkei.

'However, it is a clear condition that they will return in peace, unarmed and with full acknowledgement of the sovereignty of the State, and accordingly report to the authorities immediately before or after their arrival.

They do so

'This is what they do when they go to Lesotho or Botswana or any of the African countries, and this is what numerous ANC and PAC exiles who have taken advantage of our Government's offer have done,' Mr Koyana said.

He denied a statement by the chairman of the Committee against Apart-

Making a special announcement in the National Assembly here today, the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, said all those arrested were Transkeians except for two who were South African-born.

Mr Koyana said the men had received military training in Red China and Libya. They returned to Transkei, where they had set up bases in Umtata and Cacadu.

He named five of the men, some of whom had been found in possession of arms, including a Russian Makarov pistol and ammunition.

Those arrested included Mr Mawethu Vatshima, Mr Sabelo Gqwetha, Mr Xola Trevor Mketi, Mr Synod Madiebe and Mr Mac Mabhuza.

Welcome

Mr Koyana said that according to the men their mission in Transkei was:

● To study the local situation and familiarise themselves with the

Jo'burg tel

held in the United Nations, Mr Leslie O Harriman of Nigeria, who said that the five PAC members arrested by Transkei had been handed over to the South African police.

Incapable

Mr Koyana said this was a figment of the imagination, and was meant to bolster the illusion that Transkei authorities were 'illigitimate' and therefore incapable of holding their own prisoners.

Besides the Makarov pistol and ammunition, other items found were a Browning pistol, other ammunition, a booklet entitled Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung — Workers of All Countries Unite, 16 notebooks containing lectures on guerrilla warfare, communist propaganda and explosives.

Mr Koyana said that over the past two years the men had undergone training in Red China and Libya and had their headquarters in Tanzania.

● To help the locals and gain their confidence;

● To establish cells in order that mobilisation could be effected when the time was right and BophuthaTswana by for the attack against South Africa, Transkei and BophuthaTswana by force of arms;

● To spread communism throughout Transkei in order that a socialist democratic government could be established there;

● To prepare recruits for guerrilla warfare against the Republic, and after its defeat to overthrow the republics of Transkei and BophuthaTswana,

● To establish contacts and havens for 'military' members of the banned Pan African congress;

● To establish arms caches; and

● To report regularly to the high command on progress.

Mr Koyana said the Transkei Government had

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

Ndzumo calls for change

DD 22/3/79 (103)

UMTATA — The transformation from subsistence farming to profitable and productive farming on a businesslike basis required a change of attitude by people in Transkei, and an adoption of new and improved methods of farming, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr S. K. Ndzumo, told the National Assembly in his policy speech during the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill yesterday.

The cutback in the estimated expenditure would result in a drastic curtailment of further agricultural development projects in the ensuing year, he said.

"However, within the limits of this adverse financial situation my department will do all in its power to initiate mealie belts in certain high-potential areas of Transkei".

Financial and managerial assistance from the Transkei Development Corporation for the mechanisation of farming in the selected high-potential areas in the maize belt — Umzimvubu, Bizana, Flagstaff and Lusikisiki — had been requested, he said.

It had been found that eastern Pondoland could produce 100 000 tons of sugar, but no funds had been provided in the budget to begin this sugar farming scheme.

Cattle ranching areas had been defined, but not much progress had been made by farmers in this venture.

The new Ncora irrigation project could provide 1 500 farming jobs and 800 other jobs. When fully developed, the scheme would make a major contribution to agricultural self-sufficiency in Transkei. The project would take 5½ years to reach fruition.

The Qamata Development Corporation, a joint venture between Taiwanese agriculturalists and the government to grow rice at Qamata, had failed because the Taiwanese had left.

Rice did not appear to do as well in Transkei, because of temperature variations.

Mr Ndzumo appealed to cattle farmers to look after their veld. — DDR.

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) sa conduite l'ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (reçu) de nombreux, certainement plus qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné) la barque quand elle a (commencé) à s'enfoncer.
7. J'aime les spectacles sans prétention; ces danses de village m'ont beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en ai (fait) faire pendant six mois.
9. Trente mille francs, voilà ce qu'a (coûté) cette maison, il y a quarante-cinq ans; depuis, sa valeur a bien (augmenté).
10. Les arguments que vous lui avez (présenté) ont lourdement (pesé) sur sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais
2. La tempête
sauvetage
(sauvé) qu
3. Les croisa
même (soup
4. Je leur ai
ce soir, l
5. Soyez indu
6. Vos tantes
l'autobus
(arrivé).
7. Je n'oubli
pendant l'
dangers qu
heureuseme
8. Comment, v
ne leur av

le canot de
t, paraît-il,

ni (prévu) ni

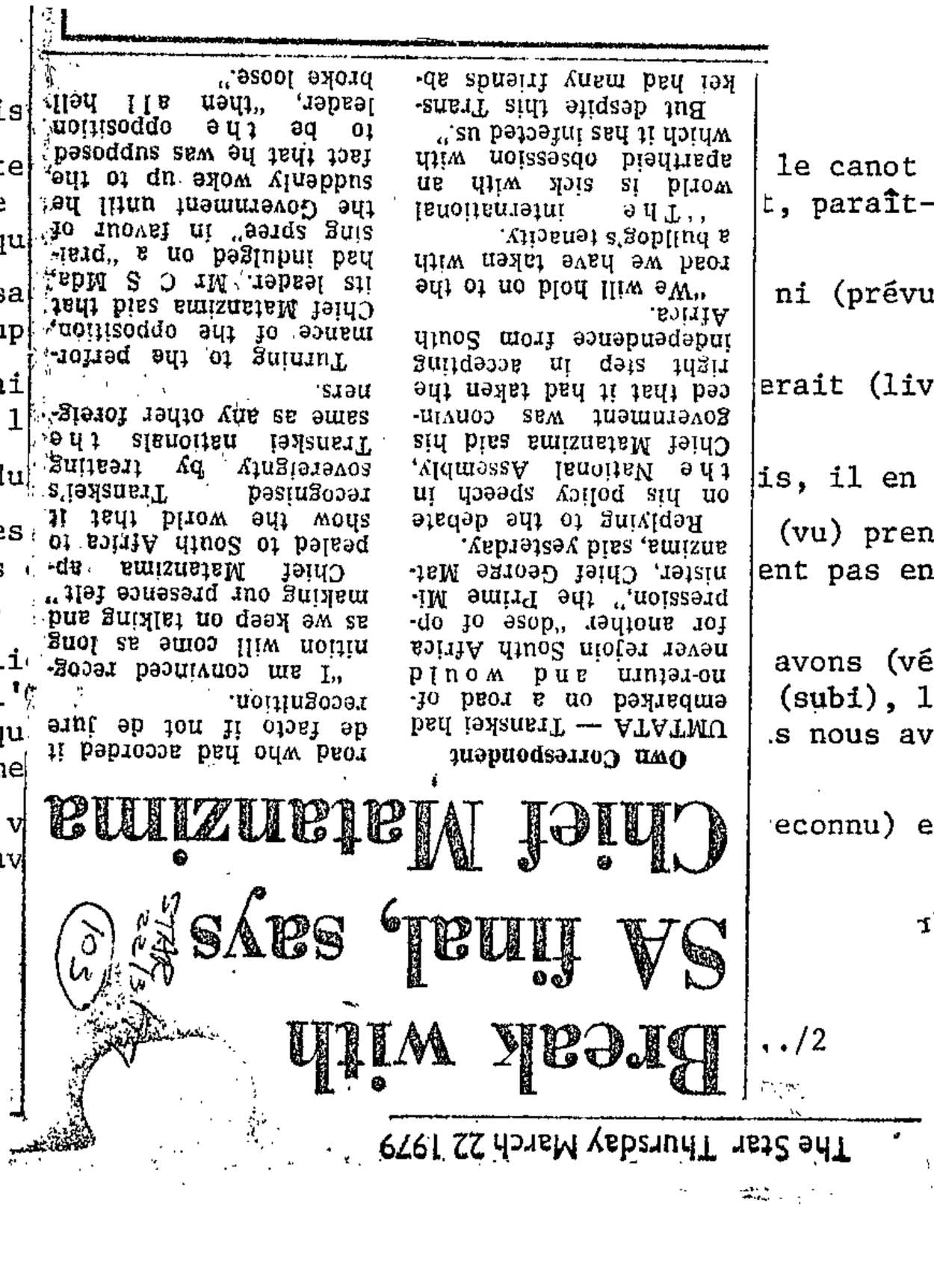
erait (livré),

is, il en a (eu).

(vu) prendre
ent pas encore

avons (vécu)
(subi), les
s nous avons

econnu) et vous


Break with Chief Matanzima's final, says Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkei had embarked on a road of no-return and would never rejoin South Africa for another "dose of oppression," the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Replying to the debate on his policy speech in the National Assembly, Chief Matanzima said his government was convinced that it had taken the right step in accepting independence from South Africa.

"We will hold on to the road we have taken with a bulldog's tenacity.

"The international world is sick with an apartheid obsession with which it has infected us."

But despite this Transkei had many friends abroad who had accorded it de facto if not de jure recognition.

"I am convinced recognition will come as long as we keep on talking and making our presence felt."

Chief Matanzima appealed to South Africa to show the world that it recognised Transkei's sovereignty by treating Transkei nationals the same as any other foreigners.

Turning to the performance of the opposition, Chief Matanzima said that its leader, Mr C S Mda, had indulged on a "praising spree" in favour of the Government until he suddenly woke up to the fact that he was supposed to be the opposition leader, "then all hell broke loose."

The Star Thursday March 22 1979

FRANÇAIS

Cours de L

Faites accorder les participes passés pla

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pl foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) veni (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (reçu) ient plus qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné) la barc ıencé) à s'enfoncer.
7. J'aime les spectacles sans préter 'illage m'ont beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en ai (fait) ois.
9. Trente mille francs, voilà ce qu on, il y a quarante-cinq ans; depuis, sa va).
10. Les arguments que vous lui avez ient (pesé) sur sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais des aventures, j'en a
2. La tempête faisait rage; nous le e canot de sauvetage et partir sur la mer (d paraît-il, (sauvé) quatre.
3. Les croisades eurent des conséqu i (prévu) ni même (soupçonné).
4. Je leur ai (téléphoné) et ils m' ait (livré), ce soir, l'armoire que je leur a
5. Soyez indulgents avec lui, car d , il en a (eu).
6. Vos tantes, je les ai (aperçu) à vu) prendre l'autobus et je suis bien (surpr t pas encore (arrivé).
7. Je n'oublierai jamais les jours vons (vécu) pendant l'Occupation, les privat subi), les dangers que nous avons (couru) nous avons heureusement (échappé).
8. Comment, vous les avez (renconti connu) et vous ne leur avez pas (parlé)!

MISSION

Mr Koyana said the Transkeian Government had announced today.

In a special announcement in the National Assembly, the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, said the men had been trained in Red China and Libya, and had set up bases in the Umtata and Cacadu.

He named five.

Some had been armed. A Russian Makarov pistol and ammunition, a Browning pistol, and Russian explosive had been seized. So had a booklet called "Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung — Workers of all Countries Unite", 16 notebooks of lectures on guerilla warfare, and communist literature.

Mr Koyana said the men had confessed that their mission had been to:

● Gain the confidence of the local population.

● Establish pockets to mobilise when the time became right for an incursion on South Africa, Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

● Spread communism throughout Transkei to establish a socialist government there.

● Prepare recruits for guerilla warfare against South Africa.

● Contact the Pan Africanist Congress, a banned political party, and set up hideouts for its members who had had military training.

● Establish arms caches, and

● Report their progress regularly to a high commmand in Tanzania.

Mr Koyana said the Transkeian Government had repeatedly stated that African National Council and PAC exiles were welcome to return to Transkei, but only in peaceful, unarmed and with the Government's knowledge.

He rejected a statement by the chairman of the Committee Against Apartheid at the United Nations, Mr Leslie Harriman, of Nigeria, that the gang had been handed over to the South African Police.

UMTATA — A gang of communist-trained terrorists who had been planning attacks on South Africa from bases in Transkei had been arrested, the Transkeian Government announced today.

Own Correspondent

gang held

TERRORIST

ANTI-SA

No biz for Mr Chips

(103)
23/3/79

Indaba Reporter

UMTATA — Transkei will clamp down on teachers with business interests.

This was made clear in the National Assembly by the Minister of Education, Mr W. S. Mbanga.

Mr Mbanga said the department planned to disestablish existing school committees and nominate new ones that would educate parents to object strongly should a teacher or his wife apply for a business.

Mr Mbanga was replying to a question by Mr R. S. Lebenya (Mount Fletcher) asking if he was aware some teachers ran businesses.

The Minister of Health, Mr T. Vika, told members that two highly qualified organisers of nursing services, Miss Nondumiso Ntloko and Mrs Doreen Tida Nontuthuzelo Baartman had resigned.

Miss Ntloko cited ill-health.

Mrs Baartman resigned in January.

In a separate letter to the chief nursing officer she said: "I am sorry I have to do it this way. I got a message this morning that one of my children is ill in hospital in Cape Town."

Indaba is registered as a newspaper with the GPO and is printed by East London Daily Dispatch (Pty) Ltd, 33 Caxton Street, East London.

Guerillas arrested in Transkei

UMTATA. — Several people who had received military training in China and Libya had been arrested in Transkei between October last year and March this year, the Minister of Justice, Mr D S Koyana, announced here yesterday. They had been mobilizing for an onslaught on South Africa, Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

In a special statement in the National Assembly, Mr Koyana said all were Transkeian-born except for two who came from South Africa.

The men, who were arrested while trying to establish cells in the Umtata, Xalanga and Cacadu districts, had been undergoing military training over the past two years. Their headquarters were in Tanzania.

The minister said Mr Mawethu Vitshima was found in possession of a Russian Makarov pistol and nine rounds of ammunition and Mr Xola Trevor Mketi had a Browning pistol with eight rounds.

Others were found with 16 notebooks containing lectures on guerrilla warfare and communist indoctrination.

"Some have been arrested for the part they played in harbouring and rendering assistance to those trained in guerilla warfare," Mr Koyana said.

The minister said that according to the arrested men their mission in Transkei was to:

- Study the local situation and familiarize themselves with the people.
- Render assistance to the locals to gain their confidence.
- Establish pockets in order that mobilization may be effected when the time became ripe for the onslaught against the Republic Of South Africa, Transkei and Bophuthatswana.
- Spread communism throughout Transkei in order that a socialist democratic government could be established there.
- Prepare recruits for guerilla warfare against South Africa. After the defeat of South Africa they foresaw no problems in defeating Transkei and Bophuthatswana.
- Establish contacts and safe places for militarily-trained members of PAC.
- Establish arms caches.
- Report regularly to the high command on progress made in the campaign.

"It is significant that Xola Trevor Mketi describes his role as that of co-ordinator between Botswana, South Africa, Bophuthatswana and Transkei," Mr Koyana said

"It is also significant that only last year PAC members were arrested and tried for subversive activities in Swaziland.

"It is also significant that within the past three days a man was convicted in Botswana and sentenced to three years for being in possession of arms which were intended to be used in the Western Transvaal." — Sapa

M 23/3/79

(103)

Premier warns Dispatch

UMTATA — A warning to the Daily Dispatch that its days before being banned from circulating in Transkei were numbered was issued in the National Assembly by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

He said since the country gained self-rule in 1963, the Dispatch had shown its "malicious hatred" of the system followed by Transkei. It persistently had showed this spirit, either by quoting people out of context, or by making selected omissions from speeches that led to misrepresentation.

On Wednesday morning, for instance, the Dispatch carried a report on the speech made in the assembly by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr C. Mda, the previous day. But by giving details only of his critical remarks, and not of his remarks expressing appreciation of government work, it had given the impression Mr Mda's entire speech had been purely destructive.

In another report, the impression had been given the government had been eager to restore diplomatic relations with South Africa at all costs. But in fact he had emphasised the obstacles to resuming diplomatic relations, the Prime Minister said. The government was not so naive as to believe relations could be resumed until those obstacles had been overcome.

● The Prime Minister's criticism about Mr Mda's speech is misdirected. The report filed to the Daily Dispatch by SAPA contained no mention of any remarks made by Mr Mda in appreciation of government work. The Daily Dispatch's reporters did not cover Mr Mda's speech. — Editor.

Transkei terror probe goes on

23/3/79 (103) N.M.

UMTATA — Transkei was continuing investigations following arrests since last October of a number of people who received military training in China and Libya, the Minister of Justice, Mr. D. S. Koyana, said here yesterday.

He said the situation in the country was under full control.

He rejected allegations that the prisoners had been handed over to South Africa. These were a figment of the imaginations of Mr. Leslie Harriman, of Nigeria, chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid in the UN.

Mr. Harriman had said he had been informed by the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) that the authorities "in the Bantustan of Transkei" had arrested five PAC members and handed them over to the police of the "apartheid regime" in South Africa.

Condemn

Mr. Harriman continued: "On behalf of the Special Committee Against Apartheid, I condemn this criminal act of the illegitimate authorities in the Transkei and appeal for international action to secure the immediate release of the prisoners."

Mr. Koyana said Mr. Harriman's statement was meant to balance up with his illusion that Transkei authorities were "illegitimate" and were therefore probably incapable of keeping prisoners.

Several people who received military training in China and Libya had been arrested in Transkei between October last year and March this year. They had been mobilising for an onslaught on South Africa, Transkei and Bophuthatswana, Mr. Koyana announced here yesterday.

Statement

In a special statement in the National Assembly, Mr. Koyana said all were Transkeian-born except for two who came from South Africa.

The men, who were arrested while trying to establish cells in the Umtata, Xalanga and Cacadu districts, had been undergoing military training over the last two years. Their headquarters were in Tanzania.

He said Mr. Mawethu Vitshima was found in possession of a Russian Makarov pistol and nine rounds of ammunition, Mr. Sabelo Gqweta had a booklet entitled *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung — Workers of all Countries Unite*, Mr. Xola Trevor Mketi had a Browning pistol with eight rounds of ammunition, four of which were blanks.

Others were found with 16 notebooks containing lectures on terrorist warfare, communist indoctrination and explosives (landmines).

"They had returned from receiving training in terror warfare and had established bases at homes in Umtata and Cacadu districts. — (Sapa.)

Skinner: R50 000 demand

103 24/3/79 DD

UMTATA — The chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, confirmed yesterday he had received a letter of demand from a lawyer acting for the TDC's former managing director, Mr J. Skinner.

He said an amount of R50 000 had been mentioned in the letter.

Mr Maritz said further comment on the matter would be premature.

In the National Assembly last month, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said the government had received notification from Mr Skinner's lawyer of legal proceedings against the Transkei Government. — DDR.

Transkei Port directors pay claim denied

EAST LONDON — The secretary of the Board of the Port of Transkei Company, Mrs Shirley Strydom, has denied 10 of the Port directors were appointed as salaried directors.

Mrs Strydom is a director of the Accounting and Secretarial Bureau and associated with Dr Edmond Panigel, who is playing a key role in the Umgazana harbour project on Transkei's Wild Coast.

In a statement to the Daily Dispatch yesterday Mrs Strydom claimed some of the facts in stories published on the harbour project on March 16 were untrue.

She denied Dr Panigel was a "Pretoria industrialist", saying he had never been an industrialist.

"I feel that in Dr Panigel's absence overseas I must correct some misconceptions in the various articles," Mrs Strydom said.

She said Dr Panigel was a financier and legal consultant and that he was not the sole shareholder of Systems and Management Boards, which is described in the memorandum of agreement for the Port of Transkei Company as "project developer and co-ordinator."

The article she was referring to named the 10 original directors of the Port of Transkei company.

They were: Dr Panigel; Mrs Strydom; the then Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima; the present Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana; Mr Archie Nkonyeni, a businessman; the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikezela; Mr W. L. Nkuhlu; Mr P. M. M. Chambert-Loir, a French civil engineer; Mr J. P. Lancon, representing Societe D' Etudes et D' Equipments D'Enterprises; and Mr F. Germain, also representing SEEE.

When asked if she could name the other directors of SAMB, Mrs Strydom said she could, but she did not see why she should. It was up to the Daily Dispatch to find out this information.

Mrs Strydom said the report saying that Dr Panigel was involved with Parity Insurance, which was liquidated in 1967, was untrue.

She also denied that Dr Panigel had any connection with the Provident Insurance and Auto Protection companies at time of their liquidation.

She said the report calculating the value of the Port contract to Dr Panigel's companies at R6,5 million failed to mention that on a smaller or mobile harbour the fee might well be one-tenth of the amount estimated, and also that it would be paid over the period of construction and not in one lump sum.

"The money used will be used to meet salaries, travelling and incidental expenses over and above the financial charges quoted, and will naturally be subject to income tax."

Mrs Strydom said during Dr Panigel's 22 years involvement with Transkei and on all his overseas travels on behalf of Transkei, all the visits to Umtata to discuss housing and the integrated health scheme with the relevant department and all the costs involved in publishing Voice of Transkei were still being borne by Dr Panigel's companies with no contribution from the Government of Transkei. — DDR.

Fiery debate over exam scandal

27/3/79
103 AD

UMTATA — There was an uproar in the National Assembly here yesterday, during the reply by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr C. Mda, to the Minister of Education's policy speech.

Points of order, interjections and arguments, both fiery and humorous, interrupted Mr Mda, especially when he dealt with the examination scandal.

Mr Mda said the scandal started in the Department of Education itself as the examination papers were in the first place in the hands of the department's officials.

Schoolchildren were innocent until tempted by dishonest officials.

The Minister of Finance, Mr T. Letlaka, interrupted: "Is the child who knowingly receives stolen exam papers and goes and writes the exam honest?"

Mr Mda: "The dishonest child should naturally be penalised. But is this going to suggest that all pupils at all 29 schools had taken advantage of a dishonest method of getting through their exams?

"Is there conclusive proof that all the children should have been disqualified," he asked. Because the government had failed to make thorough enough investigations, the whole country had to suffer.

After an interjection by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, Mr Mda had to withdraw a reference to the Cabinet as "these men" on the grounds that the term was unparliamentary.

"At that juncture I found it difficult to call... these honourable ministers, honourable ministers," he said amid loud laughter from all sides of the House.

"It is unthinkable," said Mr Mda "that all the pupils in Std 8 and Std 10 at St John's College — just to take one school — procured their exam papers unfairly."

Chief George: "It was unthinkable till it was done."

Mr Mda said he had expected a detailed report from the Minister about "this most crucial and most perturbing matter."

The department had previous experience of exam cheating. Why had no precautions been taken? he asked.

"We have now reached a stage where half the countryside has had their results declared null and void."

The lowliest people, honest parents, widows and poor men, who had sold their livestock to put their children through school, had to suffer because of this unfair declaration of the government.

Referring to the Minister's reports in his policy speech of immorality, drunkenness, embezzlement of school funds, absenteeism and negligence, Mr Mda said the government should screen its government employees more carefully.

A member interjected: "What is immorality?"

Mr Mda: "I don't know. Ask the Minister. He used the word."

The Minister of Education, Mr Mbanga, said earlier a commission of inquiry had been formed to inquire into the quality of education in all sectors of the formal system, that is pre-primary through secondary, high, vocational, technical and university, and adult and community education. — DDR-SAPA.

Opposition in Transkei unites

103
28/3/79
DM

UMTATA — The three opposition parties in the Transkei National Assembly have united to form one party, the Democratic Progressive Party.

The leader of the Transkei National Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, announced the TNPP, the Democratic Party led by Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus and the New Democratic Party represented by Mr N. G. Jafta had decided to form one party.

The leader of the new party, which has 18 seats in the 150-seat Assembly, would be Chief Sabata with Mr Mda as his deputy.

The Democratic Progressive Party aims "to help fight for the overthrow of the exclusive white minority regimes in Southern Africa in alliance with other progressive forces, so as to establish non-racial democratic governments based on the will of all the people of Southern Africa; to develop political awareness and promote and project black pride and black solidarity; to become a platform for the expression of black opinions and represent these internationally." — DDR-SAPA.

1 437 Transkeians regained citizenship

28/3/79
103
DD

THE ASSEMBLY — All the black South Africans who regained their citizenship last year in terms of the Black States Citizenship Amendment Act were from Transkei.

This was revealed here yesterday by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, in reply to a question tabled by Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Musgrave).

Dr Koornhof said that 1 437 citizens of Transkei had regained their South African citizenship since the Act came into force.

During this period, no citizens of Bophutatswana had regained their South African citizenship.

Maritz resigns as chairman

UMTATA — The chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation's board of directors, Mr Franko Maritz, tendered his resignation to the board this week.

Two other directors, Mr W. Beck and Mr M. de Vaal, also tabled their resignations.

The term of office for the board expires this Saturday, but it is believed the remaining eight board members will be available for reappointment.

The Minister of Commerce, Tourism and Industry, Mr R. Madikizela, said yesterday a replacement for Mr Maritz had not been decided on. The term of office for the new chairman would be a year.

The government was "working on" the appointment of a new chairman and it had not been decided whether he would be a Transkeian.

Mr Maritz, who was appointed managing director and chairman of the TDC when the corporation was established in 1976, was unavailable for comment yesterday.

A secretary for his East London employers said Mr Maritz's mother-in-law had died, and he would not be in his office until Monday. — DDR.

STAK 29/3/79
0103

Transkei warns SA on squatters

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkei would not become a dumpinng ground of South Africa's "so-called squatters," the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in Umtata today.

Delivering the policy speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, an additional portfolio he holds, Chief Matanzima told the National Assembly that it had become general practice in South Africa to endorse as Transkeians all unwanted blacks who spoke Xhosa.

"If they thought we took independence to solve their problems of urban blacks, they make a terrible mistake," he said.

Transkei was concentrating on a diplomatic thrust in Africa, particularly Lesotho, the chief said. He and two other Cabinet Ministers had been received in Lesotho by "top Ministers."

Chief Matanzima said he understood Lesotho's predicament — it could not afford financially to recognise Transkei. Lesotho's claim that it had suffered economically from Transkei's independence and its alleged border closures had brought in millions of rands of United Nations and overseas aid.

"We have been trying to tell Lesotho that we do not grudge them any development in their country but that this should not be obtained at the expense of Transkei's good name," Chief Matanzima said.

Berkeley back in Umtata

UMTATA — Transkei's accredited diplomat abroad, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, returned to Umtata this week.

He was not prepared to describe the purpose of his visit nor to report on his activities on Transkei's behalf in London.

In regard to the information received that he had spoken to Britain's Foreign Secretary, Dr Owen, and that he had told a press conference overseas that Transkei was close to an international breakthrough, Mr Berkeley said "no comment."

He said he did not know how long he would be in Transkei on his present visit.

Mr Berkeley left Transkei shortly after being abducted and beaten up on Febraury 15 and dumped over the South African border. His assailants were later identified as members of the Transkei security police.

He returned to Transkei for a few days on February 21, then flew to London. — DDR.

Opposition not needed now in Transkei says Chief Ndamase

3.0/3/79
103
NDSuffenet
IND RSA

Indaba Reporter

ENGCOBO — There was no need for an opposition in Transkei, said the Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief D D P Ndamase.

Chief Ndamase urged Transkei unity when he addressed a large crowd at the Town Hall.

Chief Ndamase, chairman of Transkei National Independence Party, said there was no need for an opposition because the Government had introduced multiracialism, which was the oppostion Democratic Party's policy after independence.

The chief was paying his first official visit to Engcobo, stronghold of the opposition party.

Chief Ndamase urged extensive farming so that Transkei should not depend on other countries. Transkei had agricultu ral potential which needed to be exploited. Transkei had capable, educated people in all spheres.

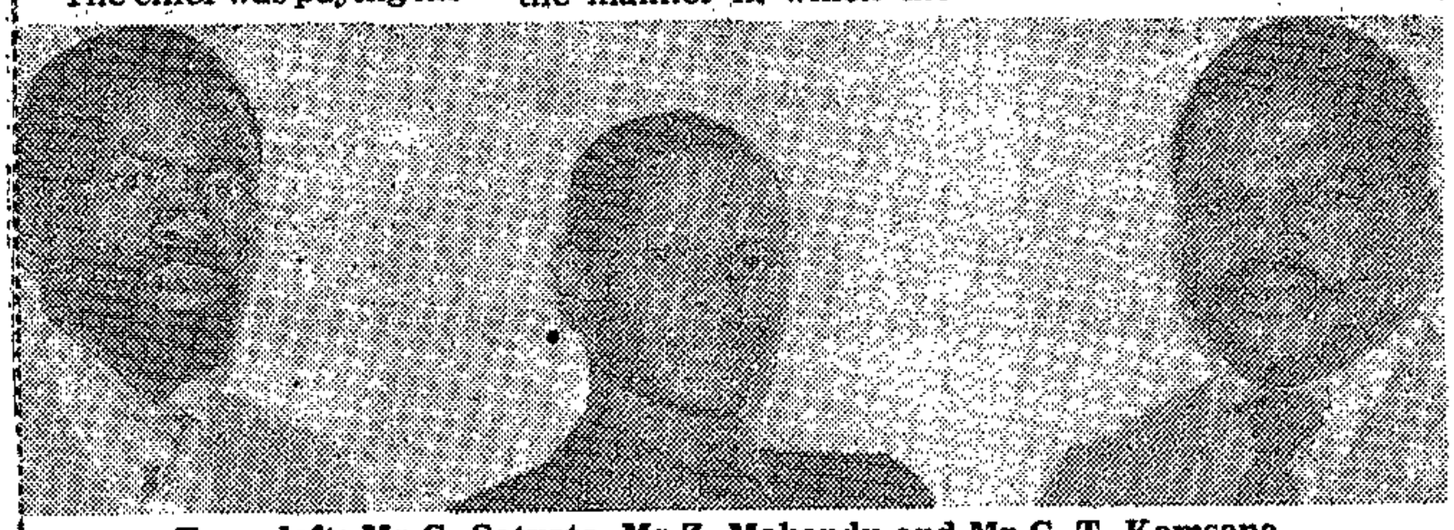
The district chairman of TNIP. Mr C T Komsana, said Engcobo was a DP stronghold, but things had changed after the visit by Chief Ndamase. Many people had joined the ruling party.

Mr Komsana said enthusiasm was shown by the manner in which the Minister had been welcomed at Engcobo.

The secretary, Mr G Sotyalo, said he was canvasing for more members.

The minister was welcomed by the Deputy Mayor, Mr S Nyamakazi. Mr G M Bodlani, national organiser of TNIP, made opening remarks.

New local office bearers are: chairman, Mr C T Komsana, vice chairman, Mr Z Mzolisa, secretary, Mr G Sotyalo, assistant secretary, Mr Z Jezile, treasurer, Mr Z Maye, organiser, Mr M Mtshixa. Committee members Mr M Ndlumbini, Miss Z Sotyalo , Mr W Lumkwana and Mr N Nogcinisa.



From left: Mr G. Sotyato, Mr Z. Makandu and Mr C. T. Komsana

30/3/79 (103)

Making Ncora a paradise

DD Supplement INDABA

Indaba Reporter

UMTATA — Preparations for intensive crop production at Ncora irrigation scheme in Cofimvaba started in December and would make a major contribution towards self-sufficiency in food.

Transkei's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr S. K. Ndzumo, said in the National Assembly this would provide 1 500 farming jobs and 800 other jobs.

Agricultural production would rise to R4,2 million within five years, Mr Ndzumo said. In 1979-80 capital costs would be R4 642 000 and operating costs R2 040 000. The scheme was phased to development over five and a half years. Availability of funds would play a key role.

The system was based on a centrally situated and fully equipped estate, servicing commercial farmers and small plotholders with all farming requirements from ploughing services to the marketing of produce.

Some farmers would be allocated 1,25 ha plots under sprinkler irrigation. Others would be given the opportunity of becoming leasehold tenant farmers on five ha farms.

Each farm would have a house and a sprinkler irrigation system. Fifty per cent of the land would be farmed by plotholders and 25 per cent to the five ha farms.

Farmers would be fully involved in decision-making through representation on the project management committee. A commercial management team was being recruited internationally.

Berkeley gets death threat

3/3/79 103 MV

UMTATA — A death threat was received by Transkei's overseas diplomat, Mr. Humphrey Berkeley, at his hotel here this week.

Mr Berkeley was phoned on Thursday evening, and told if he did not leave Transkei he would be assassinated.

It was on a Thursday evening last month that Mr Berkeley was marched out of the same hotel by men recognised as security police, beaten up, and dumped in South Africa.

Mr Berkeley returned to Transkei after he had recuperated in Komga hospital, and then flew on to London. This week he returned to Transkei.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Berkeley took the Johannesburg flight out of Umtata en route back to England. His booking arrangements had been made earlier in the week. It is believed he is continuing in his position as Transkei's diplomatic representative.

This week Mr Berkeley said that he had maintained close contacts with the British Conservative Party shadow cabinet, as well as with the Labour government. Before Christmas he introduced a Transkei Foreign Affairs official, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, to the Conservative Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr Francis Pym. He also introduced Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr T. Letlaka, to the former British Prime Minister, Sir Harold Wilson. — DDR.

HOMELAND TRANSKEI GENERAL.

FROM : 1-4-79

TO : 31-12-79 31-8-79.

103

League banned

TRANSKEI'S State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has banned the newly established Transkei Youth League, according to a notice in a special government gazette published in Umtata yesterday.

The one-month-old organisation, launched by Chief Matanzima's son-in-law, Mr Prince Madikizela, a practising attorney, at a conference here last month, condemned the independence of Transkei, saying the course of colonialism still ran powerfully in the country despite independence.

The 35th organisation banned in Transkei in three months has been declared an unlawful organisation in terms of section 26 of the Public Security Act — Sapa.

103

Hansard 3 (151) 22/2/79.

Transkei: South African Development Trust

68. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

[illegible] were (i) offered for [illegible] to the South African [illegible] by Whites in 1978.

[illegible] OF PLURAL RELA-[illegible]OPMENT:

LEAVE OR DIE, CALL TO ENVOY

Tribune Reporter

MR HUMPHREY Berkeley, Transkei's accredited overseas diplomat, left Umtata this week after a death threat had been made to him at his hotel.

On Thursday evening a man phoned Mr Berkeley and told him that if he did not leave the Transkei the next day he would be assassinated.

After the death call there was a flurry of telephone calls between Mr Berkeley, the presidential palace, the British Foreign Office, 10 Downing Street and the British ambassador's residence in Cape Town.

The following day police body guards for Mr Berkeley were conspicuous by their absence.

Although Mr Berkeley intends continuing his job as Transkei's diplomat abroad, indications are that his desire to do good work for the country is not reciprocated.

In December last year he received a letter from the Transkei Government giving him notice that his services were no longer required. Mr Berkeley ignored the letter.

Then in February he was frog-marched out of his hotel by men recognised and later identified as Security Police, beaten up on the outskirts of Umtata, driven to South African territority and dumped a bleeding wreck.

Although registration numbers of cars were obtained, and Security Police identified at a parade, nothing appears to have been done about the episode.

Mr Berkeley returned to Transkei this week for the first time since February.

Mr Berkeley is now back in London but intends returning to Transkei.

He is a persona non grata in South Africa and the warning signals to him from Transkei are clear.

In England there is a likelihood that a Conservative Government may soon be returned to office and Mr Berkeley is a member of the Labour Party.

Notwithstanding his tenacious faith in his unwilling employers and his association with the Southern African subcontinent, indications are that Mr Berkeley might find himself the accredited representative of Limbo land.

Berkeley flies to London but says he will return to Transkei

103

ANGRY EAST GRIQUALAND FARMERS CLAIM

WE'RE GETTING IT IN THE NEK

By ROD JACKSON-SMITH

ANGRY farmers in the Ongeluksnek Valley in East Griqualand claim they have become victims of a concentrated and deliberate Government campaign geared to rid the area of whites by March next year.

Earmarked for transfer to Transkei, the narrow valley hemmed in by Lesotho and Transkei was once the home of 36 white farmers who prospered on prime farming land.

Now many of those farmers have left and others are preparing to abandon the farms which have been in their families for decades.

But a handful are refusing to leave the valley, determined to stay until the death which they realise is as inevitable as the next monthly stock sale.

Whether determined to hold out or preparing to leave, each of the farmers has one thing in common — a deep distress over Government offers for their land. They claim they are the victims of unfair tactics designed to force them off their farms.

One of the measures in the campaign to clear the area of white farmers by March next year was immediately apparent when the **Sunday Tribune** visited the troubled strip of land and uncovered new areas of tension in the valley.

Shabby treatment

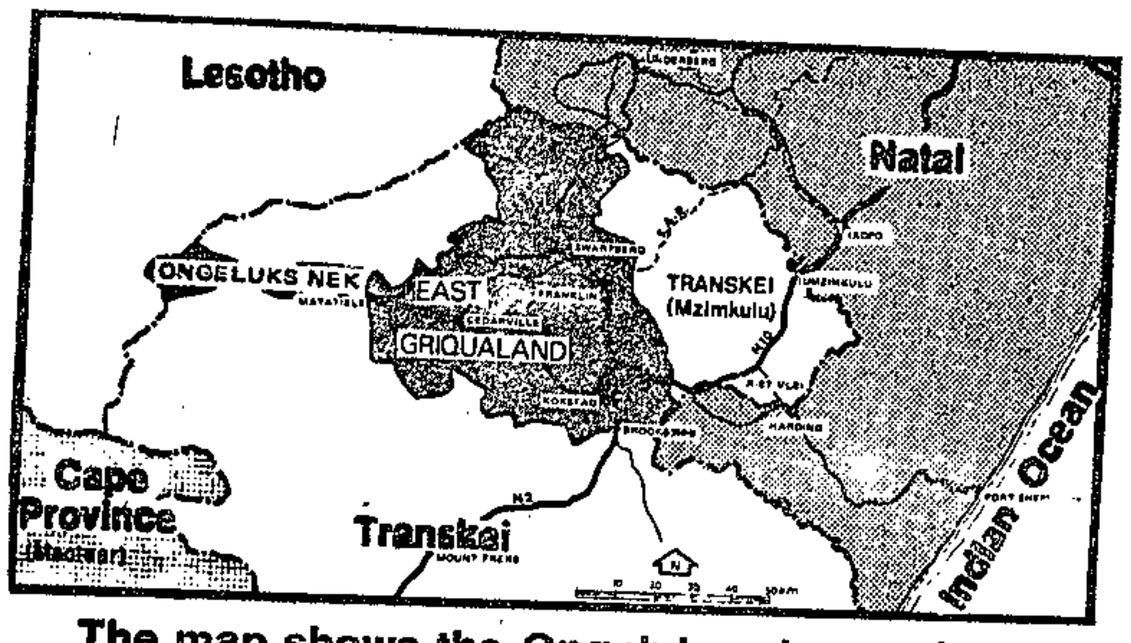
In the past many farmers saw the Press as a vehicle for expressing their grievances against the Government's "shabby" treatment in the face of seemingly futile attempts to negotiate better prices for their properties.

But now some of those farmers who have not accepted Government offers — and won't until the offers improve — believe firmly that any statements made by them will be used against them, sinking their last hopes of getting a better deal.

"I'll give you background information, but please don't use my name. I have not yet accepted the Government's offer, but they have just acknowledged receipt of new correspondence from me, so I'm hoping there will be re-newed negotiation," said one farmer.

The farmer could not hide his bitterness and disillusionment with the Government.

"I was always a Nationalist, but the Government has seen my last vote," he said.



The map shows the Ongeluksnek area in East Griqualand which is bordered by Lesotho and Transkei. Farmers in the area claim the Government is trying to force them off their land

Another farmer directly involved in one of the incidents which sparked renewed tension in the territory — would not discuss the issue for the same reason: fear that publicity would wreck his chances of getting a better price.

But the **Sunday Tribune** learned that the incident involving the farmer had, for the first time, created tension between Transkei and the valley's white farming community.

Recently, it is understood, 90 head of cattle belonging to the farmer strayed across the nearby Mabele River which forms the border between the valley and Transkei.

Transkei's authorities impounded his cattle and he was forced to pay R900 — R10 a head — to get back his stock.

The Transkeian action may have stemmed from the South African Government's agent who was first appointed as caretaker of the farms vacated by those who accepted the Government offer.

As one farmer in the valley explained: "We had been accustomed to having Transkei on our doorstep. But then this chap with his Pretoria mentality started causing trouble by impounding any stock from Transkei that strayed onto the vacant farms. He should have issued warnings first."

The **Sunday Tribune** was told that the agent had been replaced by another caretaker ranger who had done much to pour oil on troubled waters.

Another point of friction between the valley farmers and the Government is the increase in the number of raids into the area by Lesotho cattle rustlers.

One of the more outspoken farmers in the area, Michael Geyser — he has already been paid out for his farm and feels more free to speak openly — does not go along with that view. However, he believes the Government has used the stock theft question to press home an unfair advantage.

Shocking

"It is shocking that the Government can waste millions of rands on the Department of Information, but it cannot give as little as R5 000 more in some cases, so that farmers in the valley would leave more cheerfully.

Hardest hit of all the farmers in the valley who have been plagued by stock thefts are the Biggs brothers, Lionel, 33, and Victor, 36.

Surrounded by now vacant farms, their farm is the only occupied one close to the Lesotho border. The brothers have been in partnership for the past 14 years and stock thefts have been with them for as long as they can remember.

Lionel Biggs maintains that more could be done to prevent stock thefts.

"More could be done by way of negotiations between South Africa and Lesotho, but now that the area is going to Transkei there does not seem to be much interest in this.

"And to make it worse, everyone, including the rustlers, know that our minds are not really on farming as we prepare to pack up and leave the valley," he said.

Last week, in the latest incident on their farm, 16 head of prize Drakensbergr cattle were driven into Lesotho.

When the theft was discovered two days later Lionel Biggs, accompanied by black policemen and farm hands, mounted their horses and started what has been in the past a two-week tracking expedition.

This time they were lucky. A day later they found the cattle impounded at a police outpost in Lesotho. After identifying his cattle they were released and driven back to the farm.

Police deny strongly allegations that they have abandoned their attempts to prevent raids.

One policeman explained: "This is not the Free State. In this hilly and rugged terrain prevention is difficult. We can have patrols on one side of a mountain, but then we have no idea what is happening on the other side.

"The only way to do it property is to have huts dotted every few hundred metres along the border, but obviously this is not feasible.

Another point of animosity between the Government and the valley's farmers was explained by Lionel Piggs.

"Late last year we were given the assurance that everything would be tied up, as far as payouts for the farmers were concerned, by the end of March yhich is only a few days away.

"Relying on that assurance my brother and I started looking around for other farms that we could move to. When we found new farms, we had to show out good intentions of buying these farms and accordingly had to put down deposits and secure guarantees.

Better price

"This we have done, but as far as the Government is concerned it can take as long as it like. We are still holding out for a better price, but even if we accept the Government's offer, there is a stipulation that it may not even act on the offer."

Another farmer put it this way: "We do not want to get rich on the offers of our farms. All we want is to be able to start again without being placed in financial difficulties. This was the assurance given to us by the Government three years ago, but as things stand now it has failed to live up to these assurances."

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè)
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous l ec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, on les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) s : de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (reçu) de nombre s qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné) la barque quand s'enfoncer.
7. J'aime les spectacles sans prétention; ce 'ont beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en ai (fait) faire pa
9. Trente mille francs, voilà ce qu'a (coûté) quarante-cinq ans; depuis, sa valeur a bie
10. Les arguments que vous lui avez (présenté)) sur sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais des aventures, j'en ai (eu) !
2. La tempête faisait rage; nous les avons (vu sauvetage et partir sur la mer (démonté). I (sauvé) quatre.
3. Les croisades eurent des conséquences qu'on ıi même (soupçonné).
4. Je leur ai (téléphoné) et ils m'ont (répond ce soir, l'armoire que je leur ai (fait) fa
5. Soyez indulgents avec lui, car des peines, eu).
6. Vos tantes, je les ai (aperçu) à la gare, j l'autobus et je suis bien (surpris) qu'elle e (arrivé).
7. Je n'oublierai jamais les jours difficiles pendant l'Occupation, les privations que nou dangers que nous avons (couru) et les péri heur
8. Con ous ne

FR. 78.55

Boycott hits Matatiele

Mercury Reporter

TENSION is mounting over Transkei land claims in East Griqualand as Matatiele 75th Anniversary celebrations reach a climax.

One businessman said some of his employees had been summoned to one of these meetings and returned to say people had been told to avoid coming to Matatiele for their provisions.

"There are still people coming in but numbers have dropped off drastically. In the last two weeks," said the owner of a local bottle store.

Bus operators are also feeling the pinch with their loads decreasing.

The boycott has been advocated at a series of meetings in Maluti and other towns in the area.

Transkei businessmen refused the offer and sent a strongly worded letter to the chamber condemning the anniversary celebrations.

Commerce

Matatiele Chamber of seminar organised by the Transkei were invited to attend a business areas in Maluti and surrounding when businessmen from within the homeland.

The first hint of ill feeling surfaced last month

Matatiele relies almost exclusively on customers from within the homeland.

The boycott has been advocated at a series of meetings in Maluti and other towns in the area.

The protest letter has been followed up with a trade boycott of the town.

The businessmen reportedly said they would rather observe a day of mourning than participate in the Matatiele celebrations.

Mourning

The businessmen

One businessman said some of his employees had been summoned to one of these meetings and returned to say people had been told to avoid coming to Matatiele for their provisions.

Bus operators are also feeling the pinch with their loads decreasing.

"There are still people coming in but numbers have dropped off drastically in the last two weeks," said the owner of a local bottle store.

UN not serving its purpose — Matanzima

2/24/79 103

NGQLENI — President Kaiser Matanzima posed the question here yesterday whether the time had not arrived for the dissolution of the United Nations.

Speaking to thousands of Pondos in Western Pondoland, he said the UN had not made any serious intervention to stop the "disastrous and inhuman" fighting in the Middle East, Northern Ireland, Angola, South West Africa and the Uganda-Tanzania conflict.

These wars, including the disturbances in Iran, had all tested the credibility and worthiness of the international body which was created for the specific purpose of fostering peace.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei could model itself on Switzerland which, though not a UN member, was highly respected as a non-aligned but well-developed country economically.

"It has never been involved in any international disputes and derives satisfaction in the material achievements of its people.

"That is precisely what Transkei should do — develop its human potential and encourage the tourist industry, making it attractive to foreigners to visit the country and acquire first hand knowledge of its activities."

Transkei was determined to continue to exist as a nation and nothing would deter it.

"We shall continue to live peacefully with our neighbouring governments and, if need be, enter into economic and trade relations with all friendly states all the world over.

"Everything possible will be undertaken to secure our country against potential enemies and those people who have been bribed to fight against their own country.

"We are building powerful police and defence forces for this purpose. Every able-bodied man will be trained to defend the country. Only stupid and enslaved-minded people in Transkei cannot appreciate the sovereign position of their country," he said. — SAPA.

Sick people not decided 'by colour'

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Anybody who saw in a sick person 'a kaffir, a native, a Bantu or a plural' had no place in the health affairs of Transkei, the Health Minister, the Rev G T Vika, said here.

Explaining his government's decision to deport the medical superintendent of the South African-run all-white Sir Henry Elliot Hospital here, Mr Vika told the National Assembly in his policy speech that a sick person was a patient — 'not a black, a white, or a yellow patient'.

Mr Vika was referring to an incident last year when Dr J H Hofmeyr refused to accept a black baby patient who had been transferred to Sir Henry Elliot Hospital on orders of the Health Minister.

'It was a considered opinion that the patient in question, in the particular circumstances of his state of health, would receive better professional attention in Sir Henry Elliot Hospital than in the General Hospital.

'To my great surprise and dismay the doctor who was medical superintendent of Sir Henry Elliot Hospital and part-time lecturer at the Umtata Hospital, flatly and adamantly refused to admit the patient.

'The reason the doctor gave was that the patient, being black, could not be admitted in the hospital for whites — there you have it, the foreign policy of apartheid is introduced into non-racial Transkei.'

Mr Vika said he had no option in this case but to refer the matter to the Prime Minister for action. Dr Hofmeyr was deported from Transkei with immediate effect.

Threatened envoy flies out of Transkei

ARGUS 5/4/79

103

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Mr Humphrey Berkeley, Transkei's London-based envoy, jetted out of Umtata back to England this week after he had been threatened with assassination in an Umtata hotel.

Mr Berkeley, who represents Transkei and was appointed by President Kaizer Matanzima last year, received a telephone call on Thursday night and was told to leave Transkei or else he would be assassinated.

Mr Berkley was hijacked and kidnapped from the same hotel, beaten up and dumped in Komgha, Eastern Cape by men alleged to be members of Transkei's security branch on February 15 this year.

Mr Berkeley then went back to England. He had returned to Transkei only last week to report back to Chief George Matanzima, the Prime Minister, and his Cabinet.

It is not known when he will return to South Africa. In an interview with our correspondent this week, Mr Berkeley said he had nothing to say to the Press except that he had to report to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet about his mission overseas.

MR HUMPHREY Berkeley pictured in hospital after he was attacked.

Asked if he had a special message from the British Government for President Matanzima and his brother, Chief George Matanzima, Mr Berkeley said: 'I cannot talk to the Press. All my activities are confidential and I'm going to report to the people concerned — that is the Transkei Government.'

D. Disp 5/4/79

103

Transkei sees casino as source of revenue

UMTATA — The establishment of a casino at Mzamba close to the South African border at Port Edward could not only be a favourable tourist attraction, but could also be a lucrative source of revenue to the Transkei Government, the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading of the Gambling Bill in the National Assembly here, he said: "the government has also been approached by people who want to establish gambling halls, set up entertainment machines and pin-tables, conduct lotteries and sports pools in Transkei."

All these activities were prohibited by law. The government had given this matter serious consideration and had decided that, provided such gambling activities strictly were controlled, they could not only be favourable to tourist attraction, "but also a lucrative source of revenue to the government. The purpose of the Bill is to enable controlled gambling in Transkei".

The Bill, while prohibiting gambling generally, empowers the Minister to grant licences for various gambling activities to suitable persons or bodies. It also enables him to impose such conditions and restrictions on each licence granted as he may deem fit to ensure that the activity conducted under the licence was conducted in an orderly and proper manner.

The Minister can cancel a licence if the activity is not properly conducted.

Children under 18 may not enter or participate in the gambling in a casino and persons engaged in the management, supervision, control or administration of any gambling activity are also prohibited from participating.

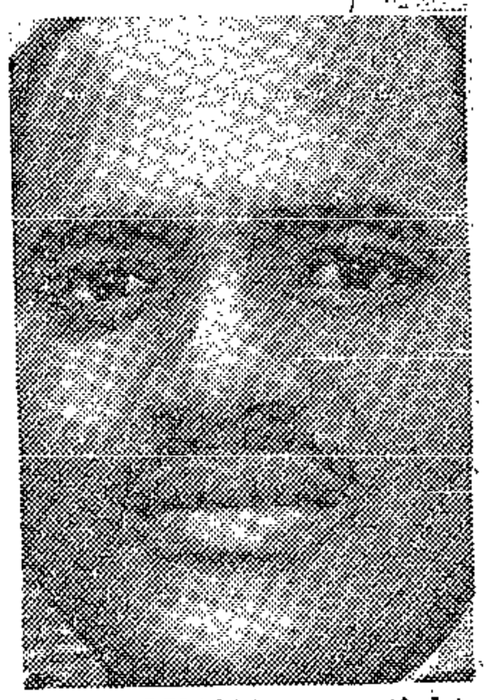
"Gambling on credit is forbidden and all such licensed activities must be conducted on a cash basis," Mr Koyana said.

"The police are invested with wide powers to ensure that illegal gambling does not occur and that licensed gambling is properly conducted".

The Bill makes no provision for the payment of specific licence fees but empowers the Minister, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, to make regulations in this regard.

"We are in uncharted waters in this regard and require more time to investigate a proper basis on which licence fees and other possible commissions must be determined" Mr Koyana said.

"We do not wish to commit ourselves in this Act to specific fees and then find by experience that they are either too low or too burden some and then have to await a session of Parliament to bring in changes found to be urgently necessary".



MR KOYANA . . . tight control.

Mr Koyana assured the House the government did not intend to encourage indiscriminate gambling and that the tightest control over those activities for which licences were granted would be exercised. — DDR.

woordenboek van Franck en Van Wijk.

Sien ook: Van den Toorn, M.C.: Nederlandse taalkunde, pp. 45 - 46.

1.3.4. Grade van verwantskap

Kyk na die volgende reekse voorbeelde:

Frans	: pied	Nederlands:	voet
Spaans	: pie	Duits	: Fuss
Italiaans:	piede	Engels	: foot
Frans	: boire	Nederlands:	drinken
Spaans	: bebere	Duits	: trinken
Italiaans:	beve	Engels	: drink

Dis baie duidelik dat daar telkens ooreenkoms tussen Frans, Spaans en Italiaans is. Saam met Portugees en Roemeens vorm hulle "suster-tale" wat uit een gemeenskaplike taal - Latyn - stam, en vorm "dogtertale" van Latyn in die Romaanse taalfamilie.

Die ander groep, Nederlands, Duits, Engels, is duidelik meer met mekaar verwant as met die Romaanse groep. Ook hulle staan met mekaar in die verhouding van "susters", saam met Noors, Deens en Sweeds, en stam uit een oertaal. Dié ou eenheidstaal is egter nie uit enige skriftelike oorlewering bekend nie, maar kan in 'n sekere mate gerekonstrueer word en word gewoonlik as Oer-Germaans aangedui (en genoemde tale vorm die Germaanse taalfamilie).

So vorm Russies, Pools, Tsjeggies, Bulgaars en Serwies weer 'n ander familie. Hulle stam uit Oer-Slawies en is bekend as die Slawiese familie.

Taalgeleerdes het vasgestel dat genoemde drie families in hulle oervorme ook aan mekaar verwant was, en is as 't ware drie dogtertale van 'n nog weer ouer taal, wat Oer-Indo-Europees genoem word, of ook Proto-Indo-

Sweden, again, the nobility enjoyed great political importance. Not until 1809 was government office there made legally accessible to members of all classes.

The use of the words 'nobility' or 'landowning class' must not be taken as implying that a homogeneous social group is being discussed. There were vast differences between the 'nobilities' of different countries. The Polish and Hungarian squires exacting directly or through manorial officials labour services from their peasants had not much resemblance to the aristocrats of England or Sweden, whose lands were for the most part leased to tenant farmers over whom they had relatively little control. The service nobilities of Russia and Prussia had little in common with the increasingly functionless aristocrats of Spain and Italy. There were also important distinctions between the different sections and subdivisions of each national 'nobility'. In France, the

BACKEBERG, C.E.
GUNN, H.B.
HARRIS, M.
HARRIS, R.
HARRIS, S.
HAYWARD, D.
HEARD, P.
HUCKLE, S.
JARVIS, D.
KATZ, B.
KELLY, M.
KIRKMAN, G.
LEVY, T.
SMITH, L.
SWIFT, J.
TAYLOR, A.
WILLIAMS, D.
Tutor: B. Standish
TUESDAY 2.00 pm A12
GROUP 25

R16m Transkei dam proposed

δ. Dyip 6/4/79 (103)

UMTATA — The construction of a R16 million dam and water supply system for the Lusikisiki area is proposed in a white paper which was tabled by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr S. K. Ndzumo, in Parliament yesterday.

It is proposed that a dam of the homogeneous or rockfill type with an impervious clay core be built across the Xura River north-west of Lusikisiki. The catchment area will be 72 sq km.

From the dam, the water will gravitate through a 1,3 km pipeline of 700 mm diameter to a proposed water purification works. A 13 km pipeline will continue along the Xura Valley to serve a proposed 350 ha irrigation scheme.

The purification works, which will be designed to treat a 175 litre per second flow, will comprise dosing chemical equipment, clarifiers, filters and a clearwater pump.

A high-lift pump station will be sited at the works to pump the water through an elevation of 125 metres to the first reservoir, to be located eight km to the west of Lusikisiki.

The pumping main will be 2,6 km long and 350 mm in diameter, and it will follow the existing road alignment between the purification works site and Lusikisiki.

From the first reservoir, a 10,5 km pipeline with a 350 mm diameter will convey water to the main service reservoirs just south of Lusikisiki. These reservoirs will ultimately have a combined capacity of 20 megalitres.

The first phase of the scheme is intended to meet the urgent needs for water in the town of Lusikisiki. This phase will be finished by 1981 and will cost an estimated R2 870 000.

Phase three of the scheme, to be completed by 1990, will provide for the full industrial, domestic and stock water demand in the town, and by the year 2000, the 21 surrounding ad-ministrative areas. — DDR.

BEER, J.
TILL, G.
Tutor: B. Standish
TUESDAY 2.00 pm A12
GROUP 27

can they be regarded as belonging to the same social class. The distinction between rich and poor nobles, between metropolitan and provincial, was in practice much more important than that between those of the

[1] F. Bluche, *Les Honneurs de la Cour* (Paris, 1957), vol. I, p. 3.

'robe' and the 'sword'. Even the degree of influence which the French nobility could exercise over the provincial representative bodies, the estates, in the areas where these existed, varied widely in different provinces. In Brittany perhaps as many as 3,000 *gentilshommes* had the right to attend meetings of the estates, and it was normal for several hundred (many of them very poor) to put in an appearance. In Languedoc, by contrast, only twenty-three nobles, nearly all of them much wealthier than the Breton gentry, were members of the States.

Similarly in Spain, where in the census of 1787 half a million people (about 5 per cent of the total population) claimed to be of noble status, the difference between the poor *hidalgos* who made up the vast majority of this total and the tiny group of great landowners at the apex of the social pyramid, such as the Dukes of Infantado and Medina-Sidonia, was immense. Within these major divisions of the Spanish privileged class, moreover, there were further subdivisions: the grandees, the highest stratum of the nobility numbering little more than a hundred in all, were classified, at least in theory, in three distinct groups. Contrasts of this type were equally sharp in Poland. There the privileged class, the *szlachta*, was before the partitions an enormous group of almost a million people, the vast majority of whom were poor and many of whom owned little or no land. Many of them, to the casual observer, were distinguishable from peasants only by their possession of the right to wear a particular type of dress and by the fact that special [illegible] were reserved for them in church. Between barefoot *szlachta* of [illegible] and the two dozen or so really great magnates who ruled the [illegible] in so far as it was ruled at all before the partitions, there could [illegible] equality. A Prince Radziwill, owning lands greater in extent [illegible] of the German States, or a member of one of the other great [illegible] families, the Czartoryskis, the Potockis, the Sapiehas, was a [illegible] being from the ignorant and impoverished squires who [illegible] and depended on him. In the same way in Hungary, where [illegible] leges were also very widely diffused (it was said in 1787 to [illegible] times as many 'noble' families as France though its popula- [illegible] ly a quarter as large) the Esterhazys, Palffys, and other great families, wealthy, cultured, and influential at Vienna, moved in a different world from the semi-educated and bitterly conservative petty landlords of the Danube valley. Similar distinctions can be seen in Russia. There as early as the 1690s Prince M. Ya. Cherkasskii, the greatest secular landholder in the country, possessed over 9,000 peasant households, while eleven other landowners each possessed over a

Mr Matotie must tell me of meetings — Mr Lila

D. Disp (INDABA) 6/4/79 (1) 103 (2) 2360

EAST LONDON — No Transkeian chief or member of the National Assembly should hold meetings without consultation with a Transkei official in South Africa.

This was said by the Transkei trade representative in the Eastern Cape, Mr M. V. Lila, in a telephone interview from Port Elizabeth.

Mr Lila was commenting on a number of report-back meetings to be held by the former member of the defunct advisory board and Transkei MP, Mr J. J. Matotie, in Duncan Village.

Mr Matotie will hold eight report-back meetings from April 22 to December 9.

During the meetings Mr Matotie will inform Transkei Western Tembus about deliberations in the National Assembly. He said he will also inform the Western Tembus that he is still their urban representative and should consult him in all matters affecting them in the urban area of East London.

The meetings would be for all Transkeians, Mr Matotie stated.

But Mr Lila said Mr Matotie could not hold any meetings without consulting him. Mr Lila said that when a chief or Transkei MP wanted to address a political meeting he should make arrangements with the Department of Foreign Affairs in Umtata. A Transkei office in South Africa would then be contacted.

Mr Lila said this procedure was also followed when anyone made an official visit.

He said Mr Matotie could not hold political meetings without proper arrangements have been made.

He said the Transkei Consultative Committee — which look after the interests of Transkeians should also be informed.

He said he had not been informed about the meetings by Mr Matotie.

A spokesman for the Eastern Cape Administration Board said Mr Matotie has booked the Community Centre for his meetings.

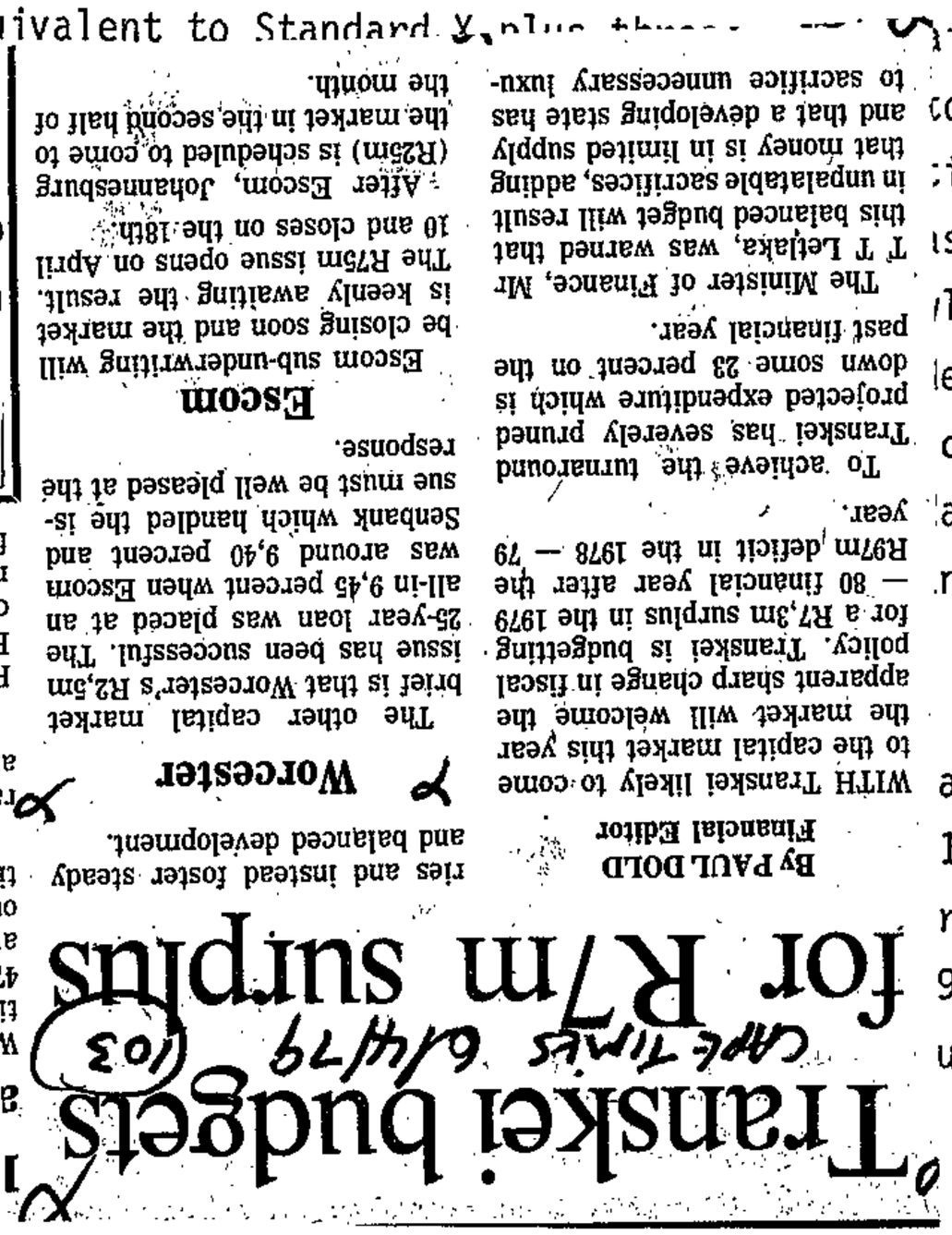
The principal Information Officer in Transkei, Mr H. G. Dabula, said any official who wanted to hold meetings should consult the Labour and Trade Representative, who would make arrangements with the Transkei Urban Board for such meetings.

This illustration raises several points: the first is that employers have no clear idea of what an engineering technician, or indeed any kind of technician,is. There is no doubt that this is a consequence of the relatively recent introduction of the occupation of 'technician'; the need for a bridge between the engineer and the artisan only arose with the rapid technological development following World War 11. The classification of technicians is likely to become increasingly standardised with time.

Another point is that while some technicians can be defined as occupying a position between that of an artisan and an engineer, in industries such as the chemical industry there are no such convenient benchmarks. We need to broaden our definition to include all technicians. It is,perhaps, satisfactory to say that a technician is a person who has a general understanding of the operations and processes taking place as well as the ability to undertake some of the practical work involved. The technician has some of the insight and general understanding of the theoretically trained professional and some of the manual skill of the practically trained worker.

Let us look at the recent history of formal technical education in South Africa and follow the path a potential technician takes if he/she wishes to qualify for the National Diploma for Technicians (NDT), a level of education considered by the Human Sciences Research Council to be equivalent to Standard X, plus three ... training,or the National ... to Standard X plus one ...ional Diplomas and Natio... ...is then the Departmen... ...ly become standardised. ...ler of a B.Sc. degree in ... doing what may ... ...ational Diploma who may ... ...n the practical side.

A Standard ... ...alification for entry to ... ...11 is equivalent to what ... ...rtificate (NTC) 111. A ... ...944 Apprenticeship Act, ...um entrance



Transkei budgets for R7m surplus

Cape Times 6/4/79 (03)

By PAUL DOLD
Financial Editor

WITH Transkei likely to come to the capital market this year the market will welcome the apparent sharp change in fiscal policy. Transkei is budgetting for a R7,3m surplus in the 1979 — 80 financial year after the R97m deficit in the 1978 — 79 year.

To achieve the turnaround Transkei has severely pruned projected expenditure which is down some 23 percent on the past financial year.

The Minister of Finance, Mr T T Letlaka, was warned that this balanced budget will result in unpalatable sacrifices, adding that money is in limited supply and that a developing state has to sacrifice unnecessary luxuries and instead foster steady and balanced development.

Worcester

The other capital market brief is that Worcester's R2,5m issue has been successful. The 25-year loan was placed at an all-in 9,45 percent when Escom was around 9,40 percent and Senbank which handled the issue must be well pleased at the response.

Escom

Escom sub-underwriting will be closing soon and the market is keenly awaiting the result. The R75m issue opens on April 10 and closes on the 18th.

After Escom, Johannesburg (R25m) is scheduled to come to the market in the second half of the month.

ANGRY CLERGYMEN CALL FOR A BORDER POST NEAR THE 'EVIL' CASINO IN THE TRANSKEI

Close the gate on those forbidden fruits!

(103) S. Times 8/4/79

CLERGYMEN on the Natal South Coast have launched a strong attack on the planned Transkeian casino, and its "attendant evils".

Their main complaint is that without a border post at Port Edward to control the free movement of traffic, the casino — "with all the evil temptations it could offer" — would be "far too accessible" to South Africans.

They feel that besides gambling, visitors across the border will be exposed to prostitution, uncensored films, free mixing of black and white, and drunkenness. They say they are amazed by the "apparent hypocrisy" of the South African Government.

"It puzzles us how they can allow such easy access to the casino when there is prohibition on gambling of this sort in the Republic," said Canon Tony Kriel of St Katherine's Church in Port Shepstone.

But Natal businessmen and hoteliers are looking forward to the expected boost to tourism the Holiday Inn casino will give the South Coast.

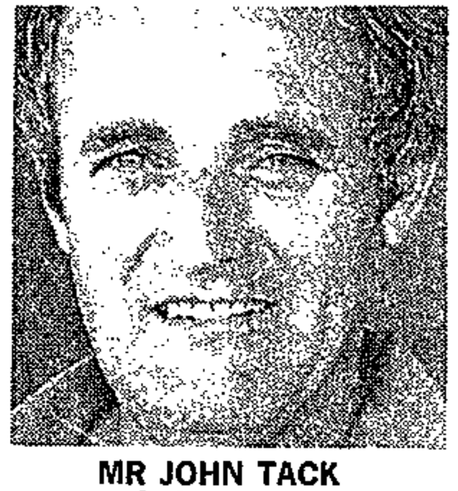
Said Mr Bob Lander, director of a Margate hotel: "Tourism is our business. Additional attractions are welcome."

But South Coast church leaders are not so enthusiastic. They are to appeal through the MP for South Coast, Mr J J N van der Westhuysen, for the erection of a border post to check on holidaymakers and local residents crossing into Transkei.

Dominee A Smit, of the NG Kerk, Margate, said: "Mr Van der Westhuysen is in my congregation. I am personally going to ask him to push for a border post."

Mr Van der Westhuysen told the Sunday Times that he knew "all about" the Transkei casino issue — and no border post would be erected to control traffic flow.

"This has been decided by the Department of the Interior. It has nothing to do with me. It is not my decision."



MR JOHN TACK
A drawcard

Dominee Smit said gambling was against the word of God.

"We can't stop the building of the casino," he said, "but a border post would help control the free movement of people to and from Transkei.

"I am sure there are going to be a lot of evil temptations there."

At a meeting last month of the Port Shepstone and Margate United Ministers' Fraternal — a newly formed organisation involving ministers from Christian denominations — it was unanimously agreed that a border control-post was necessary.

Canon Kriel, the organising secretary, said that although the churches involved had different feelings about gambling, they had sufficient common ground to bind them together on this issue.

Temptations

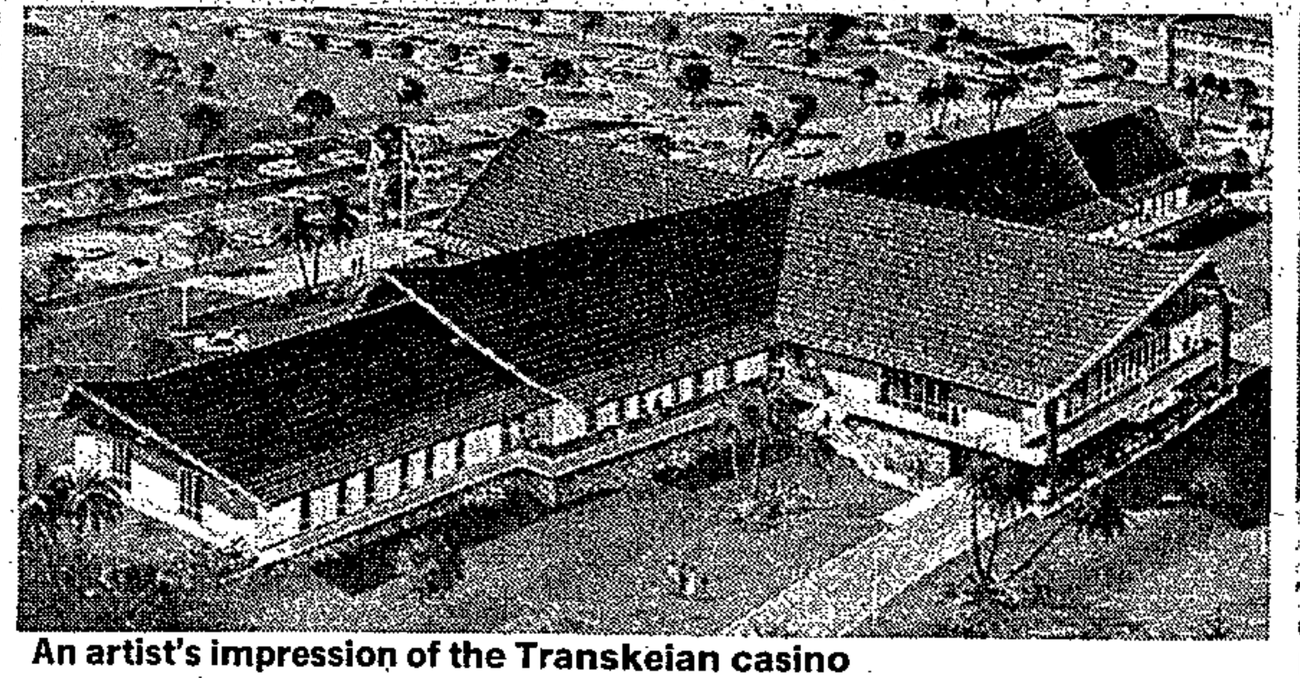
"We are concerned about the moral welfare of our people, particularly of our youngsters who could easily succumb to the temptations of a casino," he said.

"We feel that a gambling venue can easily gather evil about it.

" The whole set-up will have a mystic attraction for white South Africans because of the forbidden fruits available.

By BARRY COMBER

DOMINEE SMIT
A lot of evil



An artist's impression of the Transkeian casino

CANON KRIEL
Puzzled

"Presumably there will be no colour bar, and because Transkei is a poor country the young women there could easily be attracted to prostitution to earn money.

"That is a problem Transkeian clergy will have to cope with.

"We know we can't stop access to the casino, but we are praying that it should be controlled."

Construction of the casino, plus an adjoining 180-room hotel, is due to start later this year, and will be completed by the end of 1980.

"We are building a complete resort," said Mr Heinz Zimmermann, Holiday Inns' chief architect for the project.

"We did plan to put up just the casino at first, but after consideration it was decided to build a complete resort.

"Besides the casino there will be a hotel with full facilities — two swimming pools, three restaurants, a cinema and sporting facilities."

Mr Zimmermann was reluctant to be drawn into the border post issue.

"As far as I know there will be no restrictions on people entering and leaving Transkei at Port Edward," he said.

Margate's director of publicity, Mr John Tack, told the Sunday Times that local businessmen were hoping for a boom, even though the churchmen were calling for restrictions.

"The church's issue is a moral one which they have every right to consider," he said. "But with or without a border post the casino will certainly be a boost to the South Coast.

"I am sure it's going to draw thousands of people — and any advertisement promoting the new resort will also be an advertisement for the South Coast. We can only benefit."

Air link request from SAA

UMTATA — South African Airways had asked for permission from Transkei to introduce a flight from Johannesburg to Umtata via Maseru on Saturdays, the Minister of Transport, Mr A. N. Jonas, said here yesterday.

He said Transkei Airways Corporation had increased its flights from 20 to 26 a week, an indication that the K.D. Matanzima Airport was getting more busy.

No decision on the SAA request had been announced.

His department would open a Transkei register for all aircraft based in the country to be under Transkei registration, Mr Jonas said.

He also said 24 Transkeians would be trained as sea cadets to be responsible for the administration of the proposed harbour at Mngazana when it was completed. — SAPA.

Transkei economy plans

UMTATA — A white paper titled The Development Strategy 1980-2000 was tabled in the National Assembly here yesterday by Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima.

The 58-page document outlines a strategy for the economic development of Transkei that would result in sufficient food production within Transkei to feed the population in future years, and the provision of employment opportunities for everyone on the labour market.

Chief Matanzima said if these objectives were to be achieved, Parliament would have to decide that the objectives be the country's two major goals.

"Such a decision will be implied in the acceptance of this document by the Assembly," he said.

To secure the goals, government policies would have to be formulated for agriculture, manufacturing and other income-generating sectors of the economy, for the infrastructural services and for an action programme to implement the policies.

The major instrument of implementation at the government's disposal was the budget.

Carefully formulated programmes of action had been excluded from the budget because of pressures by interest groups who had insisted their projects be accorded higher priority. Often an interest group's projects did not consider national objectives. — DDR.

Transkei's answer to population explosion

NM 18/4/79 (103)

UMTATA — Transkei's population was expected to double to more than 5 000 000 by the year 2000, according to a document, The Development Strategy 1980-2000, tabled by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in the National Assembly.

The document says in its introduction this implies there will be twice the number of people, or an estimated 1 900 000, looking for jobs by the turn of the century.

"At present agricultural output meets only one third of the food requirements of the resident population. The rest has to be imported.

"With the implementation of an agricultural policy formulated within the framework of this development strategy, it is proposed to increase agricultural production in Transkei sixfold thus providing for the food requirements of all the people by the end of this century," the document states.

Future trends

From an analysis of future economic trends in southern Africa the document says it found that some 400 000 jobs would be available in neighbouring countries at the turn of the century for those who wished to leave Transkei on a permanent or semi-permanent basis.

This meant that some 900 000 jobs would have to be created in the non-agricultural sector of Transkei. At present 120 000 people were involved in non-agricultural activity in the country.

With an appropriate industrial policy, 200 000 of the 900 000 could be engaged in manufacturing activity. Construction, commerce and services, and Government activity would absorb the rest of the labour force of about 700 000.

Migrant workers

More than 60 percent of Transkei's entire male labour force worked in South Africa as registered migrant workers mainly in the mining industry, while 13 percent of the male labour force and four percent of the women and girls over 15 years of age were in paid employment in Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said the document was not a national development plan although it could be termed the fore-runner of such a plan. — (Sapa.)

Transkei left things unsaid

103
20/4/79

Colin Bower: Umtata

It was the non-events, rather than the events, that characterised the fifth session of the first National Assembly of Transkei, which ended last week.

The No-Confidence Debate, the debate which traditionally begins the session, was in fact something of a non-starter. The Leader of the Opposition at the time, Mr Caledon Mda, had not got beyond the opening paragraphs of his speech when he was cut short by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, on a point of order.

Mr Mda has raised the subject of cheating at examinations. Chief George protested that the matter was subjudice, and The Speaker upheld his objection. When Mr Mda raised the matter of the dismissal and deportation of former Transkei Development Corporation managing director, Mr James Skinner, he was ruled out of order on the same grounds, and when he mentioned Mr Humphrey Berkeley's name, he was for the same reason again ruled out of order.

What promised to be key issues of the parliamentary session were, it appeared, to go undebated. With the main thrust of his attack deflected, Mr Mda was left with no counter strategy, although he could have pointed out that the courts had at that stage not been involved in either the Skinner or the Berkeley affairs, and they could not, therefore, have been subjudice.

When he attempted to reopen debate on the exam results issue, by pointing out it was specifically the Cabinet decision to declare null and void the Std 8 and matric results at 29 schools that he wished to debate (rather than police or court action), Chief George again objected, this time on the grounds that Mr Mda was anticipating a matter that was to be raised during the Minister of Education's policy speech. His objection was upheld.

Thereafter, the opposition was left to direct its attack on to general issues, chiefly the matter of alleged internal suppression.

"Why" Mr Mda asked "have we fallen so much in love with detaining our people?" And the question was echoed in Miss Stella Sicgau's statement: "Once you muzzle a people — O God, some of us don't wish to live to see the revolutions."

But, by this stage, there were no teeth left in the attack, and government members waxed fatherly and kind, as they chided the opposition for having neither an alternative government policy, nor a political philosophy of their own.

The budget tabled by the Minister of Finance, Mr T. Letlaka, was consolidatory, and State expenditure forecast for the present year was nearly 23 per cent lower than last year's forecast expenditure. The budget was seen by some observers as indicative of a maturity and responsibility that was welcome in a newly independent State.

But surprisingly, the Minister made no mention in his policy speech of the way in which last year's budgetary deficit of R98 million had been financed. He furthermore offered no progress report on the Umngazana harbour development project — this point being subsequently picked up by Mr Mda.

Although Mr Letlaka emphasised that, far from being bankrupt, Transkei was in a sound economic position, the following policy speeches by a number of other Ministers served to reiterate Mr Mda's point that Mr Letlaka's estimates of expenditure were the clear indication of an "austerity budget."

The Ministers of Interior, Education, Agriculture and Posts and Telecommunications in particular drew attention to retrenchment in their areas.

Not only did the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Mr R. Madikizela, make no reference to Mr Skinner in his policy speech, he did not even refer with specificity to any changes in the incumbency of the managing directorship of the TDC, which was surprising, because the year had seen three different incumbents in the post.

The chairman of the TDC's annual report, tabled along with the corporation's financial statements for the year ending March 1978, was a brief and generalised account of the "status and role of the TDC." A loss for that year of R6½m was recorded.

Attack by MPs, both government and opposition, on the TDC became a daily occurrence. None of the attacks, however, carried charges of a specific nature. Even though in regard to procedural matters at least, members might have been able to raise issues of public interest — as the fact, for instance, that the financial statements refer to corporation matters that are between a year and two years old.

Other acts of ommission were also noticeable. The Minister of Transport, for instance, said he knew nothing about left-hand drive trucks from Turkey, and the Prime Minister, while touching on the subject of various developmental schemes for Transkei, made no mention of the present harbour project co-ordinator, Dr E. Panigel. He did, in fact, say that "renewed talks of extension of the airport and construction of the harbour" were to be attributed to the efforts of Mr Salim El Hajj, who is Transkei's Middle East representative.

Although questions tabled by a government member relating to trips abroad by officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and to the names, particulars and salaries of Transkei's representatives abroad, was looked forward to with keen interest, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief George Matanzima, was absent at the time the question was tabled, and the session ended without any of the information being given.

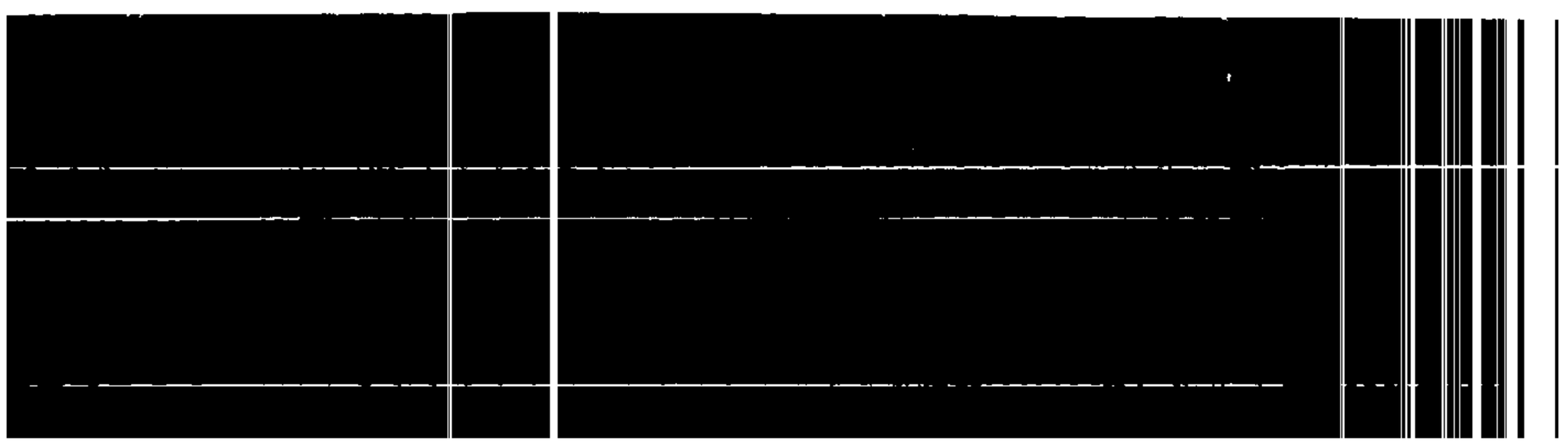
Halfway through the session, a unification of opposition ranks took place, and the Democratic Progressive Party was formed. But the new party leader, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, never took his position on the front benches.

Absenteeism often depleted the DP ranks; their attacks were neither determined nor united, and tactically, the party was humbled by government members, especially by the Prime Minister himself.

The session lasted just seven weeks.

The last words of the session were spoken by Mr Mda. He said the Assembly's work had been left unfinished.

Whether that was true or not, the success belonged after his first session as Prime Minister, to Chief George Matanzima.



Transkei row with Berkeley

20/4/79
103

UMTATA — A major row has developed between the Transkeian Government, and Mr Humphry Berkeley, over alleged leakage of information after a top-level meeting and the alleged non-payment of debts incurred by the government's London office, run by him.

Indications are that Mr Berkeley, who was abducted and beaten up by men identified as security policemen in Umtata, and who received death threats, may be served with a notice shortly terminating his services as the Government's representative abroad.

Transkei's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S. Qaba, said yesterday stories about the Transkeian Government not sending money to pay for the running of the London office were "a lot of lies."

Referring to reports that Mr Berkeley was upset about alleged leaks to the South African press from government sources about a deal Mr Berkeley was setting up between Nigeria and Transkei, Mr Qaba said: "He is trying to sabotage his own deal on purpose because he knows the Nigerian exercise is a fake."

Mr Qaba said the government had proof the so-called "leaks" had emanated from sources in London.

Mr Berkeley said from London yesterday the leak from the Umtata meeting had nothing to do with a Nigerian deal.

It related to a meeting held sometime before with Britain's Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen. — DDR.

No funds for Transkei land

THE ASSEMBLY — It would not be possible to allocate more funds to buy land for incorporation into Transkei, Prime Minister P. W. Botha said yesterday.

He was reacting to a plea by the Nationalist MP for Aliwal North, Mr Johan Greeff, and the Progressive Federal Party MP for Musgrave, Mr Ray Swart, for the government to clarify the situation about land scheduled for purchase for the homelands.

Speaking during the debate on his vote, Mr Botha said he sympathised with the plea by Mr Greeff and the situation in the Eastern Cape.

But "it is not possible to make more funds available for the purchase of land in that area".

In his speech, Mr Greeff said that after the agricultural congress of the North-Eastern Cape which he had attended in Aliwal North, he was duty bound to bring the problem of consolidation to the Prime Minister's attention.

"The difficulty is that the farms in the Unga area, Elliott, Ugie and the Putsen area of Maclear have already been scheduled and must be bought out.

"Now the Transkeian citizen sits on the other side of the fence in the full knowledge that the ground has been scheduled for his eventual use."

Naturally, Transkeians were looking a the green grass on the other side.

"A result of this is that a border fence is no longer a border fence and the farmer whose land has been allocated for incorporation already forms an area for grazing by citizens of Transkei for their cattle, sheep and animals."

From BARRY STREEK

A few nights previously, the fences had been cut down and when the farmers had awoken the following morning, their lands had been full of animals which did not belong to them.

These people had been involved in this practice for a long time, Mr Greeff said.

The position was not the same as that of people who lived on the borders of territories which were not independent yet.

Transkei was independent and, effectively, he was talking about foreign relations.

Mr Greeff said he was convinced that if Transkei could be shown the government was trying to conclude the consolidation programme, better relations would follow.

As a result of the current situation, "there is a very substantial degree of dissatisfaction among the farmers whose farms have been scheduled for incorporation".

"I call on the honourable the Prime Minister that there mustt be urgent attention given to this matter and it must be examined whether the land in that horseshoe — as we call it because they are surrounded by Lesotho on one hand and Transkei on the other hand — should not be finally handed over to Transkei."

"He had estimated it would cost R8 million to buy the land and he did not think this was too big a price for better relations.

"They have already made the sacrifice because their land has been offered for consolidation.

"There are farms which have been in the hands of the same families for generations. They take a heavy leave of that land and therefore we ask that they should not wait any longer before being paid out," Mr Greeff said.

Mr Swart said whites who owned land on the borders "find themselves in a totally untenable position".

"Their entire farming operations, their investment, is constantly under threat and they find it impossible to plan for the future," he said.

Botha silent on EL future

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, did not reply yesterday to a suggestion by a Nationalist MP that East London had become dead as a result of the uncertainty about its future.

The MP, Mr Johan Greeff, of Aliwal, said in the Assembly that if one compared East London to the position it was in a couple of years ago, "then that city is dead".

The reason for this was that every day there were suggestions in the newspapers that East London would go black.

The corridor between the Ciskei and Transkei, people were saying, would go black.

This has had a damaging effect on the economy of the Eastern Cape.

"To put it right, we ask that this matter be solved once and for all and that the Prime Minister says to us which areas are going to stay white and which parts will be black," Mr Greeff said.

In his reply, the Prime Minister did not refer to this aspect of Mr Greeff's speech. — PC.

Doors open to Umtata

THE ASSEMBLY — The South African Government could talk to the Transkeian Government whenever it wanted to, the Republic's Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said yesterday.

The Transkeian Government could also talk to the South African Government whenever it wanted to, he said yesterday, after he had been challenged by the Progressive Federal Party about the success of the government's policies in view of Transkei's decision to break off diplomatic relations with the Republic.

The government could talk because Transkei had thrown out the people behind the break.

The only person Transkei has dismissed is Mr Jimmy Skinner, former managing director of the Transkei National Development Corporation.— PC.

Bill curbs news on fuel supplies

THE ASSEMBLY — A Bill which is expected to be published today will curb press reporting on fuel supplies.

Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Economic Affairs, said yesterday the Bill would prohibit the publication of news, without his permission, of sources of petroleum supplies, their means of transport and destination and also stock levels. — DDC.

Major sues Transkei — and faces deportation

Sun. Trib. 22/4/79 (103)

A THREAT of deportation from Transkei faces an agro-industrialist if he goes ahead with plans to sue the Transkei Government for R100 000 for an alleged breach of a Cabinet mandate to start a citrus project in the country.

Major A. Brinton has not been intimidated by the threat and has instructed an East London firm of attorneys to institute proceedings.

The threat — levelled at him by a Transkei Cabinet Minister — came in the wake of Major Brinton's claims of double-dealing by Ministers who apparently entered into two conflicting agreements involving land in the Mngazi River Valley.

Major Brinton this week handed the Sunday Tribune extensive documentation showing that in February last year, development rights were ceded to a company to be known as the Port of the Republic of Transkei. The area in this agreement included the Mngazi River Valley.

According to copies of the documents, one of the signatories was Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima — then Prime Minister and now President. Other signatories represented South African and French concerns.

A Pretoria businessman, Dr E. Panigel, became chairman of the company while the Transkei's present Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was made vice-chairman.

In terms of this agreement the company undertook a R126 million duty-free harbour project, with the profits of the scheme reportedly going to the company — not Transkei.

But in May 1978 — almost three months after entering into the agreement with the company — the Transkei Cabinet gave Major Brinton a mandate to investigate the possibility of establishing a citrus project in the valley.

This mandate was given after Major Brinton had already gained the interest of Austrian financiers for the citrus project.

In a letter to Major Brinton, dated May 18, 1978, the Transkei's Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry confirmed the Transkei Cabinet's mandate.

Major Brinton says that for about nine months the Transkei Government concealed from him details of the two conflicting agreements.

Major Brinton saw this as an ill-disguised attempt by the Transkei Government to channel funds from the Austrian backers to the company undertaking the harbour project.

A disillusioned Major Brinton said that he would never have undertaken the project had he known that Dr Panigel had rights to the land.

Final confirmation of the invalidity of the mandate was given to Major Brinton by Dr Panigel on January 17 this year.

Major Brinton then sought legal advice and wrote to the present Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, claiming R50 000 compensation. This included professional fees, damages to his good name, reputation and expenditure.

Since instructing his East London attorney, his claim has now climbed R100 000.

DD 23/4/79

Matanzima caps first graduands

(103)

UMTATA — The Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, as Chancellor of the University of Transkei, conferred degrees on 17 graduands at the country's first graduation ceremony here on Saturday.

The graduation was held at the site of the new campus and two whites were among those who received 14 Bachelor of Arts degrees and three Honours degrees.

In his address, Chief Matanzima said education ought to be the tool to create an equilibrium between progress and tradition.

"No human being is without history and tradition, and by denying his own past the individual denies his real being. No nation can be true to itself and at the same time despise its past", he said.

But traditionalists sometimes halted change, and any attempt to halt change was purely retrogressive and would only lead to stagnation and frustration.

"If the traditional concept of leadership and authority has to be adapted in order to function in a diversified society, the change should neither alienate the leader from his people nor breed contempt for inherent truths.

"The Republic of Transkei has become a sovereign state in a peaceful and orderly way, creating a stable government and at the same time realising the concept of an open society without contempt for its traditional leaders," Chief Matanzima said.

He told the graduands they were fortunate to live in a multiracial society free from all forms of discrimination.

"It is assumed that your university has taught you to respect yourselves for your own instrinsic value, but at the same time to appreciate that there is a wider world of which you have to be an integral part lest you be cut off from the main stream of human existence".

He said it was hoped this was not the last that would be heard of them. They belonged to a new state that had peculiar problems, handicaps and aspirations. What was expected of them and perhaps what they were capable of achieving was not expected to be the same as people of more advanced countries were expected to achieve.

"Always remember that the poor taxpayer's money has enabled you to attain the highest academic qualifications available in this fledging university. It is encumbent on you therefore to show your gratitude by going out to them and rendering whatever service your qualifications will equip you to perform", he said. — SAPA-DDR.

(103)

Mr Matotie says no muzzling

27/4/79
INBABA DD

EAST LONDON — Transkei National Assembly member for St Mark's, Mr J. J. Matotie, has decried what he termed "muzzling" of urban chiefs representatives from holding meetings in South Africa.

Mr Matotie, urban representative of Western Tembuland chiefs in East London, was commenting on a statement by Mr M. V. Lila, Transkei trade representative in the Eastern Cape, that no Transkei member of the National Assembly or chief should hold meetings without consultation with a Transkei official in South Africa.

"I do not dispute what Mr Lila said," Mr Matotie said.

"I am an urban representative of Western Tembuland chiefs and have to hold meetings with people from Western Tembuland.

"I have booked halls for meetings up to December 9. I do not hold meetings as a member of the National Assembly but as chiefs' representative and resident of Duncan Village.

"My priority is with Transkei Prime Minister, chiefs of Western Tembuland and Tembus resident in East London. In dealing with these people I do not have to consult Mr Lila.

"It is only natural that I tell my people about events in the National Assembly," Mr Matotie said.

	(Y)	FLUCTUATIONS	SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS	RESIDUALS	X	X^2	XY
1st		0.2	- 1.7	1.9	-7	49	-642.6
2nd		19.8	19.1	0.7			71.0
3rd		0.2					87.4
		-2.8					17.3
4th							0.8
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							3.4
							1.8

1st	-1.8	-17.8		
2nd	-0.8	-13.2		
	-2.6	-31.0		
3rd	-1.3	-15.5	=	+1.4
4th	-0.3	-0.3	=	-1.4
	-1.6	-15.8		

Seasonal fluctuations

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THE TRANSKEI — 1

Salutary lesson

When the Transkei broke with SA last year the Matanzima government had dreams — undoubtedly encouraged by its highly-paid overseas "advisers" — that the doors to international development aid would suddenly open: *Voilà!*

So confident were Matanzima and his men that they budgeted for a deficit of R97m. But their hopes soon soured. Even the international loan sharks who prey on young African countries failed to deliver a cent to proposed development projects. The legitimate world capital markets were unrelenting.

By late last year, Matanzima's government faced financial disaster and the very real prospect of not being able to meet its civil service payroll if it went through with its development plans. So Umtata had to cut spending ruthlessly — especially on the envisaged development projects, many of which never even reached the drawing boards.

The Transkei thus managed to scrape through the year without going under.

The lesson was well taken. With the prospects of recognition as elusive as ever, the government's 1979-80 budget has cut spending so drastically that the estimates show a healthy surplus of R7m. Barring a few unnecessary prestige projects, a new sense of responsibility is noticeable in the Transkei's short-term financial planning.

Said finance minister Tsepo Letlaka in introducing his new budget in the national assembly in Umtata: "My government after careful consideration of the relevant facts has decided to control development, strictly identify priorities and balance the budget for the coming financial year."

But Letlaka failed to "identify the priority" of going ahead with glamour projects like "Capital Radio," the 51% government-owned commercial station which will begin broadcasting to Southern Africa on medium wave later this year, at a cost of more than R4m this year alone. Economists have also questioned the viability of buying a 40-seater aircraft for Transkei Airways at a cost of R4,5m.

Aside from a few other projects like these, spending for the new year is low key and practical.

This pragmatic approach is also evident in the Transkei's attitude towards SA. The fledgling mini state is all too aware that the R113,5m annual grant from SA expires this year and will have to be renegotiated. This is a statutory allocation for the three years 1977, 1978 and 1979.

With hopes that the grant will not only be renewed, but increased, the Transkei can hardly afford to offend SA at this stage. Hence the purging of the so-called "anti SA foreign advisers," according to one view.

This was unfortunate, as at least one of those who came under the axe, Transkei Development Corporation MD James Skinner, was a competent and experienced man much needed in this previously mismanaged but all-important quasi-government body.

Government sources report that the Transkei has been told it may at any time seek aid from SA for specific development projects over and above the grant. But there would be strings attached — the most important of which would be that the Transkei government would have to behave and demonstrate that it "deserves" SA assistance.

Budget breakdown

● The budget for 1979-80 is R253m — a decrease of R75m over last year's estimated expenditure of R328m. The drastic cuts last year resulted in actual expenditure of only R218m.

Total revenue for last year was R225m. Estimated revenue for the new financial year is R253m. Nearly 40% of this comes from SA's direct grant of R113,5m. The next biggest chunk comes from the Transkei's share (expected to R72m) from the customs union.

Transkei's internal revenue is made of general tax of R21m; general sales of R10m; and other forms of tax postal and departmental revenue, which bring the total from own sources up to R68m.

Transkei denies envoy arrested

UMTATA — Members of a delegation that visited 12 countries during the course of a four-week trip to Europe and Africa did not experience any difficulties in the execution of their mission, Transkei's Director of Information, Mr C. Mangcotywa said yesterday.

It had been reported last week that one of the members of the mission, Mr T. Makiwane had been arrested in Botswana, and that another, Mr M. Ndibongo had experienced a number of undisclosed difficulties in Lusaka.

Mr Makiwane, Mr Ndibongo and Mr A. Somdaka, who are all former political refugees from South Africa, were recently recruited by Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs, for services where "relevant".

All three accompanied Transkei's ambassador-at-large, Prof M. Njisane on a recent international mission.

It is believed that, among other things, the purpose of the mission was to check on the contacts which Transkei's former overseas diplomat, Mr Humphrey Berkeley had made in Africa.

Mr Mangcotywa said yesterday a comprehensive report on the recent mission, "the details and content of which, understandably, cannot be released at this stage" had been submitted to the government.

Mr Mangcotywa said that the only difficulties experienced during the course of the mission had been "small technical problems" in a few countries relating to visas.

He categorically denied there had been any arrests.

Prof Njisane described reports about the alleged arrests of Mr Makiwane and his subsequent handing over to Transkei by South African authorities as "very untrue".

Asked why he visited Botswana on Friday last week, he said: "I took those men there, and I had to bring them back."

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research plan and prepared the first interviewing guide.

The later interviews were similar to those already described except that guides were used which indicated subject areas in which the respondant was to talk and included questions to help start and maintain concersation. The earlier questions were more general in nature to allow the respondant freedom to introduce new ideas and talk in his ownway. More spesific questions were used later to check certain points. While all topics listed on the guide were to be covered, the questions did not have to be asked in any set way. Instead the interviewer was instructed to let the interview to develop naturally and to probe for full response on points of particular interest.

Three interview guides were used in succession, the second and third guides incorporating changes which appeared to be appropriate as the interviewing progressed.

Berkeley given 3 months

UMTATA — Transkei's London-based diplomatic adviser, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, has been given three months from May 1 to terminate his services with the Transkei Government, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Sidney Qaba, said here yesterday.

He was confirming the termination of Mr Berkeley's three-year contract.

Earlier, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced the sacking of the British envoy saying the former Tory MP had not delivered the goods as promised.

Mr Berkeley first came to Transkei a few days before the breaking of diplomatic ties between Transkei and South Africa and was appointed in August last year. — SAPA.

Transkei politician detained again

UMTATA. — Transkei Security Police have detained the national organiser of the opposition Democratic Party, Mr B C Pikashe, under the country's security laws.

The head of Transkei's Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, confirmed that Mr Pikashe was taken from his home in Encgobo on April 19.

This is the second time Mr Pikashe has been detained.

The entire executive of the Democratic Party was arrested before the 1976 general elections under proclamation R400.

Mr Pikashe and others including the leader, Mr Hector Ncokazi, were candidates but they missed the elections.

Mr Pikashe's detention followed soon after a letter to the editor appeared in an Umtata newspaper, Intsimbi, in which he described the Matanzima government as an aristocracy rather than a democracy.

The letter said that with independence Transkeians had accepted something worse than slavery.

Mr Pikashe challenged Col Ngceba to do his work by detaining him.

He attacked the government for being unreliable, bullying and arrogant and for relying on chieftainship which ruled by "terrorism and oppression".

"A government born of apartheid can never see the real issues because apartheid is always mean, jealous, arrogant and cruel," he wrote. — Sapa.

Transkei envoy is sacked by Matanzima

UMTATA. — Transkei's London-based diplomatic adviser, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, has been given three months from May 1 to terminate his services with the Transkei Government, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Sidney Qaba, said in Umtata yesterday.

Confirming Mr Berkeley's sacking, Mr Qaba said this was in connection with a three-year contract Mr Berkeley had with the government.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced the sacking of the British Envoy, saying the former Tory MP had not delivered the goods as promised.

Mr Berkeley had only succeeded in swindling Transkei and, Chief Matanzima said, this could not be tolerated any longer. He was determined to clean up Transkei's political house and no more swindlers would be tolerated.

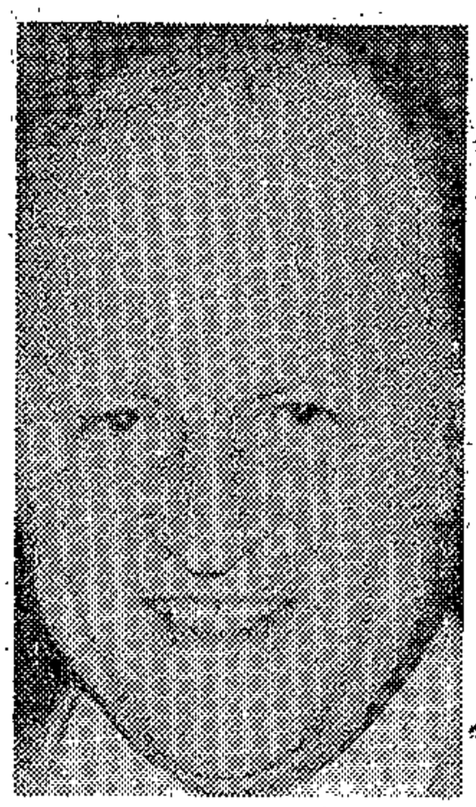
Mr Berkeley, a leading anti-apartheid campaigner, first came to Transkei a few days before the breaking of diplomatic ties between Transkei and South Africa. — Sapa.

4/5/79 DD (103)

I'll take action over sacking says Berkeley

LONDON — Mr Humphry Berkeley last night reacted to the reported announcement that he had been sacked as Transkei's diplomatic representative and warned he might take legal action for breach of contract.

He was emphatic he would not rest until there had been a full judicial inquiry, not an internal inquiry, into his allegation that there was an attempt to murder him on the night of February 15-16.



MR BERKELEY . . . I can give names.

He has said he was "abducted" from his hotel in Umtata, beaten up and eventually dumped 8 km across the Transkeian border in South Africa.

He said: "I can give the names, ranks and addresses of the six men involved. Live men can speak, dead men can't and I shall have some very authoritative things to say about Transkei unless the government clears up this situation satisfactorily."

In the meantime, he said, his attitude was that the Chief, George Matanzima, did not have the right to terminate the three-year contract he had signed on August 8, 1978, as diplomatic representative. He said the contract had been made in mutual agreement with the Prime Minister and the Transkeian Government and "there is no provision for premature termination."

He would not discuss any personal fallout with the Prime Minister but said that when he returned to Transkei in March, he saw the Transkeian security policeman in Umtata whom he alleges was involved in his beating up and the threat to shoot him dead.

He was using the same car he had been "abducted in."

He said he reported this to the Prime Minister on the same day, March 29, and that same night was telephoned and threatened that he would be murdered unless he left Transkei immediately.

He said he consulted with the British Government and Foreign Secretary David Owen personally was involved in his receiving a message to leave Umtata immediately. He did so on March 30.

Asked whether he regretted becoming involved with Transkei, he said: "I am very fond of the people and it was an experience I believed in." He said he was certain his promotion of Transkei was not one of the Information Department fronts.

He said: "I cannot accept that the Transkeian Government should be allowed to ignore what I insist was an attempt to murder me — leaving my body strategically dumped 8 km inside South Africa."

He said Sir Harold Wilson, the former Prime Minister, wrote to him that the respectability of Transkei depended on their determination to expose the truth — "and if and when there is a judicial inquiry, I will name names." — DDC.

Briton becomes new TDC chief

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation's new chairman is Mr John Cater, a retired regional controller of the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

Mr Cater, who lives in Johannesburg, is a British subject, and is in his mid-60s.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Secretary for the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr M. Nkungu.

He said Mr Cater's appointment was with immediate effect and was reviewable after a year.

Mr Nkungu also made known the names of the new TDC board members. They are: Mr J. N. Bam, an attorney from Mount Frere, Mr K. Renene, a university lecturer, Mr K. Goba, a Bizana businessman, Mr A. Sicgu, an Umtata businessman, Mr B. Baduza, a Sterkspruit businessman, Mr Diaho-Monaheny, a Matatiele businessman and Mr D. Hoffe, a manager with Anglo American in Johannesburg.

The ex officio members remain the Secretary for Finance, Mr J. Maqubela, and the Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Nkungu. — DDR.

Transkei for Games?

UMTATA — The Transkei Amateur Athletic Union will seek affiliation to the International Amateur Athletic Federation with the hope of sending a team to the Olympic Games in Moscow next year.

"A letter of application will be sent to the world body for membership as soon as things are properly organised," Colonel R. H. Lugongolo, secretary of the union, said. "We are knocking at the door."

He said they had received the blessings of the Department of Sport to go ahead with negotiations for membership. – DDR

Seven banished on reign of terror charge

(103)
4/5/79
DS indaba

Indaba Reporter

UMTATA — Seven men have been banished from Upper Mtentu district here on allegations of a "reign of terror".

There was no formal legal trial of the men concerned, nor charges preferred but they have a right of appeal within 30 days.

The decision to banish the men and their families to Engcobo and to Mqanduli was made by Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, of the Tembus.

Chief Sabata said it was against his will to banish the families — but circumstances forced him to do so.

It was the first time he had had to banish families.

Mr Vuyisile Manundu, Mr Qoji Manundu, Mr Robert Nokreyeye, Mr Zamani Makeleni, Mr Vulindlela Yena, Mr Mjongeni Baqekile and Mr Qinisile Nomkomboyi were all served with banishment orders signed by Chief Sabata, instructing them to move out of the area with their families, household, livestock and movable properties to settle at Engcobo and Mqanduli.

The order states they can appeal against the banishment within 30 days.

The banishment was issued because of a reign of terror in the area, Chief Sabata said.

A spokesman for the banished men said they intended approaching the authorities about the matter. He denied taking part in illegal activities.

Berkeley can sue, says Matanzima

UMTATA — Transkei's London-based diplomatic adviser, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, could go ahead with any legal action he wished to take against the termination of his contract by the Transkei Government, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday.

He was commenting on a report from London that Mr Berkeley was threatening legal action. Mr Berkeley said he had been appointed for a three-year period and there was no provision in his contract for premature termination.

Chief Matanzima said Mr Berkeley, who had been served with three months' notice, was misdirected if he thought there had been a breach of contract. The contract could be terminated by either side on three months' notice.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei had lost thousands of rands through its association with Mr Berkeley and he had not produced anything in return.

"I will not allow this kind of thing to happen again in Transkei," the Prime Minister said.

Chief Matanzima said Mr Berkeley late last month demanded money for the London office for the month of May, whereas he had told newspapers that the Transkei Government owed him salaries and office expenses since early this year. — SAPA.

Berkeley can get on with it — chief

5/5/74 RDM 103

UMTATA. — Transkei's London-based diplomatic adviser, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, could go ahead with any legal action he wished to take against the termination of his contract by the Transkei government.

That was the comment yesterday of the Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima on a report from London that Mr Berkeley was threatening legal action against Transkei.

Mr Berkeley also said he had been appointed for a three-year period and there was no provision in his contract for ending it early.

Chief Matanzima said Mr Berkeley, who was served with three months' notice, was misdirected if he thought there had been a breach of contract. The contract could be terminated by either side on three months' notice.

He said Transkei had lost thousands of rands through its association with Mr Berkeley and he had not produced anything in return.

"I will not allow this kind of thing to happen again in Transkei."

Chief Matanzima said Mr Berkeley last month demanded money for the London office for the month of May, while he had told newspapers that the Transkei government owed him salaries and office expenses since early this year. — Sapa.

Where the dispute has its roots

9/5/79-119
103

UMTATA — According to the Republic of Transkei Constitution Act (1976) the power to appoint anyone a Paramount Chief is vested in the regional authorities.

However, the decision of any regional authority is subject to the discretion of the State President, who may refer back to the regional authorities any appointment it makes.

No provision is made in the constitution should a deadlock arise between the regional authority and the State President, and it is possible that, if a deadlock occurs, the decision on a particular succession could be delayed indefinitely.

The present dispute in the succession to the paramountcy of the Pondos has its roots in the early 1960s, when the Paramount Chief, Mandloke Sigcau, died heirless. Members of other Sigcau families, Botha and Nelson, contested the succession, and Botha won.

Nelson later married the dead chief's widow, and a son Zwelidumile was born.

Botha, who became State President, had three children, Mpondombini, Ntsikayesizwe and Stella. He died last December, leaving the paramountcy vacant.

At a meeting of the Qaukeni reginal authority held on December 10, shortly before the funeral, Mpondombini was unanimously elected successor. At this meeting, he was proposed for the paramountcy by Nelson Sigcau.

At a meeting on February 16, another candidate for paramountcy, Zwelidumile Sigcau, son of Nelson, was also put up.

But the voting went 22-3 in favour of Mpondombini.

Afterwards, a petition signed by five members of the Qaukeni regional authority was sent by Nelson to the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The petition said the electors at the December 10 meeting "were all members of the opposition party under the leadership of Mr C. S. Mda and also under the guidance of Mrs Stella Tshabalala, otherwise known as Miss Stella Sigcau."

The Prime Minister was asked in the petition to direct that a successor to Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau be nominated at a meeting attended by all or most of the Pondos of the Lusikisiki, Flagstaff, Bizana and Tabankulu districts.

A broadcast over Radio Transkei, and a press release last month, said that a delegation from the Prime Minister's department would visit these areas to meet tribesmen "convened specifically for the purpose of designating a successor to the paramountcy".

It was to prevent these meetings from taking place that Chief Mpondombini brought his interdict against the Prime Minister. — DDR.

Bid to stop meetings over chief fails

9/5/79 DDR 103

UMTATA — A move to halt a series of meetings at which tribesmen are to nominate a successor to the late Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland, Chief Botha Sigcau, has failed in the Supreme Court here.

The Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik, dismissed with costs an application by the late chief's eldest son, Chief Mpondombini Sigcau, for a court order to restrain the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and the magistrate of Lusikisiki, Mr M. B. T. Nkomo, from proceeding with the meetings.

The first meeting was held at Bizana yesterday. It is to be followed by one at Flagstaff today, one at Tabankulu tomorrow and one at Lusikisiki on Friday.

The meetings were arranged after the secretary of the Department of the Prime Minister, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, sent a letter to Mr Nkomo informing him that since the succession to the paramountcy might be contested, meetings of tribesmen should be convened for the purpose of designating a successor.

Chief Sigcau submitted the application on Monday, on the eve of the first meeting.

In affidavits, he said the Prime Minister had no locus standi to determine the manner in which a paramount chief was to be appointed and that his conduct was contrary to the constitution of Transkei.

The wishes of the people of Eastern Pondoland had been demonstrated clearly by their duly authorised representatives in the Qaukeni regional authority, Chief Sigcau said.

At a constitutional meeting of the authority on February 16 , he was voted the successor when he polled 22 votes against three for his brother, Chief Zwelidumile Sigcau.

"If the meetings are proceeded with as planned, I and the people of Eastern Pondoland will suffer irreparable harm in that the dignity traditionally accorded to the office of paramount chief will be permanently eroded by the appointment of the paramount chief by way of elections instead of the customary manner of succession."

He said the meetings to be conducted were tantamount to elections. He was the eldest son of the late paramount chief. The Pondos paid lobola on his behalf when he was married — which, according to custom was of special significance. He marked the grave of his late father by digging out the first sod.

In replying affidavits Mr Lujabe said the meetings were intended to precede the regional authority's statutory designation of a successor to obtain the views of the people of the area.

"It is categorically denied that the purpose was for the election or final designation of the successor. It is submitted that the President would not have been able to exercise his discretion properly without ascertaining the views of the people themselves in view of the dispute over the paramountcy. The President has the right to refer back to the authority any previous designation of appointment in the exercise of his discretion."

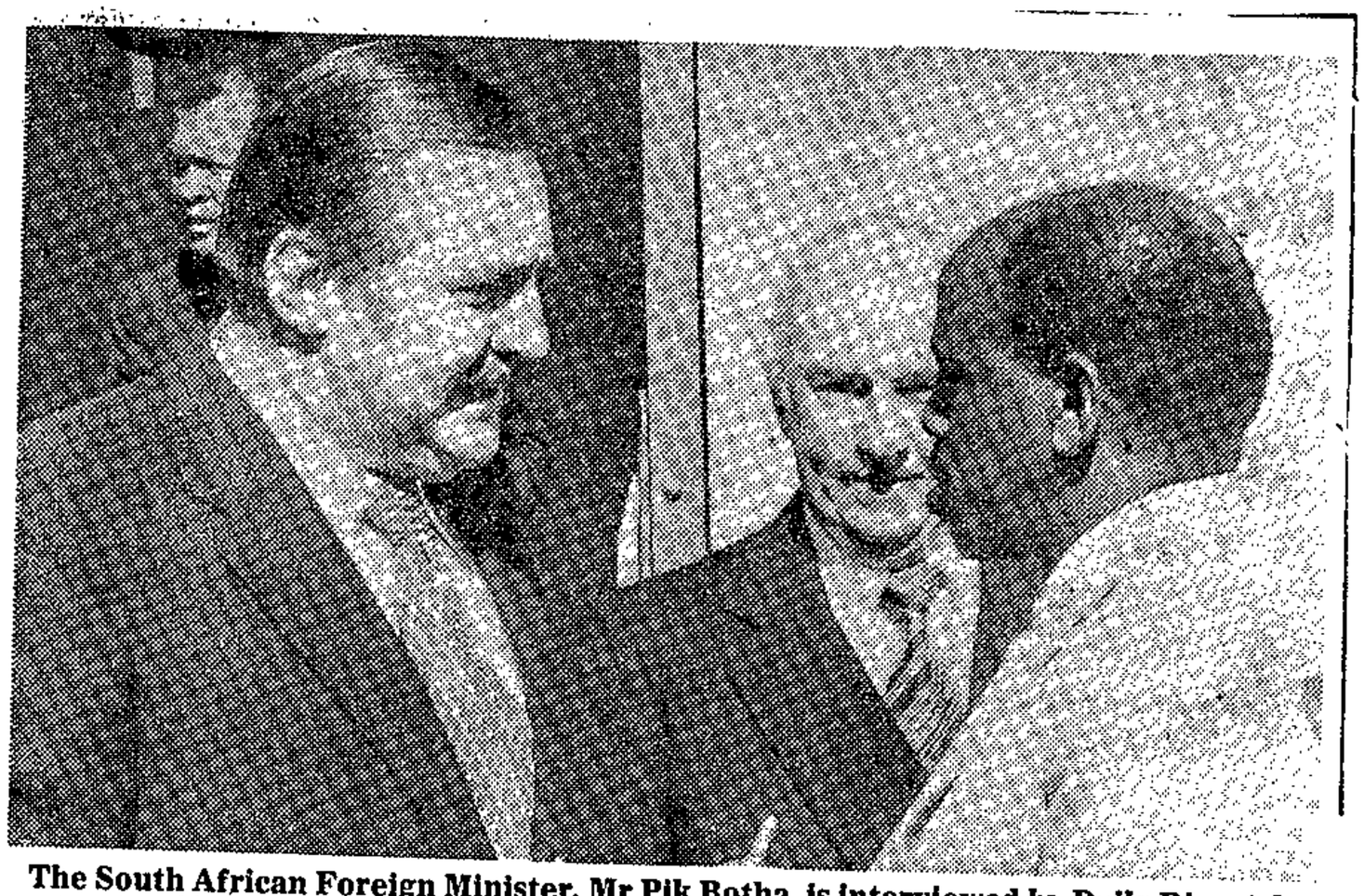
He denied the wishes of the people of Eastern Pondoland had been demonstrated clearly by their representative body and said this was precisely why the views of the people had been sought.

Mr Justice Munnik said he was satisfied no election was to be held.

The President was aware of the dispute. He was not just a "rubber stamp" for the regional authority's decision but had to find out the feelings of the people.

He was satisfied there was no improper interference in the affairs of the regional authority.

He said it seemed unusual that the Secretary or Deputy Secretary for the Prime Minister's Department should attend the meetings with the security police and head of the intelligence service. The presence of the two officials might be misconstrued. In his view, they should not attend the meetings. — DDR



The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, is interviewed by Daily Dispatch reporter Sidney Moses after his talks in Umtata yesterday with the Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima. In the centre is the Administrator of the Cape, Dr L. Munnik.

White schools to go mixed in Transkei

10/5/79
103

UMTATA — White schools in Transkei run by the Cape Provincial Administration will become mixed private schools.

This was decided here yesterday at a meeting between the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

After the two-hour talks which were also attended by the Administrator of the Cape, Dr L. A. Munnik, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, a press statement said matters of mutual interest were discussed.

Chief George said later Transkei would stick to its guns regarding diplomatic relations with South Africa.

He said the question of the restoration of ties had not been discussed.

Asked about the attitude of the South African delegation towards racially mixed schools in Transkei, Chief Matanzima said they had agreed on mixing in schools.

He said white schools were, however, now being run as private schools and children of all races would be admitted.

He had nothing to say in regard to the future of the Sir Henry Elliot Hospital, which is also administered from the Cape.

Mr Botha told reporters later the question of East Griqualand was a matter to be dealt with by the two governments.

He could not comment on whether the continued discussions between the two countries were part of a move towards the restoration of diplomatic ties.

He had not met the Transkei State President during the visit, but he had asked that his and his government's regards be conveyed to Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Mr Botha said he had not done the thing he had most wanted to do in Transkei — "that is to just sit around a nice fire and talk."

Before becoming Prime Minister, Chief George had invited him to Transkei for a special braaivleis and although he was looking forward to the event, no opportunity to take advantage of the invitation had arisen.

NM
10/5/79
(103)

Top-level meeting in Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei would stick to its guns regarding diplomatic relations with South Africa, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said after a meeting with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, here yesterday.

Chief Matanzima said the question of the restoration of ties had not been discussed with Mr. Botha, who arrived here yesterday accompanied by the Administrator of the Cape, Dr. L. Munnik, the Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr. Brand Fourie, and a number of aides.

A joint statement released after the meeting said Mr. Botha and his group met Chief Matanzima, members of his Cabinet and officials of his Government to continue discussions on matters of mutual interest.

"The subjects for discussion included the future of Cape Provincial administration controlled schools in Transkei," the statement said.

Asked about the attitude of the South African delegation towards racially mixed schools in Transkei, Chief Matanzima said they had agreed on mixing in schools.

He said White schools were now being run as private schools and children of all races would be admitted.

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He could not comment on whether the continued discussions between the two countries were part of a move towards the restoration of diplomatic ties.

He said he had not met the Transkei State President during the visit but had asked that his and his Government's regards be conveyed to Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. — (Sapa.)

Police drive to curb quacks

103
DD
11/5/79
Eng 84

Indaba Reporter

UMTATA — Transkei police have declared war on quacks practising as doctors, exploiting the ignorance of tribesmen.

Major R. Mankahla, head of the commercial branch in Transkei, confirmed that a nine-man team of detectives has been sent out to round up homeopaths, naturopaths, witchdoctors and herbalists posing as doctors.

The round-up follows complaints from qualified medical practitioners. The doctors claim many of the quacks administer drugs, stethoscopes, and display plagues as "doctors".

Major Mankahla said there was legislation to protect homoeopaths, and herbalists as long as they were registered with the Department of Health.

He said in Umtata seven men were due to appear in court shortly charged with practising illegally.

Cabinet changed

(103)

MD 11/5/79

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, reshuffled his Cabinet yesterday.

The Minister of Education, Mr W. S. Mbanga, will change portfolios with the Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Transport, Mr A. N. Jonas, with immediate effect. — DDR.

Hector Ncokazi found guilty on 2 counts

12/5/79 DD (103)

UMTATA — The former leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, was found guilty in the Supreme Court here yesterday on two counts under Transkeian security laws.

On the first count — that he propagated a view or doctrine which defied or was repugnant to the sovereignty of parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei — he was fined R500 or 18 months' imprisonment and three years' conditionally suspended for three years. Payment of the fine was deferred until July 7.

On the second count — that a speech he delivered at the Democratic Party congress on December 31, 1977, at Engcobo was intended to interfere with the authority of the state — he was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment conditionally suspended for three years.

The state based its case on a letter written by Mr Ncokazi while in detention to the head of the Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba.

The evidence of the only state witness in the case, Constable Mncedisi Ludidi, who is attached to the Security Police at Engcobo, was not accepted by the court.

In the letter Mr Ncokazi said his case was clear. The police had a copy of a speech he made at a legally organised meeting of a legally constituted political party. This was not a case of underground activities which would take the police about two months to investigate.

"To put it more succinctly, you had a prima-facie case against me and I should have appeared in court within a fortnight after the receipt of that speech. But on the contrary, I have been kept in prison cells as a punitive measure for two months now," the letter said.

The letter was accepted as part of evidence after there was a trial within a trial.

Evidence by a defence witness, Mr Mlungisi Mtshontana, was that Constable Ludidi did not attend the congress. He was ushering people into the hall and did not see Constable Ludidi.

Constable Ludidi told the court he went to the congress and was issued with the programme, constitution and speech of Mr Ncokazi. After the speech was delivered, he left the hall. He was not aware what happened aftger he left the hall.

Defence Advocate B. M. Kies said the state case collapsed when Constable Ludidi gave evidence. The state realised it was in trouble with Constable Ludidi and decided to bring the letter as evidence. The letter was not handed in at the preparatory examination.

Mr Justice Munnik said Constable Ludidi was a poor witness and made a poor impression. The court was satisfied that he did not attend the congress but he got the documents from someone and took them to Umtata.

Referring to the letter written by Mr Ncokazi to Colonel Ngceba, the judge said Mr Ncokazi had said he had addressed the congress at Engcobo. There was no suggestion he had delivered another speech.

The court was satisfied he uttered the words.

He found Mr Ncokazi guilty on both counts.

Mr Ncokazi did not give evidence under oath and he pleaded not guilty to both counts. — DDR.

500 000 from Transkei

THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 500 294 Transkeians were registered as foreign black wokers in South Africa at the end of June last year. At the same time there were 1 343 670 registered foreign black workers in the Republic.

These figures were given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, when he replied to a question tabled by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands).

Dr Koornhof said 71 441 Transkeians (44,1 per cent of the total) were in agriculture, 154 615 (33,1 per cent) in mining and quarrying, 72 755 (46 per cent) in manufacturing, 41 670 (50,6 per cent) in construction, 29 147 (31,3 per cent) in the wholesale and retail trade, 64 397 (47,8 per cent) in government services and 17 519 (22,4 per cent) in other trades. — PC.

Chiefs' backing: head count sent to President

UMTATA — Results of the mood-assessing mission to eastern Pondoland by two officials of the Prime Minister's department have been forwarded to the State President, Chief K.D. Matanzima.

The two officials, the departmental secretary, Mr M. Lujabe, and his assistant, Mr W. Luso, spent a week in eastern Pondoland and visited Bizana, Flagstaff, Tabankulu, Lusikisiki and Mt Ayliff.

The purpose of the visit was to assess support among the people for the two contenders for the east Pondoland paramountcy, Chief Mpondombini Sigcau and Chief Zwelidamile Sigcau, Mr Lujabe said yesterday.

"Our first task was to inform the people of the purpose of our visit, and to dispel any misconceptions that we were going to make any appointments.

"At each of the centres visited we held meetings at which both the contestants were present. Each contestant went to a certain spot where he was surrounded by his followers.

"There were four counters, two from each camp, who counted the supporters of each chief," Mr Lujabe said.

He said the president still had to consider the evidence that had been placed before him, and on the weight of this evidence, would decided whether to confirm the Qaukeni Regional Authority's decision on the succession to the paramountcy, or to refer the matter back to the authority.

The dispute in the succession arose following the death of the former paramount chief, Chief Botha Sigcau, last December.

At a meeting of the Qaukeni Regional Authority on February 16, two candidates, Chief Mpomdombini and Chief Zwelidumile, were put up for election.

The voting at this meeting went 22-3 in favour of Chief Mpondombini, but the fact that there was no unanimity in this matter, Mr Lujabe said yesterday, was regarded as indicative of a dispute. — DDR.

DJ 19/5/11 103

Transkei 9 leave on US tour

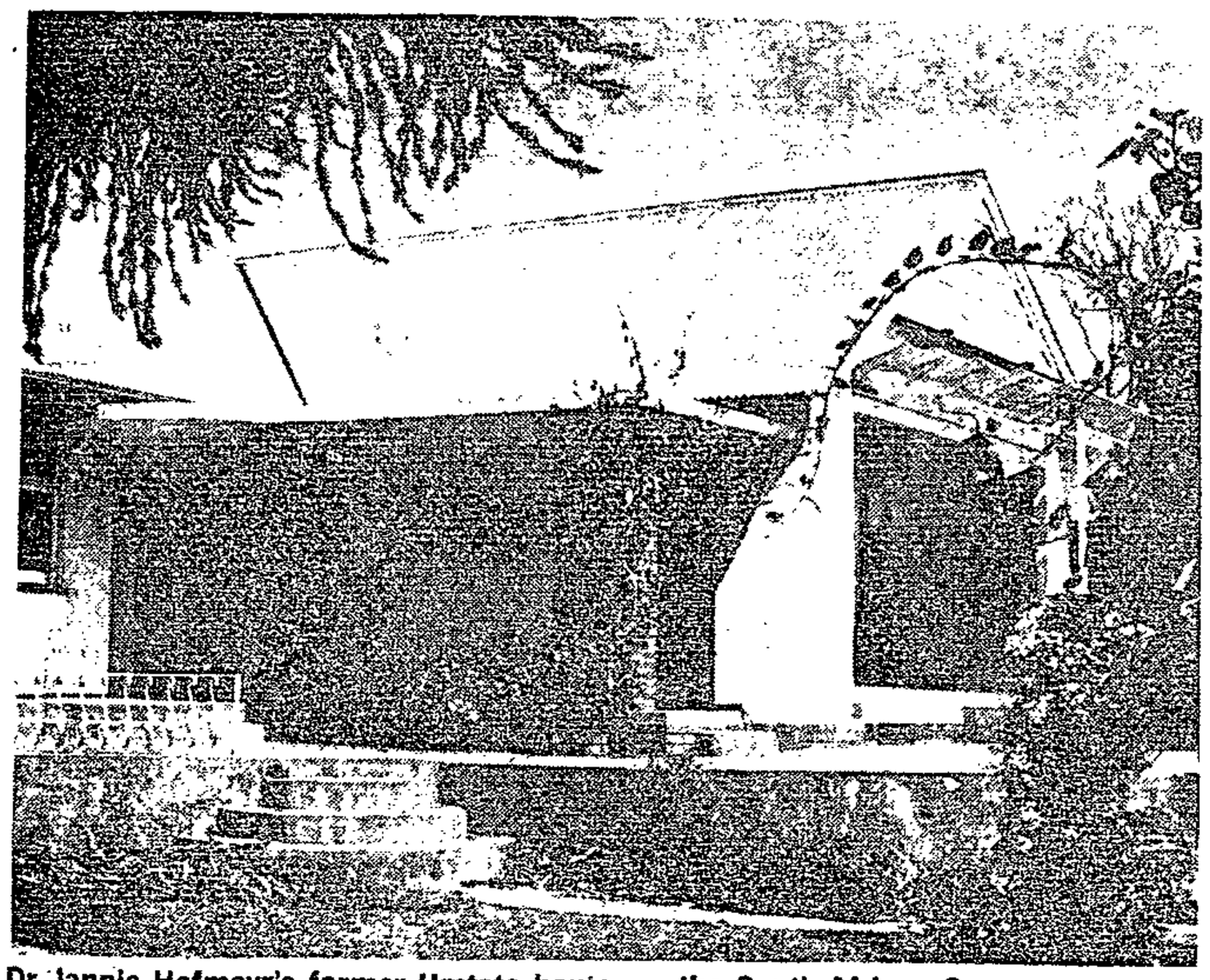
UMTATA — A group of Transkeian business women and a man left yesterday on the first lap of their tour of America under the auspices of the Indaba global tour.

Group leader Laura Mpahlwa said they were looking forward to the trip and their first port of call was Paris. The group of nine includes the senior wife of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Mrs Nobandla Matanzima.

"Our tour will take 21 days and we have left our husbands behind babysitting and keeping the home fire burning," Mrs Mpahlwa said. "They should feel the change as it is in Great Britain with Margaret Thatcher as Prime Minister." — DDR.

Just what the doctor ordered!

R130 000 house bonanza for man Transkei expelled



Dr Jannie Hofmeyr's former Umtata home ... the South African Government paid R130 945 for it, while the municipal valuation in 1972 was R25 850

DR J H HOFMEYR, the former hospital superintendent expelled from Transkei last year, was paid R130 945 by a South African Government trust for his house.

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

Transkei records show that the house was given a municipal valuation in 1972 of R25 850.

The house, at 85 Deville Road, Umtata, is being rented by a Transkei businessman, Mr S Mabovula, for R400 a month.

Dr Hofmeyr, who had been in private practice in Umtata for 28 years, was part-time medical superintendent of the South African-administered Sir Henry Elliott Hospital in Umtata.

He was expelled last August after he had refused permission for a black girl, Lidelwa Cawe, to be given a bed in the hospital's white section when, it was alleged, the black section was overcrowded.

He told Transkei's Minister of Health, the Rev G Vika, and the former Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, that under the hospital agreement between Transkei and South Africa, transfer would be valid only if proper facilities for Miss Cawe's treatment were not available in the black section.

An Umtata Deeds Office spokesman said this week that records there showed that the South African Development Trust (previously named the South African Bantu Trust) bought Dr Hofmeyr's house on September 15 last year for R130 945.

A sworn appraiser in Umtata said he believed Dr Hofmeyr's house was worth R40 000 on the present market.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Co-operation and Development, under which the Development Trust operates, said Dr Hofmeyr received additional compensation for his private medical practice and his surgery.

He declined to put a figure to the total compensation paid to Dr Hofmeyr because, he said, such sums were confidential between the trust and the individual compensated.

Mr J J Jonkers, a Press officer for the Department of Co-Operation and Development, said it was usual practice for the South African Government to hand, free of charge, to Transkei, houses bought in compensation from South Africans leaving Transkei.

In terms of a White Paper tabled after Transkei's independence, compensation is paid to whites who either wish to leave Transkei or must leave.

Compensation for goodwill is based on the individual's financial statements for the three years up to February [illegible]

From Durban, where he is now based at Addington Hospital, Dr Hofmeyr said he was compensated for his home on the 1976 price, according to a formula determined by the Development Trust.

"It is nothing to do with me who owns the house now," he said.

"I have been humiliated and messed around."

Refused

He said the full story behind his expulsion would never be told, and he refused further comment.

The Department of Co-operation and Development told the Sunday Times that Dr Hofmeyr was compensated under the Government White Paper published after a commission of inquiry regarding whites in Transkei.

The department said:

"Compensation is paid to everybody entitled to it.

"Funds for this purpose have been voted annually by Parliament. However, specific details of compensation are regarded as confidential."

Security trial in Umtata

UMTATA — A municipal worker appeared in the Regional Court here yesterday charged under the Public Security Act.

According to the main charge Mr Welamazwe, Bango, 29, allegedly uttered words which were intended or likely to have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the state, or any officer in the employ of the state.

Mr Bango faces an alternative charge of defamation.

Mr Bango, who has pleaded not guilty before Mr J. A. Dracatos, said he was not in Umtata on the day of the alleged crime but was at his home in Mqanduli. He was arrested by a security policeman, Mr Luvuyo Nqamqele, on February 1, 1978, and detained for six weeks before he was informed why he was held.

Mr Nqamqele told the court he was standing near a cafe chatting with two women when Mr Bango approached them with his right fist raised shouting "Amandla" and asking: "Where are men like Mandela and Sobukwe? They are fighting for the nation on Robben Island."

He is alleged to have said: "One Azania, one nation, Mayibuye I-Afrika. Transkei is a homeland and I cannot talk about Matanzima because he is a dog. Transkei is a homeland and I cannot stay in a homeland because I want freedom. Transkei is a poor country because of Matanzima."

Mr Bango said in his evidence he knew the two girls but he had never seen Mr Nqamqele until he came to arrest him.

He said his mother and sisters would testify he was at home on the day in question.

The trial was postponed to May 28. — SAPA

Transkei dam project

JOHANNESBURG — A R93 000 drilling contract for the Zalu Dam in Transkei has been awarded to the Cape Town office of Ground Engineering and Piling, the geotechnical arm of the LTA Group.

The dam is part of the second phase of the R15,7 million Lusikisiki district supply scheme for the town of Lusikisiki and rural villages in the surrounding 1 100 square kilometres.

The first stage of the scheme consists of purification works, a pipeline and a reservoir.

A spokesman for the consulting engineers, Hill, Kaplan, Scott and Partners, said construction of the dam could start within the next two years. — DDC

Three TNIP MPs to speak at Umtata rally

23/5/77 DD 103

UMTATA — The three Members of Parliament representing Umtata will address the rally of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party at the Unity hall here on Saturday afternoon.

"This is one of the series of party rallies we will address in Umtata reporting back to our voters on the deliberations during the Parliamentary session," Mr Simon Mgqweto said. He will be sharing the platform with Mr E. M. Dukada and Mr W. Z. Lufefeni.

Mr Mgqweto said they were concerned about the lack of interest shown by Transkeian youth in Transkeian politics, and had asked a young party supporter, Mr Mike Mrwebi, also to address the rally.

"Our aim is to motivate and activate Transkei youth to play an active part in the politics of the country."

The three MPs held their first rally at Ngangelizwe township earlier this month in preparation for the Transkei general election.

— DDR

Matanzima opposes diplomatic links with S.A.

UMTATA — Transkei had no intention of restoring diplomatic relations with South Africa under present circumstances, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

He dismissed suggestions that this had been the reason for the visit of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, to Umtata last week.

"We broke off relations because we have a dispute with South Africa over East Griqualand and because we are unhappy about the treatment of Transkeian nationals in South Africa," he said.

"Their high-handed attitude on both these issues infuriated us — and their stance does not seem to have changed very much."

Chief Matanzima said South Africa's action in transferring administrative responsibility for East Griqualand from the Cape to Natal had been "the last straw".

During a dispute no such changes should have been made, he said.

South Africa's action had been seen in Transkei as a "calculated insult" designed to show South Africa was not taking the least notice of Transkei's complaints.

Chief Matanzima also dismissed suggestions that the break with South Africa had been "merely a grandstand play" to gain sympathy in Black Africa.

This was "cynical nonsense," he said.

The Prime Minister added: "It hurts me that our brothers in Black Africa have so far refused to recognise us — we have as good a case for recognition as Lesotho or Swaziland, both of which are in the United Nations and receive aid from the international community.

"We desperately need such aid and important projects are languishing for lack of finance.

"It seems terribly wrong that we should be excluded, not because of any failure on our part, but because South Africa was the colonising power from which we received our independence," Chief Matanzima said. — (Sapa.)

Transkei gets R1m buildings

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UMTATA — Buildings worth more than R1 million were handed over yesterday to the Transkei Government by the chairman of the Transkei Control Committee, Mr D. Hitge.

Mr Hitge, representing the South African Government, handed the keys of a new police station and a primary school to the Minister of Works and Energy, Mr H. D. Mlonyeni.

The cost of each building, paid for by the South African Government, was just over R500 000.

The two facilities were built by the Transkei Development Corporation's construction department, with funds provided by the Department of Co-operation and Development, in terms of pre-independence agreements reached between Transkei and South Africa, under which the South African Government would continue to fund township developments.

The police station, situated in Ngangelizwe, incorporates hostel-type residential accommodation for 20 single men and two bungalows for the station commander and his deputy.

There is a large charge office, and a cell block with four large cells.

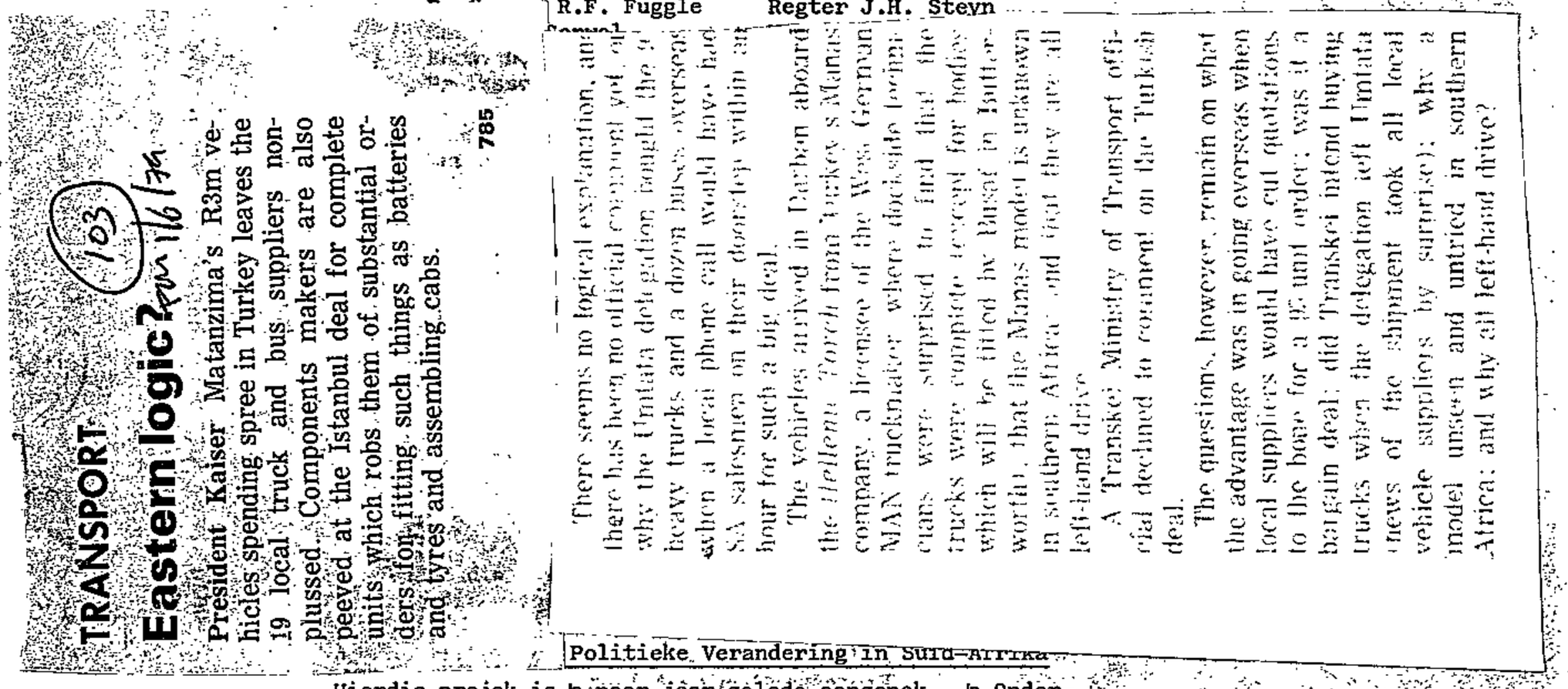
The Commissioner of Police, Brigadier E. Cwele, said after the official opening the police station would be coming into immediate use, although not with its full staff complement.

The school, which is to take kindergarten and primary pupils, is in the new Ikhwezi Lokusa township. It has 14 classrooms, and areas for playing fields that still have to be levelled.

All work on both buildings was done by Transkei sub-contractors working under the overall supervision of the TDC. — DDR.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
[illegible] R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn



TRANSPORT

103

Eastern logic? Rev 1/6/79

President Kaiser Matanzima's R3m vehicles spending spree in Turkey leaves the 19 local truck and bus suppliers nonplussed. Components makers are also peeved at the Istanbul deal for complete units which robs them of substantial orders for fitting such things as batteries and tyres and assembling cabs.

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There seems no logical explanation, and there has been no official comment yet, on why the Umtata delegation bought the 9 heavy trucks and a dozen buses overseas when a local phone call would have had SA salesmen on their doorstep within an hour for such a big deal.

The vehicles arrived in Durban aboard the *Hellenic Torch* from Turkey's Manas company, a licensee of the West German MAN truckmaker where dockside technicians were surprised to find that the trucks were complete except for bodies which will be fitted by Busaf in Butterworth, that the Manas model is unknown in southern Africa and that they are all left-hand drive.

A Transkei Ministry of Transport official declined to comment on the Turkish deal.

The questions, however, remain on what the advantage was in going overseas when local suppliers would have cut quotations to the bone for a 95 unit order; was it a bargain deal; did Transkei intend buying trucks when the delegation left Umtata (news of the shipment took all local vehicle suppliers by surprise); why a model unseen and untried in southern Africa; and why all left-hand drive?

Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Polygamy legal on July 2

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UMTATA — The Transkei Marriage Act, which legalises polygamy, will come into operation on July 2, according to a proclamation in the Government Gazette yesterday.

In terms of the Act, a man is allowed to contract a civil marriage, which has the legal consequences of a marriage out of community of property, with a woman during the course of a customary marriage between the man and another woman, or vice versa.

When a man becomes a party to more than one marriage the status of his wives and children and their legal rights will be determined in accordance with customary law. This means customary marriages in Transkei will take precedence over the civil marriages.

During the second reading of the Bill last year the former Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said it was meant to re-orientate social and marital relations in a nation with its own laws, traditions and customs, and to mould the characters of Transkeians.

"The basic principle is that our marriages shall not have inferior consequences to those of civil marriages," Chief Matanzima said.

He said it would protect the wives and children of men who married by customary marriage in desperation at having been deserted by their civil law wives. These deserters used to come back and claim estate rights when the deserted men died.

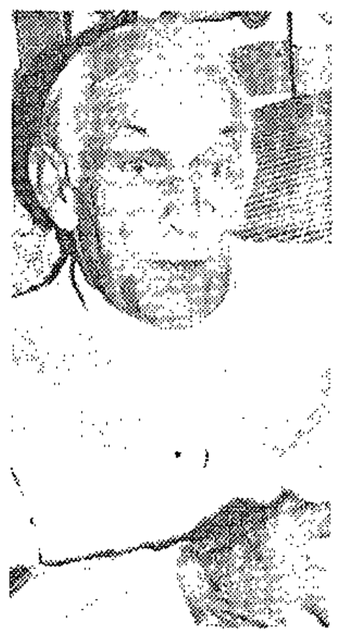
The former leader of the defunct New Democratic Party, Mr Knowledge Guzana, an attorney, described the move as a backward step which would strain marital relations and make a mockery of bonds of Christian and civil marriage. It would undermine the Christian concepts of exclusive conjugal rights and loyalty.

The lifestyle of the man who was Mr Transkei

(103) 5/6/79 DD

The day Chief Kaiser gave Franko hell

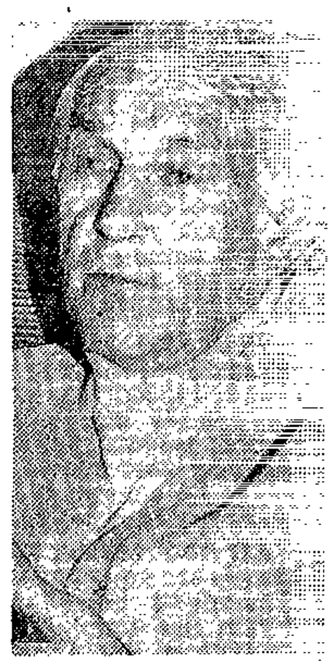
Daily Dispatch News Editor PETER DAVIS talks to FRANKO MARITZ, the colourful, and often controversial, former chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation.



"I have one weakness in life . . . I am too soft with people."

"I got caught with my pants down as we grew."

"The most exciting person in my life was Hans Abraham."



"No man can buy me for bottle of whisky."

It has been tough at the top for the former chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, and today, at 58, he is a little tired and sickened by the attitude of some of the many people with whom he has had contact over the years.

"As a manager and as a person, I have had one weakness in life — I am too soft with people," he says as if this is no weakness at all.

"I have helped people; pulled them up from nothing. I have trusted people; given of myself, only to be let down time after time.

"People use people, only to discard them and I hate that. I have never trodden on a man and generally, I am disgusted by the white man in this country."

Who is this man Franko Maritz who became a general manager of the Xhosa Development Corporation in 1969, became managing director and when the XDC split up, became managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation and then its chairman?

Franko Maritz was brought up in the Western Province and went to Stellenbosch University where he studied economics and accountancy.

His first job was in Cape Town as an accountant with SA Philips, but he hated the work and turned to marketing, but it was not good enough for this man with a sparkle in his eyes and a quick smile.

"I tried teaching for six months at the Vaal River High School, but left when I found the river was 15 miles away from the school."

He then became the Free State marketing manager for National Cash Register and had a hand in mechanising every municipality in the Free State and Northern Cape, which he found to be an excellent experience.

The next move was to become marketing director of Datsun-Nissan and he found the tough competition in the motor industry exciting.

"Penetration is the lifeblood of the motor industry, but it's tough, but I found I had the ability to get personally involved with the client and that seemed to work."

In the meantime, he had married Hetta Tomlinson whose father was the author of the Tomlinson report which laid the foundations to separate development.

"The reports were often discussed while I was courting and I read them often so I lived with homeland development ever since those days."

The Maritz family comprises twin daughters, one of whom is married to the son of Mr Frans Meisenholl, who heads the Ciskei National Development Corporation and the other is a librarian in the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, and a son who works for an engineering group in Cape Town.

While in the motor industry, Franko Maritz met the then secretary for planning, Dr Piet Rautenbach, who suggested he apply for the job of general manager of the XDC and he was accepted.

"In those days there was barely anything to manage. XDC was mainly involved in providing loans of up to R3 000 to small businessmen, because there was no industry. Then, after the 'Year of the Concessions', in 1971, we took off."

But in the beginning, Franko was disheartened by the size of the problems facing the development of homelands.

He visited Butterworth, only to find one rugby field, one factory making bags, not a single house for blacks who were living in cars and in the bush.

"I was tempted to back out there and then because I could see no light in the picture. I started talking to the RSA Government, pushing for incentives to get investors out of the PWV complex and into the homelands where there was an abundance of labour, if untrained."

By this time, the XDC had started taking over small businesses such as garages, shops and a small wholesale business, but there was little expertise in the organisation to sell either the products or the corporate ideas.

"I needed two experts immediately and I settled on the two best men I knew — Poenie Naude who was the best man I knew in retail garaging and the best PRO in the country, my brother.

"I have been accused to giving jobs to pals, but these are the only two friends or relations I ever gave a job to and then they were appointed on merit."

What were your aims and aspirations for the XDC?

The urgent need was to provide employment and the quickest way to do that was to provide jobs. There were two ways of doing this; firstly by corporation-owned industries of which there are about 30 today, and to try to attract outside investment.

In those days I was against border development because I always believed heartland development would be more effective and practical and I was proved right in the end. The major problem on border development is where do you house people?

On the marketing side, we grabbed telephone books and decided on a category, say engineering. We went through all the engineering firms in the yellow pages on a cold canvass and then started on textiles until we had built up a wide range of contacts.

My ideal was to build Butterworth up as a big industrial hub and I gave myself 20 years to complete the task. To this end I set out to preach homeland development to seminars, universities, service clubs and anywhere else they would let me speak so that in the end, I addressed more than 500 000 people.

I have a gift for language and I used it. I love public speaking and this made me controversial, probably more so than anyone else in South Africa outside politicians and I hate politics.

What about agricultural growth?

I realised the vast potential for agricultural development and I believe this is the ultimate need — people must learn to feed themselves.

Transkei has to import about 99 per cent of its maize needs when it could have an export potential because it has good soils and one of the highest water potentials in the world, but it's expensive.

Agriculture was a dismal failure because we were not able to change the attitudes of Transkeians to farming and they did not take kindly to people coming in and telling them what to do so we had lots of antagonism.

We had to spend vast amounts of money on infrastructure and that's about the best thing we did because it's still there at places like Qamata which cost about R2 million.

Another reason for the failure is that the interest burden on agricultural projects was too great and the projects should have been financed through equity rather than straight loans.

There is a vast reservoir of cattle in Transkei because only about three per cent come on to the market.

Chief Kaiser gave me hell once because we were selling young animals at 18 to 20 months old until I pointed out to him that our turnover was three times better than if we sold old oxen.

He was so impressed that he demanded a grading of his stock and started marketing them — very successfully too I might add.

Do you feel you achieved your aims?

Industrially, beyond my wildest dreams, but on the agricultural side, we failed badly.

What was your style of management and did it work?

The style was often controversial, but I think it worked generally. I talk up to any man, from the most junior to the most senior. I tried to make every job important and everyone could come into my office and discuss his problems. This took time and I couldn't keep it up in the later years as the corporation got too big.

I spent many months learning how each division worked, but that's not possible today. The corporation has become too big and unwieldy and many of the big divisions need to be divorced from the corporation.

From the beginning, I was the decision-maker, but I got caught with my pants down as we grew. Agriculture was neglected by management and myself, which was bad. That division did not get enough money as I got caught up in other areas such as transport which was thrown on to our laps and which was pure heartache. It means a heavy investment and there was no subsidy. This is one division which should go to private enterprise.

I worked at least a 10-hour day and I probably did too much myself.

Transkei Parliament often attacked TDC for not training blacks to take top positions?

To train black people for the top jobs, we first had to take them right through the ranks which takes time.

We probably did not start soon enough and training should have been at a higher level, but we had an enormous job to do and we seldom had alternatives.

The 20 top blacks we did train were lured to greener pastures and these were the people who should have been at the top today.

Generally, the management was creative. I discarded accounting 25 years ago because accountants seldom make good managers, except on financial matters.

Several so-called experts such as Skinner and Ben Dale claimed that top management at TDC was unprofessional and you have agreed there were problems of bad management?

That is true in some respects. Some of our people outgrew their potential, but, as I said, my one failing is that I am not tough enough with people. In retrospect, I would have acted differently and either fired people or put better people above them.

Over the years there were many attempts to oust you from the XDC and TDC — why? Did you enjoy the infighting to keep your position?

The most exciting times on the TDC were when people made these attempts. I thoroughly enjoyed it, but it often landed me into boiling water.

Most of the people who tried to get rid of me did not have the interests of Transkei at heart — they were only there for the money and I have never been motivated by money.

I was grossly underpaid. The job I was doing was worth R40 000 to R50 000 a year and all I was getting was R25 000 which is peanuts for the job. But money never worried me, I preferred to sleep with a clear conscience

Those people were all exposed sooner or later because as they tried to expose me, they found their roots were like dust.

They came to Transkei without local knowledge and tried to play politics, but politics do not make a country only economics does that so I knew I could show them up. The only time I really felt insecure was when my black directors turned against me because they fell under the influence of these people.

You met a wide variety of important people. Who did you like best?

The most exciting person in my life was Hans Abraham because he had an honest, direct and open approach and he had the brains to go with it.

He was a difficult man. Let me tell you a little story.

I had been with the XDC for three days when the phone rang. "Is Maritz there?" "Yes, speaking," I said "What the hell is your corporation doing . . ." came the voice, but I slammed the phone down in his ear.

Minutes later, the phone rang again and the same thing happened and by that time everyone was running around in circles wondering what would happen to me.

The phone rang a third time and the voice said "Man, like you. You are the first man to ever put the phone down on me. Now, can we talk?"

Hans Abraham knew the Xhosa people well and learnt on his knee.

I disliked most those people who tried to take Transkei for a ride — and I won't name them. They were just trying to exploit the country and put little back. I also dislike all commissioned agents.

The TDC was in a good position to grant favours. Were you ever offered bribes?

Yes, R500 000 was the biggest and I reported the people concerned to the police. Certainly I was grateful for a bottle of whisky after we had completed negotiations but then I also give a lot of presents, because I enjoy it.

No man can buy me for a bottle or a case of whisky not even for R500 000. I was nearly divorced when I told my wife jokingly I might think about it if they offered me a million. But, frankly, I was not even tempted.

Are you a member of the Broederbond?

No. You have to have strong political affiliations for that. I am not even a member of the National Party although I support them, but I don't agree with all their principles. I am worried about their gags on the press for example.

I am a fervent Afrikaner which is why I changed the TDC's banking account to Volkskas against an uproar but I have the highest regard for all other language groups and South Africans are South Africans no matter what language they speak.

My father, who was a teacher, made me respect every man, black or white — in fact when I was 21, he clouted me for being rude to a servant. Many South Africans need to learn such a lesson. But what I can't understand is that those who seem to show the least respect for our black people are my English-speaking friends and the wages they pay are often the worst too.

What was your personal relations with the Matanzima Brothers and Chief Sebe?

Chief Kaiser and I have a close personal relationship. We disagreed many times, but I felt he respected me for never agreeing with him just because I thought I had to. We often confided in each other and although we had strong arguments, we always reached agreement in the end, one or other winning.

Chief Kaiser is a man of the land, in fact he becomes human when he is on his farm. I have often visited his farm at Bolotwa and we've had our best conversations there where he is receptive to ideas and is a gentleman, but he tended to change once he went into his office.

I played no role in the political evolution of Transkei, but obviously I have played an economic role.

I have not had much to do with Chief George, but I have always found him likeable. I do know he has a particular respect for his brother. Chief Sebe and I are on first name terms, but I think he was disappointed when I opted for Transkei once the decision was made to split the XDC.

Did the South African Government ever interfere with the TDC?

No. My decisions were never questioned, but there was obviously indirect interference financially when we were trying to get the money we needed.

Is recognition essential for Transkei?

It is imperative for Transkei to get international recognition because if they don't, the country will always be tied to the RSA who probably can't afford the burden for much longer.

Transkei qualifies for recognition in every way and if this was achieved, it would give foreign investment an immediate boost and make avenues such as the World Bank immediately available.

What is important is a strong government that must never be puppets of South Africa. Transkei has always taken a firm stand and must disagree, vehemently if necessary, no matter how many people dislike it.

What were the most successful projects and which ones failed?

I personally worked hard on Chet Industries and they have developed into our greatest success. Industrial development was tremendously successful.

Our biggest failure financially was transport, but then it is the best run project of the lot.

Agriculture breaks my heart — in fact I still have nightmares about it.

My biggest frustration was money. We were always short of funds, although we did manage to secure a foreign loan which was a breakthrough and which cost me eight months of hard grind.

Do you think Transkei and Ciskei should amalgamate? Should the so-called "white corridor" become part of that greater Xhosaland?

From a non-political point of view, the amalgamation of Transkei and Ciskei would be ideal and initially that could have worked, but the two are now poles apart and I can't see them ever coming together.

I also can't see the "white corridor" becoming part of a homeland. In the political context, many people would rather invest in South Africa than in the homelands for so-called security reasons.

Is the harbour project viable?

I can't see it being viable as anything but a fishing harbour. The Panigel harbour plan is not on because it needs sophisticated infrastructure which is highly costly. This is not a proposition now, but in the years to come, who knows?

You have profited from some car deals while chairman of the TDC. While there is nothing illegal about this, do you think that morally any profits should have accrued to the TDC?

My one weakness in life is cars. I've probably bought and sold more cars in my life than anyone else I know. I lost on all of them except three so I don't believe I owe anything to anyone either legally or morally. I have no qualms about my cars at all.

Has the press been fair to you?

I have had the finest relations with the Daily Dispatch that anyone could have wished for and for that I shall always have respect for Donald Woods.

The press has a duty to inform the people and some press reports in the TDC context were unfortunate, but I would never try to fight a substantive press report even if it was critical.

If you had it all over again, would you do the same?

With all the frustrations and all the highlights, I wouldn't have missed it for anything because it was a fulfilling job. I've retired today, but I still can't get used to not being deeply involved in the challenge of it all.

What is the future of the Border area?

I feel strongly about the development of Berlin and, in my private capacity, I'm getting industrialists interested because I believe Berlin needs a better deal.

These days I'm talking Berlin to everybody off my own bat and for no pay and there has been some interest so that I have called on some people two and even three times.

Neither the government nor the Industrial Development Corporation are really hard marketers and someone needs to actually go out and market the place. If my negotiations are successful, I would expect some compensation for all my work.

Motlana under fire

6/6/79 DD 103

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei may withdraw from the National African Chamber of Commerce following remarks made by the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, at the annual Nafcoc conference here.

Dr Motlana referred to Transkei as a "Matanzimastan" and Bophuthatswana as a "Mangopestan".

The president of the Engcobo Chamber of Commerce, Mr V.R. Vika, accused Dr Motlana of insulting the Transkeian Government by criticising the Matanzimas for opting for a "puppet government".

The Engcobo delegate felt the Transkei government was "maliciously insulted".

"This is so especially in the case of the head of state in that country and businessmen in general. Therefore the question of our affiliation to Nafcoc needs urgent attention," said Mr Vika. — DDR.

Umtata lecturer shot

UMTATA — A lecturer in political science at the University of Transkei, Mr H. W. Botha, 38, was found shot in his flat here yesterday.

The Commissioner of Transkei Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, said he died on admission to hospital. Foul play is not suspected.

Mr Botha, whose home is in Bloemfontein, was a divorcee. His wife and two children are believed to be in Alice or Fort Beaufort.

Brigadier Cwele said pictures of the children were found next to him.

"This is sad news" said the registrar at the university, Mr J. D. Malan.

A post-mortem is expected to be conducted today and an inquest will be held later. — DDR.

Berkeley sues Transkei Govt

103 DD 7/6/79

LONDON — Writs are beginning to fly over the incident earlier this year when the former British Conservative MP, Mr Humphry Berkeley, was allegedly kidnapped and beaten up.

Mr Berkeley — until recently "diplomatic adviser" to the Prime Minister of Transkei — said yesterday he had issued writs against the Transkeian Government and three named Transkeian Security Police officers for assault, wrongful arrest and attempted murder.

He said he had also issued writs against the Transkeian Government for unlawful termination of his contract and against both the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and a senior official in the Department of Foreign Affairs for defamation.

Mr Berkeley is threatening further legal action against the South African Government for failing to seek the extradition of the Transkeian security policemen who allegedly attacked him.

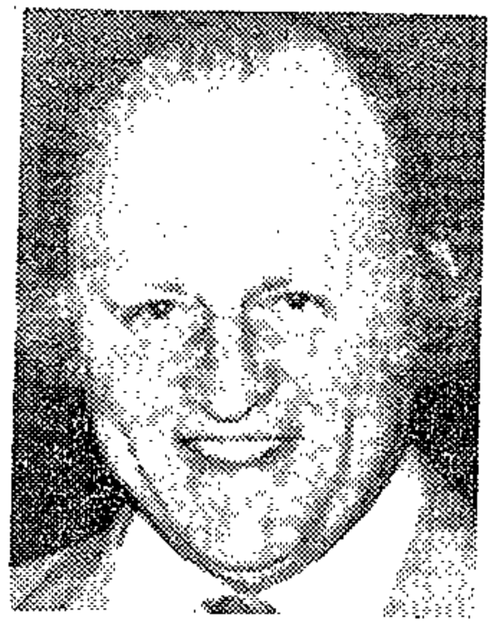
Mr Berkeley was arrested at an Umtata hotel in February on a warrant purportedly issued by an assistant commissioner in the Transkeian police.

He was allegedly thrashed with sticks and belts, locked in the boot of a car, driven across the Kei River border into South Africa and dumped on a lonely country road.

He managed to get a lift to Komga and was admitted to hospital there with extensive injuries including a suspected fracture of the skull.

It was reported at the time that the attack followed allegations that Mr Berkeley had been trying to negotiate a Nigerian military presence in Transkei.

After the assault the Transkeian Government expressed horror at the incident, but Chief Matanzima later made derogatory comments about Mr Berkeley and — despite intervention by the former British Prime Minister, Sir Harold Wilson — sacked him in May.



MR BERKELEY

Mr Berkeley said yesterday he had received a letter from a Lieutenant - Colonel Nel, district commandant for East London, claiming he (Mr Berkeley) had never reported the assault to the South African Police.

"In fact I gave full details of the attempted murder to Sergeant B. Krog, the station commander of the Komga police station, after I had been driven there in a battered condition on February 15," Mr Berkeley said.

Mr Berkeley said that two days later a South African newspaper had quoted Sergeant Krog as saying: "Mr Berkeley looked as if he had been badly assaulted but it appeared robbery was not the motive."

Several members of the staff at the hospital where he had been treated would also be able to testify that he had given statements about the assault to members of the South African Security Police who had visited him there.

Mr Berkeley said his lawyers in Johannesburg had "made it plain" to the authorities that if the case was not pursued he would take the matter up in the South African Supreme Court.

"It's absurd to pretend blandly that nothing happened," he said.

Last night, the Border Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier P. J. Smal, said: "An allegation of assault was made by Mr Berkeley to an offer of the South African Police.

"I forwarded that statement to the Transkeian Commissioner of Police."

A spokesman for the Transkeian Government's legal office confirmed that Mr Berkeley's attorneys in Johannesburg had filed notices about the claims in Transkei.

He said Mr Berkeley's lawyers had also written letters to the policemen whom he claimed had assaulted him.

The official dismissed Mr Berkeley's attempt to sue Transkei as "time-wasting" and as a mere threat with no substance. He added that South African courts had no jurisdiction in his case against Transkei.

Another letter received by the Transkeian Government recently came from the former managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr James Skinner. He was deported from Transkei in February.

Mr Skinner is reported to be suing both the Transkeian Government and the former managing director of the TDC, Mr Franco Maritz, following his deportation and the sudden cancellation of his contract to work in Transkei.

In all, both Mr Skinner's and Mr Berkeley's summonses involve 10 actions which, according to the official, involve hundreds of thousands of rands.

Chief George was not available for comment last night. — DDC.

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meetings any longer. They gave him no reasons, and whilst the two spoke to him the others remained in their cars outside the yard," he said.

He said when his father did not return home on Friday it was rumoured that he had been arrested.

"I've left this to the older members of the family to investigate," he said.

Normally, he said, his father would tell the family if he would not return.

"This now gives us the impression that something must have happened to him, and it could be that he has been arrested," said Ezra.

At the local police station yesterday, Sgt E N Hlatshwayo, who was in charge, said Mr Sinaba was not held by them. If arrested, he said, he could have been taken in at some other police station.

Administration, Dr W Vosloo, said it was h to eventually estal light industries and cultural projects at (more. None of the term plans had t finalised yet, he sai DDC.

It was arg reme Court tha by a local magi

The matter

According to of Rhodes Univer the Glenmore Ac ultimately affect people.

He said it is pected there wou a "clean up" in province of all s ters and "economi inactive people" l in "Black spots" gal shack de ments, or in area scribed for other groups under (Areas legislatior

Mr Henry Fischa lawyer representing people of the farm fontein, confirmed week that 95 famili

Box 84, Houtbaai, 7872, South Africa

Casino project on

8/6/79
DD 103

UMTATA — The Transkei Government was still prepared to go ahead with the casino project at Mzamba near the Natal border and its contract with the Holiday Inns group was still valid, the Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr M. T. Nkungu, said here yesterday.

Mr Nkungu denied allegations that the Holiday Inns group had fallen out of favour with the government and another group had been given the go-ahead.

He said the project would be run on equal shares between the Holiday Inns group and the government, which would be represented on an agency basis by the Transkei Development Corporation.

Mr Nkungu said construction work on the site probably would begin after the 1980/81 estimates of expenditure had been dealt with in Parliament next year. — SAPA.

R32m Transkei University ready at end of year

SYDNEY MOSES REPORTS FROM UMTATA

he first phase of the ajor building complex of he University of Transkei ill be completed towards he end of the year.

The assistant registrar, Ir S. D. Majokweni, said his would include the brary, hostels for men nd women, and service entre. The hostels would ccommodate 500 tudents — 250 men and 50 women — who would e doing full-time studies. With 631 part-time tudents already egistered the figure vould exceed a thousand.

The 1980 academic year would start in the new building complex in January. He said arrangements for staff accommodation had been arranged yet.

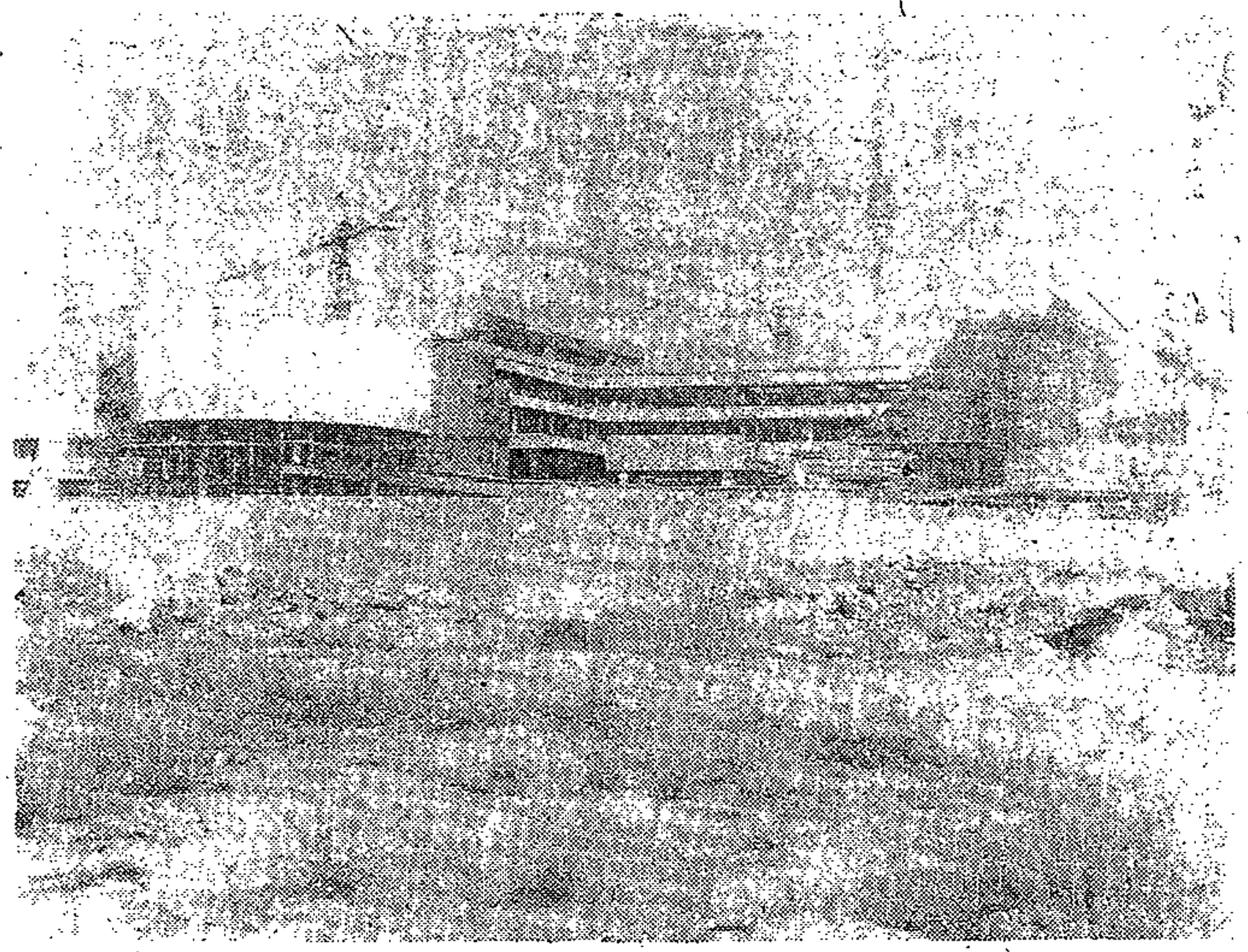
The second phase programme would take almost four years and would include the central block, didactic centre and gymnasium. The university would provide five faculties, science — including the department of applied mathematics — arts, economics and education.

Mr Majokweni said the university would continue conducting part-time classes.

The Chancellor, Paramount Chief Kaiser Daliwonga Matanzima said at the first graduation ceremony in April "Upon this university rests the task to develop an indigenous but modern concept of culture that will not only reveal concern for a mythological past but will also demonstrate commitment to social and economic development.

"University graduates will have to be men of vision and idealism but with enough sense of pragmatism to be able to lead the nation to a greater and peaceful future.

The completed first phase will cost R32 million. The first graduants are: 17 in Bachelor of arts: Messrs Bertrand Mdunyiswa Bomela, Public Administration, economics, Sazi Bonisani Dalasile, private law, public administration, Kusie Gqulu, public administration, political science, Petrus Hough, Afrikaans / Nederlands, history, Mrs Penelope Peliwe Lolwana, Xhosa psychology, Messrs: Johannes Barend Lottering, public administration, economics, Mava Christopher Madala, psychology, history, Budabuphangwa De Villiers Mavuso; history, Xhosa, Nkaleni Clement Nyangeni, history, Xhosa, Mosiuoa Augustine Phakela, Afrikaans/Nederlands, history. Bongani Mavili Soldati, Public Administration, political science, Phathuxolo Toni, history, psychology, Bulwana Hebert Tsengwa, Public administration, economics, Mzimkhulu Dominicus Yotwana, history, English. Honours Bachelor of Arts: Messrs: Mncedi Joseph Jojo, History, Theodore Mbanga, history, Elephant Lebona Tseana, history.



Work goes ahead on the new university buildings.

Transkei will build casino

8/6/79 (103) Nm

UMTATA — The Transkei Government was still prepared to go ahead with the casino project at Mzamba near the Natal border and its contract with the Holiday Inns Group was still valid, the Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr. M. T. Nkungu, said here yesterday.

In an interview, Mr. Nkungu denied allegations that certain problems had arisen, the Holiday Inns Group had fallen in disfavour of the Government and that another group had been given the go-ahead.

He said the project would be run on equal shares between the Holiday Inns Group and the Government, which would be represented on an agency basis by the Transkei Development Corporation.

Mr. Nkungu said construction work on the site would begin probably after the 1980/81 estimates of expenditure had been dealt with in Parliament next year. — (Sapa.)

Maritz insulted blacks claim

103
12/6/79

UMTATA — A former member of the board of directors of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr D. V. Mgudlwa, said the former chairman of the corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, had little regard for the black directors and he must not accuse them of aligning themselves with people who wanted to get rid of him.

Mr Mgudlwa was reacting to an interview with Mr Maritz published in the Daily Dispatch on June 5.

He was reacting to the statement in which Mr Maritz said: "The only time I really felt insecure was when my black directors turned against me because they fell under the influence of people who tried to get rid of me and did not have the interest of the Transkei at heart."

Mr Mgudlwa said in his statement Mr Maritz "thoroughly enjoyed himself playing Father Christmas to Transkei."

He said Mr Maritz overstepped the mark because he insulted the integrity of the so-called black TDC directors when he alleged they fell under the influence of the people who wanted to remove him from Transkei.

"This is a suggestion that black minds are just passive wax on which his ghost enemies could write anything at all."

Mr Mgudlwa said the truth was that Mr Maritz, like all people with unlimited power, did not know when and where to stop. It was a well known fact that to stay in power, one had to create imaginary enemies as a tactical manoeuvre.

"The man who had the interest of Transkei at heart did not have a planned programme to train the people of the country he so dearly loved. He forgets to mention that the so-called 20 top blacks, a grossly overstated figure, were deliberately frustrated out of TDC, to perpetuate the myth of the indispensibility of the white expatriates."

Mr Mgudlwa said: "To give examples of some of the unbearable attitudes in the TDC, exactly a year after Transkei became independent, there were still white toilets in their head office building and two years after independence, one of his friends could allow racially explosive luxuries like hanging a poem on the wall of his transport division office which read:

"You are black, your mind is blank, I shall decide for you because I am white and I am always right. I am your boss, you are my horse. For you I have a saddle to ride you left and right because I am always right."

Mr Mgudlwa said this made a mockery of the whole story of independence. "And the man who had the interest of our country at heart just sat and gazed, perhaps in amusement."

"Is this not making a laughing stock of our independence?" Mr Mgudlwa said. "Mr Maritz had very little regard for the so-called black directors. He would go abroad at the corporation's expense and on his return would never furnish a report to his co-directors, especially the black section of the board, and the latter got tired of being participant observers in a third-rate circus.

— DDR.

28 in court over exam paper leak

UMTATA — Twenty-eight people, including teachers, clerks and an inspector of schools, appeared in the Supreme Court here yesterday in 21 separate cases involving allegations of fraud, conspiracy to defraud and impersonation.

Their appearance was a sequel to the leak of question papers before examinations throughout Transkei last year.

Nine cases were heard yesterday and sentence in eight was postponed until today.

Mr Tabankulu August was found not guilty of conspiracy to defraud.

Thirteen cases were postponed to September 10.

The case against Mr Bowell Solwandle and Miss Thozama Faba, who are charged with conspiracy to aid or procure the commission of fraud, alternatively, to defraud, will be heard today. — DDR.

103 DD 8/10/79

Exam leak: 207 months total jail

UMTATA — Ten people, including teachers and clerks, charged with fraud, conspiracy to defraud and impersonation, were sentenced to a total of 207 months in prison here yesterday.

Their appearance was a sequel to the leak of question papers before Transkei examinations last year.

They all pleaded guilty at separate trials and pleaded for clemency.

Mr Justice Munnik said the motives of the accused were not the same. Some wanted to enrich themselves, others wanted higher qualifications and others wanted a higher reputation.

Sentences varied from 54 months imprisonment to a fine of R100.

The pupils were disqualified and results declared null and void. Others would have to repeat while others would be leaving school.

He said employers would have doubt about the validity of Transkei matric certificates.—DDR.

Principal accused of fraud

UMTATA — The principal of St John's College here, Mr Preston Vuyisile Maneli, 42, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday charged with fraud, alternatively, conspiring to defraud the Transkei Education Department.

Mr Maneli pleaded not guilty to the main charge as well as the alternative charge.

It is alleged that in November last year he delivered copies of the first and second mathematics paper and copies of the science and geography papers to three pupils about to write the Std 10 examinations.

An examination officer, Mr Sipho Magazi, said the Department of Education and Training in South Africa was an agent of the Department of Education in Transkei. Students in Transkei registering for the Std 10 examinations had to register with the Transkei Department of Education. This information was forwarded to the Department of Education and Training in South Africa.

Pretoria compiled question papers, examination numbers and time-tables, marked the scripts and gave out certificates to Transkeian candidates.

Under cross-examination, Mr Mgazi said principals and circuit inspectors registered candidates for the Transkei Education Department. Pretoria was not meant to forward matric results to universities in South Africa and Transkei and had been notified of the irregularity.

Mr Magazi said he had queried the issuing of examination numbers and time-tables directly to students and Pretoria said this has been a mistake by a junior clerk.

Mr Maneli told the court that when he took over at St John's College last year, the relationship between teacher and scholar was not healthy. There were constant changes in mathematics and science teachers.

Prior to the examinations, the circuit inspector, Mr Mbandazayo, arranged for a meeting of principals in the Umtata circuit. He warned against cheating during examinations and principals said there had been a leakage of papers at all schools.

Mr Maneli said three female scholars told him others at the college were in possession of question papers obtained from various sources. They had tried to get the papers in vain and asked him to help them.

He was given the names of pupils in possession of the papers. At first he refused to assist the girls, but they persisted and eventually he acceded. In his opinion, 99.9 per cent of the pupils in Transkei were in possession of the papers. He felt it would be unfair to those who did not have them.

He said news of the leak was in the press in August in 1978. It was common knowledge that Std 10 pupils had a preview of the question papers.

After the September test, principals came to St John's College to get question papers.

Mr Maneli said the Department of Education and Training in South Africa set question papers, compiled examination numbers and timetables and took registration fees. Certificates were sent out by Pretoria and answer scripts were sent directly to Pretoria for marking.

He said reporting the leak would have served no purpose. The leak had been known before the start of the examinations and the circuit inspector, Mr Mbandazayo, had been told about it.

He felt that even if he had reported the leak no action would have been taken by the higher authorities because it was alleged that they had been involved.

The hearing was adjourned until today. — DDR.

Hydro scheme almost finished

14/6/79 (103)

UMTATA — Water flowing in Transkei rivers is one of the country's natural assets and must be put to the best use.

Due to the seasonal occurrence of water the development of projects for its use is relatively expensive because storage must be provided when rivers are low.

The development of hydro - electric schemes gives immediate economic returns.

Bearing this in mind and also the pressing need for electric power throughout Transkei to stimulate development, smaller schemes are being considered by the Transkeian government.

The Transkei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr S. K. Ndzumo said in his policy speech in the National Assembly this year:

"It is trusted that the initiative taken by my department in the provision of the Umtata hydro - electric scheme will pave the way to more such schemes which would have far-reaching beneficial economic and other effects for our country."

The first hydro-electric scheme to be started by the Transkeian Government is nearing completion at the first and second falls on the Umtata river.

When the scheme is in full operation it will have four turbine sets generating electricity for Umtata — a total of 17 megawatts.

The director of engineering services in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr M. D. R. Murray, said the Umtata hydro - electric scheme consisted of the Umtata dam and a hydro - electric power station at the first and second falls on the Umtata river.

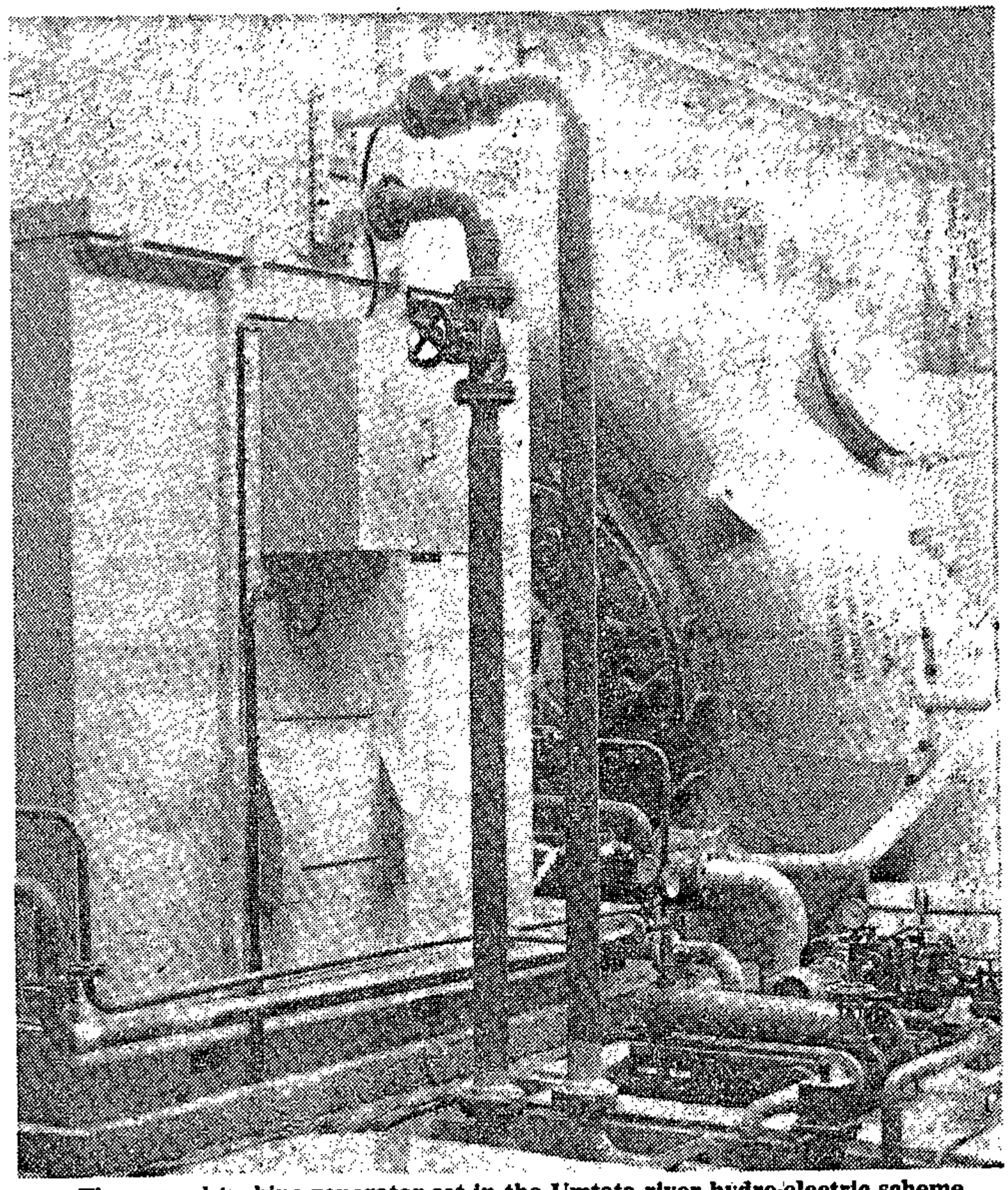
He said the main function of the Umtata dam was to provide water for the town of Umtata and the balance was for generating electricity. Umtata dam was completed in 1977 and has been providing water since then.

Construction of the hydro - electric scheme started last January at a cost of R3,5 million and the first power was generated last month to augment the Escom supply to Umtata.

The turbine, which is at first falls, generates 3 megawatts and a second unit of the same size at first falls will be commissioned next month.

"By November this year, a further two units each of 5,5 megawatts will be commissioned at second falls power station.

"The total power available will thus be 17 megawatts and the energy which can be generated annually is 30 Gigawatt hours, equivalent to a million units," Mr Murray said. — DDR.



The second turbine-generator set in the Umtata river hydro-electric scheme.

Bikitsha urged to quit

14/6/79 DD 103

UMTATA — The Secretary of the Transkei Department of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, has been urged to retire at the end of the month because his retirement is long overdue.

"This matter was first brought to my attention by the Public Service Commission and my course of action was always to apply for the extension of his services in the department," Mr G.T. Vika, the Minister of Health, said.

"I felt it was now no longer in the public interest to extend his services and I had to advise him to retire at the end of the month."

He said he was told in February that Dr Bikitsha had exceeded his retirement by three years and three months. "He turned 60 in 1976 and, as head of the administration, he ought to know he must retire, but this was never done," Mr Vika said.

"Early in the month I advised Dr Bikitsha he should go on retirement at the end of the month."

Late last year Dr Bikitsha submitted two letters of resignation, but later withdrew them and continued with his services in the department.

Dr Bikitsha could not be contacted yesterday for his comment.

Butterworth-born Dr Bikitsha, who practised in Britain as a doctor for more than 30 years, was appointed the first black secretary of the Department of Health in Transkei before independence.

In 1973 he had been appointed superintendent at Butterworth Hospital.

The then Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had to intervene when the then Minister of Health, Mr A.N. Jonas, threatened to resign from the Cabinet if Dr Bikitsha was not made medical superintendent at Butterworth Hospital. — DDR.

Transkei's R70m ethanol plant plan

INTO 14/6/79 (103)

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei Government yesterday reached agreement with two multi-million rand European companies to investigate the feasibility of establishing one of the largest ethanol-producing plants in the world.

The plant would be primarily geared towards exporting ethanol to South Africa, and would possibly produce between 50 and 100 million litres of ethanol a year, a spokesman for the consortium said yesterday.

The companies represent Italian and Dutch interests.

The plant would be built in the north-eastern area of Transkei between Port Edward and Lusikisiki, if preliminary tests are positive.

Government officials have been tight-lipped about the proposals, but the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, described them as "an exciting prospect".

In a motivation to the Government, the company which initiated the talks between the European consortium and the Transkei Government, the Transkei Institute for Business Management, says if the anticipated maximum output of 280 000 litres a day is maintained, the project could provide up to 12 000 jobs.

The motivation says the agricultural operating and development cost could be about R50 million.

Cost of the processing plant could be between R50 and R70 million, the paper says.

"It goes without saying that a sizeable community will develop around these activities and with salaries and wages being paid to the employees the propensity to consume will increase," the paper says.

The feasibility study will establish whether the area is suitable for sugar production for ethanol production, according to the consortium's spokesman.

Bank guarantees

He said they would not be interested in an equity holding in the company, but would be prepared to provide investment capital if acceptable guarantees were given, such as bank guarantees underwritten by the Transkei Government.

Dr. D. du Toit, a director of TIBM, has said he will negotiate with South African banks for loans and capital, with the idea of forming a corporation with the Transkei Government and the banks.

The European consortium is expected to complete its investigations within two months, and will then decide whether to go ahead with the project.

The spokesman said if all went well, work on the project could begin next year.

"The Government is presently engaged in test plots in the area," the spokesman said.

was however of the opinion that for the present, the matter is not of immediate urgency and that for the foreseeable future it would suffice if the constitutions of trade unions and employers' organisations were regarded as the most appropriate means for the regulation of this matter. The state should intervene only in the last resort in the event of problems arising and to this end it is the Commission's view that the proposed National Manpower Commission should keep the matter under surveillance with a view to making appropriate and timeous recommendations when necessary. In view of the fact that freedom of association in a plural society implies the probability of trade union plurality, attention must be given to the implication of the Commission's approach to trade union organisation in aspects such as the standards against which organisations are recognised as being representative; the process by which collective decisions are arrived at and administered; and the provision of safeguards against power imbalances arising between representative organisations.

Registration of Trade Unions and Industrial Council proceedings

In order to deal with these problems and to be able to counter both unchecked proliferation of unions and excessive rigidity, criteria against which applications for registration are considered should be laid down. In a situation of union plurality, criteria such as majority representative-

ness or the notion of "the most representative union" cannot provide the whole a dustrial Registrar should have at criteria. The Commission will de ient Parts of its Report, but at pear as if the following factor pation.

i. industry,

ii. rest

t:

g:

Mass Zozi pleaded guilty

In a separate case, a clerk in the examination section of the Transkei Department of Education, Mass Nonkulleko Zozi, 24, was found guilty of theft and conspiracy to defraud the Transkei Department of Education and sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment.

During November she conspired with four other people to defraud the Department of Education in Transkei by making available for distribution, question papers for Std 8 examinations, selling functional mathematics for R20 and biology for R20 and gave away the history papers claimed the prosecution. — DDR.

It was alleged Mr Manell conspired with three female scholars to procure for them two mathematics question papers and a science paper.

The case arose from the leakage of Std 10 examination question papers last

UMTATA — The principal of St John's College here, Mr Preston Vuyisile Manell, 42, was sentenced in the Supreme Court yesterday to 18 months' imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the Transkei Education Department.

Std 8 examination ques-
tion papers set by the
Transkei Department of
Education, in Afrikaans,
history, biology and
geography.

last November she stole

The state alleged that

to both counts.

Sehool head, clerk jailed
over exam paper leaks

(103) Indaba 1979

Work to beat hunger urges woman

Indaba Reporter

UMTATA — Transkei social worker, Mrs. J.M. Madikane, said here there was hunger in the country because of a lack of motivation to people to do things for themselves.

She addressed school inspectors and district commissioners during the launching of the Transkei School Feeding Scheme fund drive by the wife of the State President Mrs. Nozuko Matanzima, a project undertaken by the Transkei United Women's Organisation to mark the International Year of the Child.

Many diseases were more in hunger-stricken areas than in areas where children were better fed, Mrs. Madikane said. Mental retardation and all sorts of mental illness, as well as social problems, were fruits of hunger.

Results at school often depended on whether the children were in good health. Compulsory education alone could not be successful if there was no proper feeding scheme.

People lacked the means to buy food and the little money they had they spent on food that was not well balanced. It was necessary to take a lead in guiding Transkeians on what they could do with the little money they had in building of a nation.

People must be guided intelligently, thus involving people and not using "the community for our own ends."

Mr Kombela . . . no party meeting.

Uproar over TNIP meeting in Duncan Village

By Wellington Sangotsha

EAST LONDON — A row has erupted over a Transkei National Independence Party political meeting scheduled to be held at Duncan Village Community Centre on June 24.

The district chairman, Mr C. Kombela, said the meeting had been called by the national secretary, Mr Gibson M. Bodlani, without his knowledge.

He said Mr Bodlani had undermined him by approaching the Transkei trade and labour representative in Port Elizabeth, Mr V. M. Lila. Mr Lila, in turn, asked the local chairman of the Transkei Consultative Committee, Mr D. Mpakathi, to arrange the meeting.

Mr Kombela said as the meeting had not been called by him and his committee, it would not be a party meeting.

Mr Kombela said Mr Bodlani should have approached him and should not have contacted Mr Lila.

Mr Kombela said he regarded the election of the consultative committee by Mr Lila as unconstitutional. Committee members who represent all Transkeians irrespective of their political affiliation were elected at a TNIP meeting on March 4.

Mr Kombela said he wanted Mr Lila to explain why the committee was elected at a report-back meeting on the party's national congress in Umtata.

Mr Kombela said he stuck to his earlier claim that Mr Bodlani was splitting the party in East London.

Mr Bodlani denied he was the cause of the split. He claimed there was no co-operation between Mr Kombela and Mr Mpakathi.

Mr Bodlani said he wrote to the deputy chairman, Mr M. M. Solo, requesting postponement of the party meeting, which was to have been held on June 10. He also informed Mr Kombela by letter but it was addressed wrongly.

Mr Bodlani said he was required, whenever he was going to hold a political meeting in South Africa first to inform Mr Lila who would then contact the consultative committee.

He said the committee should have worked together with the TNIP committee in arranging the meeting.

Mr Bodlani said he asked for the postponement of Mr Kombela's meeting on June 10 because Mrs Nozuko Matanzima, wife of the State President, was to visit Transkei United Women's Association in Port Elizabeth.

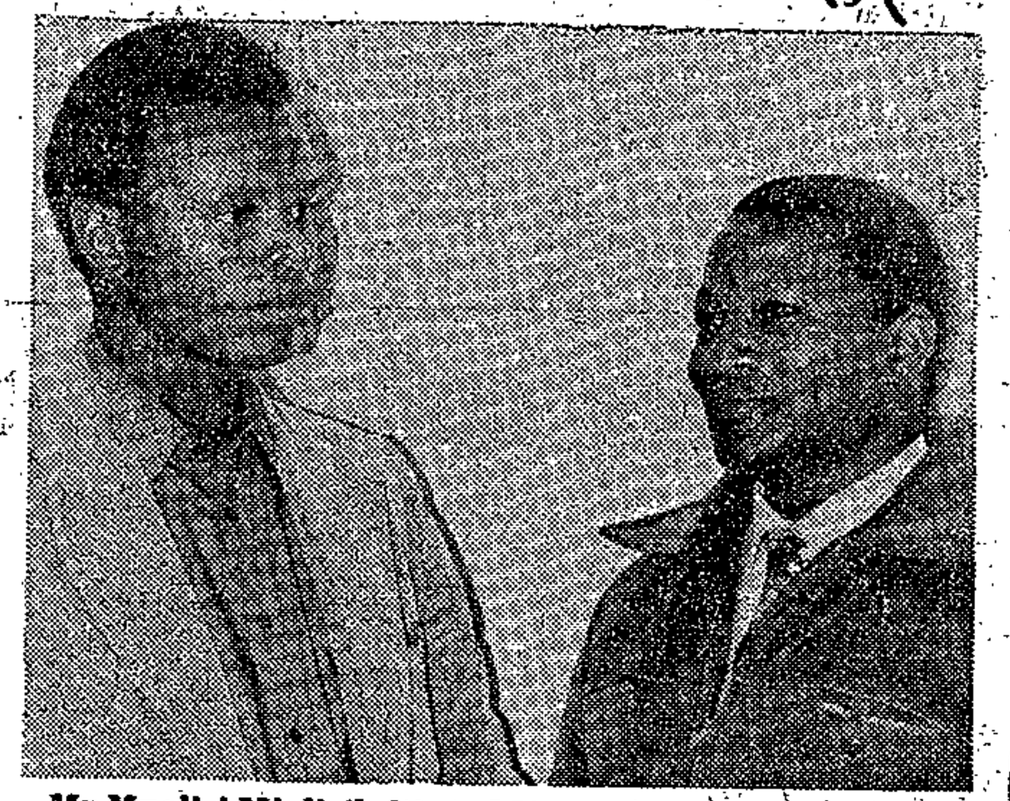
Mr Bodlani said the chairman of both committees should work together for the interest of the party.

Mr Bodlani said the split developed when Mr Kombela was not elected a member of the consultative committee.

Mr Kombela agreed there should be elections and therefore the committee was not unconstitutionally elected as claimed by Mr Kombela.

The June 24 meeting will be addressed by Mr Bodlani and members of the National Assembly.

Expected members are Mr L. M. Malgas, from Willowvale, Mr A. M. Matolengwe, from Nqamakwe, Mr B. Dukada, from Umtata, Mr R. M. Mfaxa, from Kentani and Mr J. J. Matotie, from Cofimvaba.



Mr Mxolisi Mjali (left) and Mr Gibson M. Bodlani, the general secretary of TNIP.

S. 2 (Cont.)

1. The revised report eliminates the effect of increased production costs as they are not controllable by the branch manager. Other comments:

2. Increased contribution from increased prices.

3. The increased price of widgets may have caused the decrease in volume of widgets. As these have a much higher marginal income ratio than gadgets it might have been better not to increase the price. Consider reducing the price if it will stimulate demand.

4. It seems as though there has been a successful promotion of gadgets (volume-wise) in spite of the increased price, but these have a relatively low marginal income ratio which, combined with the reduced volume of widgets, has resulted in an adverse mix variance.

5. Increased selling effort is reflected in the 126% increase in travel and entertainment, and the 28% increase in office expense.

Service for riot dead banned in Transkei

EAST LONDON — While thousands of blacks throughout South Africa commemorated the third anniversary of the Soweto riots, a Transkei service to remember those who died in the unrest was banned.

The principal magistrate of Butterworth, Mr C.F. Erasmus, issued the banning order.

"I cannot speak to the press on the banning," Mr Erasmus said yesterday, "unless I have authority from my head office in Umtata."

The secretary of the Department of Justice, Mr J.D. Zeka, said yesterday the banning did not affect districts in Transkei other than Butterworth.

In New Brighton about 300 people packed St Stephen's Church for the memorial service.

The service was organised by Mutiyelane Student Fund and the local branch of the Writers' Association of South Africa (WASA).

A car with security men was parked at Ntshekisa Street.

The service was conducted by Father Wilbur-force Nkopo, director of St Stephen's Church, who was assisted by eight other ministers of the Port Elizabeth Ministers' Fraternal.

One of the speakers was the Port Elizabeth chairman of Wasa, Mr Mono Badela. Earlier in the day his house was raided by Security Police who took away a copy of Kwasa, a Wasa publication.

In Soweto where 7 000 people attended the major service at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church, there were a few minor stoning incidents.

As a mark of respect, all businesses in the townships closed from 1 pm to 3 pm.

Sporting activities, including the important FA Cup match between Kwaru and Boland, were cancelled.

Dr Motlana hit out at the government and said the ruling white elite in South Africa had learnt nothing from the lesson of June 16, 1976.

Instead of grappling with the realities of 1979, the Government was still busy talking about independence for the Venda homeland. This showed the government had learnt nothing from 1976.

"We won't allow any group of confused people to dismember our land. The whites must come together with us to draw up a new constitution because we are very forgiving," he said.

Dr Motlana was given a standing ovation amid shouts of "amandla" (power) and ululating women.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, Wasa president, said: "This is an occasion for us to renew our belief in ourselves and what we stand for, and to renew our total dedication to the just struggle of the black man," he said.

In Attridgeville, students raided shebeens after the service for thirsty mourners.

About 2 000 marched through the township singing freedom songs.

The family of 13-year-old Hector Peterson, the first victim on June 16, laid a wreath on his grave at the Avalon Cemetery.

The themes of the services were the deaths of June 16 and after, condemnation of detentions, deaths in detention, banings, the homelands concept and various aspects of government policies.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten , was the main speaker.

Other services were held in the Pretoria townships, in Lenasia, Bloemfontein, Krugersdorp and other East Rand townships.

18/6/79

103 AA 322

Terrorists held near Transkei

JOHANNESBURG — South African security police have detained two Libyan-trained armed terrorists on a route to Lesotho to join members of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party in acts of subversion.

Brigadier John Coetzee, head of the security police, said last night that the detained men would be used as witnesses in South African court cases against Pan African Congress terrorists who had received training with them in Libya.

The armed terrorists were arrested near the Transkei, Lesotho and South African borders in Natal last week.

Two months ago, the Lesotho Government ordered a nationwide tightening of security measures as a precaution against Libyan-trained terrorists who support the Basutoland Congress Party.

The Lesotho commissioner of police, Major-General S. Matele, told the nation in a broadcast to look out for foreign-trained terrorists.

Reports from Lesotho indicate that at least 20 armed terrorists are operating in the border areas near the Transkei and Lesotho borders. The men are believed to live in caves in the Drakensberg.

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Basutoland Congress Party.

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CASE STUDY 9 - VALUATION OF CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

The following is the summarised balance sheet of X Ltd. at 31 Dec. 0015

Issued and fully paid R1 shares	R500 000
Unappropriated profit	400 000
	900 000
8% R100 convertible debentures	300 000
	R1 200 000
Represented by: -	
Net operating assets	R1 200 000

The following additional information is available to you

(a) The market price per ordinary share on 31st December 0015 is 220 cents

(1) P/E ratio 10; and

(2) dividend cover 1,25

(b) A fair rate of return on similar debentures without conversion rights is 8½% p.a.

(c) It is anticipated that over the next four years net profit after tax will grow by 10% p.a. and the dividend cover will remain constant

(d) Any debentures not converted and any portion of the debentures not converted will be redeemed in five annual equal instalments commencing on 31st December 0020

(e) Dividends and interest are payable on 31st December each year.

(f) A fair rate of return on the ordinary shares is considered to be 20% p.a.

(g) Each debenture is convertible on 31st December 0019 at the option of the debenture holder into 20 ordinary shares at a price of R2,25 per share

YOU ARE REQUIRED to calculate the expected market value of a R100 convertible debenture at 1st January 0016 assuming that the debentures are listed.

Judge for Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei has appointed its first Supreme Court judge, Mr Howard David Rogers, SC.

This was confirmed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, yesterday. He said the appointment was effective from Monday this week.

Mr Justice Rose-Innes, who was seconded to Transkei in August last year, has been recalled to Cape Town. — DDR.

(Judgment : C.P. Hattingh)

Mr Dickson Kohlakala and his wife Alice, in Cape Town yesterday.

28/6/79 DA (103)

Transkei slams action on migrant

UMTATA — Any law which prevented a woman from living with her husband was not only inhuman, it was un-Christian, the Secretary of the Prime Minister's Department in Transkei, Mr M. Lujabe, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a newspaper report that a Transkeian contract labourer in Cape Town had been fined R50 in the Langa magistrate's court this week for allowing his wife to stay with him while she sought medical help for their sick child.

According to the report, Mr Dickson Kohlakala, 27, a stablehand in Constantia, was found guilty of illegally harbouring his wife.

In any case, Mr Kohlakala's wife, Alice, will stay in Cape Town — in a four-star hotel.

As a Transkeian "foreigner", she can be accommodated at an internationally graded hotel.

The offer of free accommodation was made by the hotel after a member of the management read about her plight.

Mr Lujabe said yesterday that the sanctity of family life was one of Christianity's central tenets — but in South Africa Christian principles were applied selectively.

He said that he did not have details of the case, but he deplored the prosecution of people whose only "crime" was their desire to live together in a family unit.

Also, such prosecution was an indication of South Africa's ambivalent attitude to Transkei.

"By its discriminatory treatment of our nationals, South Africa proves that it is among the foremost of those who seek to undermine our constitutional sovereignty."

South Africa ought to prove its good faith by treating Transkeian nationals in the same way it treated other foreign nationals, he said.

An angry Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, has appealed directly to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to intervene in the case.

The fining of the husband and the magistrate's attitude in allowing Mrs Kohlakala only 14 days in the Cape because the baby no longer needed her attention had left him "speechless".

In a telegram to Dr Koornhof yesterday, Dr Boraine said: "Anything good you may have accomplished for South Africa concerning Crossroads, or overseas, is undone by this one incident. I plead with you to intervene directly."

He said yesterday that he hoped other people would appeal to Dr Koornhof "because we cannot sit in silence any longer".

Referring to reports from America of a cool reception for Professor Nic Wiehahn, Dr Boraine said it was "no wonder when we have laws like this which affect thousands of people daily".

Meanwhile, Mr Kohlakala's employer has applied for, and been granted, a 14-day permit for Mrs Kohlakala to stay in the Cape Town area. The permit will have to be renewed periodically, and there is no certainty that it will be renewed.

"We will treat the situation on its merits," a spokesman for the Administration Board said yesterday. — DDC.

QUESTION 2 - SUGGESTED SOLUTION

	QUARTER	SALES	4 QUARTERLY TOTALS	ADD IN PAIRS	TREND (Y)	FLUCTUATIONS	SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS	RESIDUALS	X	X^2	XY
0001	1	80									
	2	74	360								
	3	92	374	734	91.8	0.2	- 1.7				
	4	114	380	754	94.2	19.8	19.1				
0002	1	94	386	766	95.8	- 1.8	- 1.6				
	2	80	396	782	97.8	-17.8	-15.8				
	3	98	410	806	100.8	- 2.8	- 1 7				
	4	124	428	838	104.8	19.2	19.1				
0003	1	108	442	870	108.8	- 0.8	- 1.6				
	2	98	448	890	111.2	-13.2	-15.8				
	3	112									
	4	130									

805.2

Fluctuations

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
0001			0.2	19.8	
0002	-1.8	-17.8	-2.8	19.2	
0003	-0.8	-13.2			
	-2.6	-31.0	-2.6	39.0	
	-1.3	-15.5	-1.3	19.5	= +1.4
	-0.3	-0. 3	-0.4	-0.4	= -1.4
Seasonal fluctuations	-1.6	-15.8	-1.7	19.1	

New marketing scheme (to ...)

A scheme to control the marketing of Transkei's wool, hides and skins will come into operation in August this year. All wool, hides and skins emanating from Transkei must be sold through a central store which was currently being erected at Ibika near Butterworth.

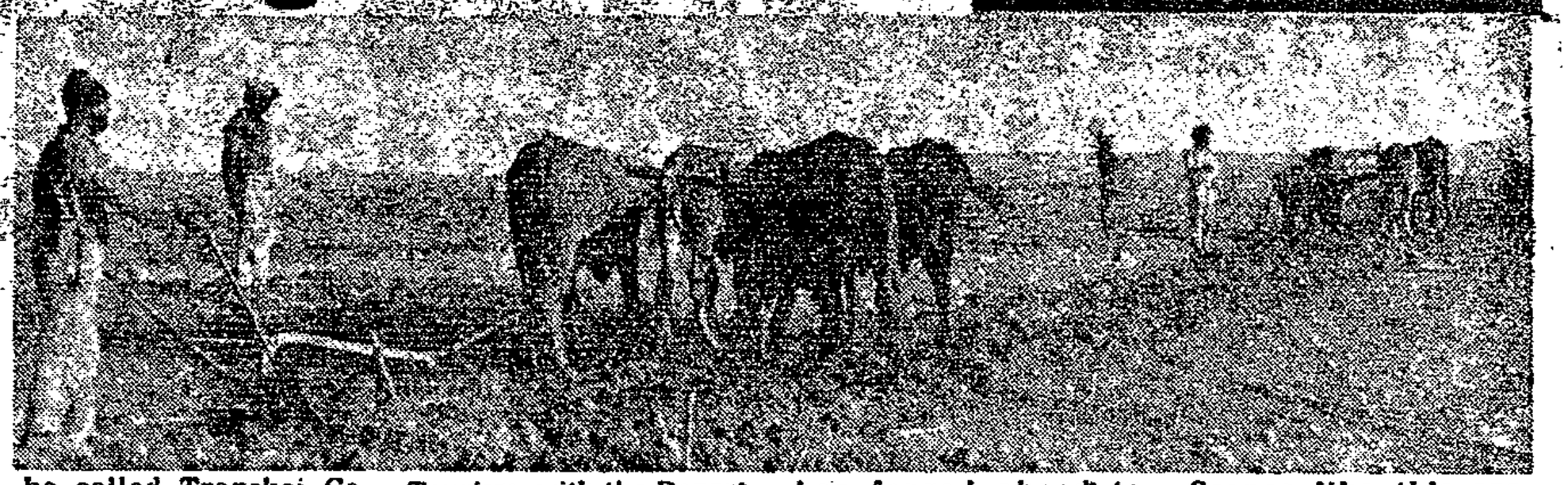
The products will be prepared for marketing at the store and it will be sold per auction. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry has appointed Agricultural Produce Broker (Pty) Ltd to manage the store on its behalf and it has also appointed the Republic of South Africa Wool And Meat Boards to supervise and control the brokerage functions at the store on its behalf.

In order to prevent farmers from northern Transkei paying higher transport charges to send their produce to Ibika compared to their current transport charges to Durban, the Department has decided to equalise transport charges.

All traders and speculators, who purchase wool, hides and skins for cash from producers to be sold for their own account will have to be registered with the Department. Such registered persons will also have to sell their produce through the Ibika central store.

SPOTLIGHT ON TRANSKEI

Intensive farming is aim of agricultural department



Scenes like this are gradually disappearing from Transkei.

Transkei Department of Agriculture and Forestry has embarked on a programme to make the country self-sufficient in food production and the re-orientating farmers to proper and intensive farming.

It is estimated that a total area of about 18 000 ha of land will be ploughed by the government tractors this year. A total of 83 tractors were already in Transkei and 150 additional tractor units and their implements were expected to be delivered between July and August this year.

Arrangements were well underway to purchase imputs like seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, with co-operative societies suppliers and farmers. It was envisaged that in September all supervisory staff and equipment would be on site at the selected administrative areas ready to plough as soon as rains begin to fall.

Districts included in the maize belt scheme were: Xhora, Idutywa, Centane, Libode, Mqanduli, Ngqeleni, Umtata, Gatyana, Umzimkulu, Bizana, Sipaqeni, Lusikisiki, Qumbu, Gcuwa, Nqamakwe and Kwa-Baca. These districts will be supplied with tractors during the coming ploughing season.

There are 18 co-operatives in Transkei with 23 940 members. A central body will be formed to operate as a mouthpiece of the co-operative movements in Transkei. It was still operating informally at present but it was intended to register it shortly as a central co-operative to be called Transkei Co-operative Union Ltd. (TCU).

Initially the main functions of the TCU will be to co-ordinate and rationalise the training of co-operative staff and directors and to assist with the management and internal control of member co-operatives. TCU will consider operating as a central bulk buyer of farming requisites on behalf of its members.

A liaison committee was formed to assist the TCU to get established with the co-operatives, University of Transkei, Transkei Developmenbt Corporation, Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry represented on the committee.

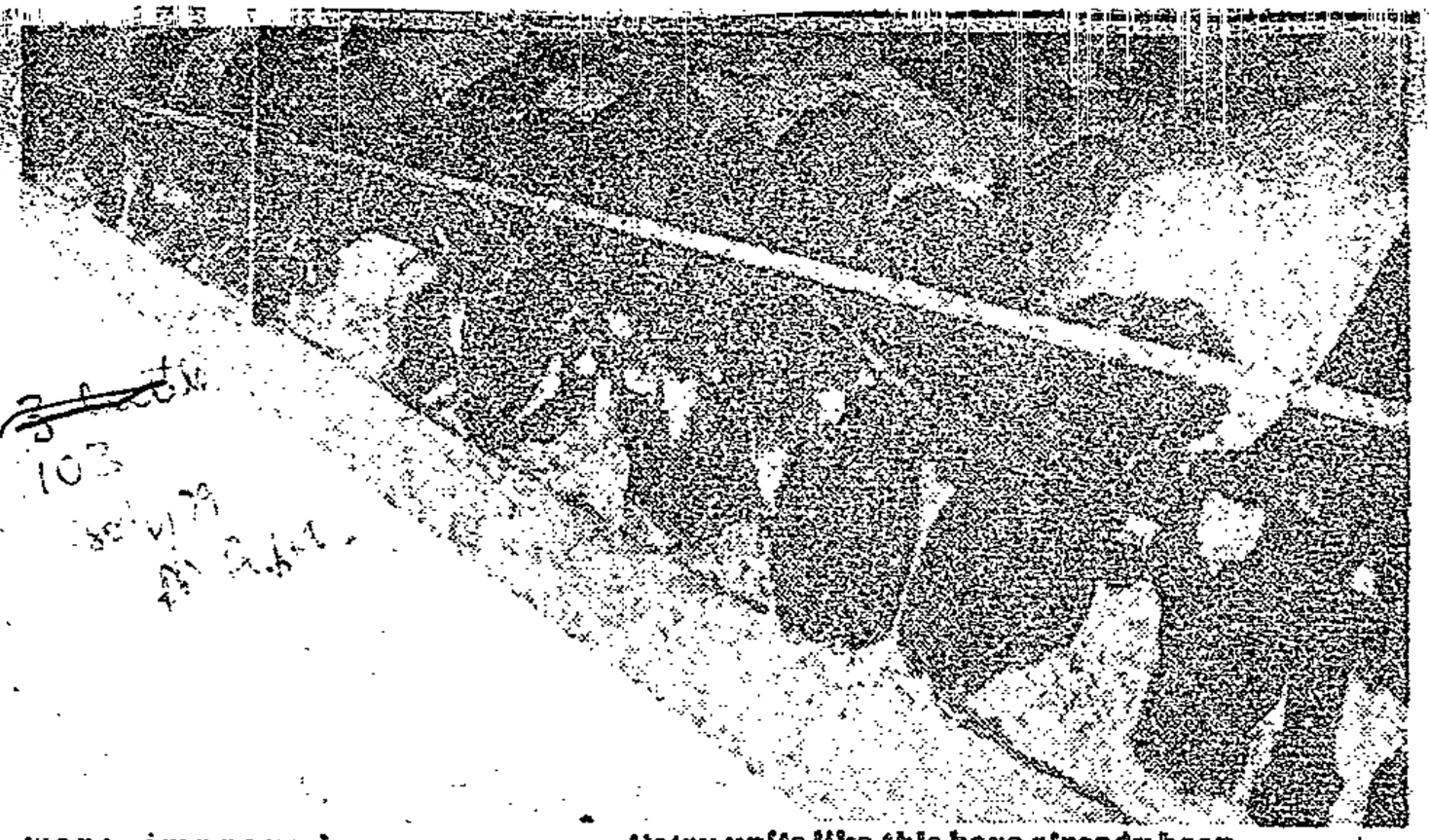
In terms of the recent negotiations with the International Co-operative Alliance, which has members from 89 countries with head office in Paris, it was possible that certain foreign co-operatives may take substantial investments in agricultural projects in Transkei. Such investments will be channelled through TCU. The liaison committee currently investigated possible projects in which such investments can be made.

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry has forged ahead to provide water not only for irrigation purposes but also for domestic use. More dams are to be built to harness the "Transkei silver gold" from being taken into the sea. Transkei was rich with abundant water flowing in a number of rivers — water that can be utilised for the benefit of farmers, instead of depending on rain.

A water distribution system from one of the dams, Corana, was about 50 per cent complete. A tender of some R6 000 000 has been awarded to construct the main water supply dam at Jozana's Hoek in Mount Fletcher. The main supply dam worth some R3 000 000 was being constructed by the Department at Kwa-Baca and work was progressing favourably.

In the interim the contract to equip various boreholes in the area was in progress. A contract to equip boreholes to provide water to 26 residential areas in Mount Fletcher has been awarded and work will commence shortly. A staff complement of the branch has been greatly increased and it was expected that a marked improvement in production will be forthcoming.

Cattle ranching survey completed



Dairy units like this have already been established in Transkei.

A survey to determine suitable area in Transkei for cattle ranching along the coast was completed at the end of May. It has been found that the best area along the coast stretches from Kei Mouth to Hole-in-the-Wall at Mqanduli district. A distance of about 97 km the width of this strip varies from five to eight km inland. Estimated total area to be covered by the scheme was 57 000 ha and that 12 000 cattle units will be carried on this ground.

Detailed planning as regards camps, marketing facilities, organisation and motivation of farmers is underway. Livestock being the main industry that can bring wealth to the country. The safe guarding of this wealth was the goal of veterinary services.

It has been discovered that there were two main diseases which the veterinary branch was involved at present, tick-borne disease and helminthosis which were the diseases that caused severe losses in livestock in Transkei. The Department has planned the combat of worms on a national level. These kind of worms attack the young and small stock and causes losses evaluated in millions of rand.

With these aims the veterinary assistance was covering all districts of Transkei, according to the improved strength of veterinarians, which permits a better and practical assistance to livestock owners. Additional and available trained manpower permits a high degree of surveillance which, together with compulsory, annual dipping programme will overcome the problem of sheep scab.

The improved coverage of veterinary assistance in all districts will help the final solution of the problem. The production of essential vaccines routinely used, for which all plans were ready, was being considered.

The laboratory facilities were improved, new methods of diagnosis in bacteriology, parasitology and vaccine production have been brought to practice.

Transkei's veterinary services was also involved in a survey of diseases which affect the livestock in Transkei, overall tuberculosis and brucellosis. The tick population and worm infestation will deserve higher attention with a view to know the incidence and gravity of the problem that have arisen and plan a useful combat plan for different areas.

Probable

TS 2

(i)

20 - 22	3
22 - 24	6
24 - 26	5
26 - 28	1
	15

(ii)

	Mov.Avge.	Trend y
7.4		
6.2	22.2	7.40
8.6	22.4	7.47
7.6	22.2	7.40
6.0	22.6	7.53
9.0	23.2	7.73
8.2	23.6	7.87
6.4	23.8	7.93
9.2	24.1	8.03
8.5	24.3	8.10
6.6	24.5	8.17
8.4		77.63

Seasonal Fluctuations:

	Winter	Spring	Summer
		-1,20	+1,13
	+0,20	-1,53	+1,27
	+0,33	-1,53	+1,17
	+,40	-1,57	
	+,33	-5,83	+3,57
Average	+,31	-1,46	+1,19
Adjt.	-0,01	-0,02	-0,01
	+0,30	-1,48	+1,78

Regression equation:

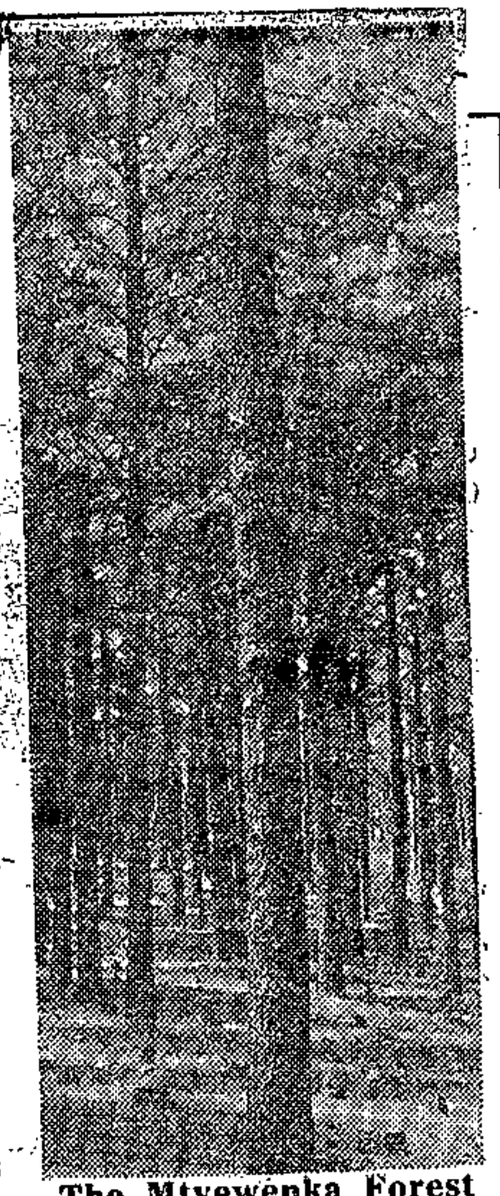
77.63 = 10a ∴ a = 7.76
15,83 = 330b ∴ b = 0.05

∴ when x = 13 ; y = 7.76 + .05 = 8,41
15 7.76 + .75 = 8,51
17 7.76 + .85 = 8,61

Transkei exporting timber

The timber industry has successfully entered the export market in Europe and the Middle East and was competiting with Scandinavian and Russian timber in certain fields overseas. Furniture made of Transkei timber has found ready market and Chet Industries were gearing up to export blockboard from Butterworth to West Germany.

A long-term contract has been signed with Mr L. M. Sikuza for the supply of sawlogs to his sawmill at Tabankulu. This was the first such contract with a Transkeian. There has been a marked increase in enquiries for the purchase of Transkei timber and the outlook for the sale of pulpwood looks brighter than it has been for several years.



The Mtyewenka Forest near Tsolo.

~~hilitant in approach and prefer to be addressed in their~~
own language
Reluctant to accept instructions, particularly from Africans of other groups
Slow in speech and action, but not lazy

XHOSA
Inquisitive, acquisitive, and intelligent
Persistent in approach, do not give up easily

PEOPLE & PROFITS NOVEMBER 1974 : Pg 6.

STAATSKOERANT
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 169] PRETORIA, 6 JULIE / 6 JULY 1979 [No. 6561

103

PROKLAMASIES

van die Waarnemende Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 133, 1979

BEPALING VAN BESIT- OF EIENDOMSREG VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE DISTRIK MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINSIE NATAL.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 (1) (d) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van genoemde artikel 8 van toepassing is op die distrik Mount Currie, in die provinsie Natal.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Twaalfde dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Waarnemende Staatspresident.
Op las van die Waarnemende Staatspresident-in-rade:
P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the Acting State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 133, 1979

DETERMINATION OF RIGHTS OF OCCUPATION OR OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 (1) (d) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I hereby declare that the provisions of the said section 8 shall apply to the District of Mount Currie, in the Province of Natal.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twelfth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, Acting State President.
By Order of the Acting State President-in-Council:
P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

6/7/79.

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Transkei radio manager hits at Panigel

UMTATA — The studio manager of Radio Transkei, Mr Theo Mcinga, yesterday criticised the services rendered to Radio Transkei by Dr Edmond Panigel and Mrs Shirley Strydom.

He said he had written to the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, saying Dr Panigel's and Mrs Strydom's services were negligible and they were doing virtually nothing to earn their fees.

Radio Transkei's advertising revenue totalled about R30 000 a month, and Dr Panigel received 12,5 per cent as a management fee. Mrs Strydom earned 7,5 per cent for administration accounting, Mr Mcinga said.

"All Mrs Strydom does is send out invoices at the end of the month, and these seldom number more than 10," he said.

"Our accounting requirements are small, as the radio service is only four hours a day," he said.

It is known that Dr Panigel earned over R10 000 in three months from September to November last year and Mrs Strydom over R6 000 during the same period.

Mrs Strydom said yesterday she was using the money she earned as bookkeeper for Radio Transkei to help finance the Voice of Transkei, a monthly colour magazine edited by herself and Dr Panigel.

They were also directors of the Transkei National Press Company, the magazine's proprietor, which also had as its board members, Chief George Matanzima, Mr T. T. Letlaka, Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Justice, Mr D. Koyana.

The magazine was running at a loss of about R5 000 a month, Mrs Strydom said. The loss often exceeded the amount she received as bookkeeper for Radio Transkei.

She had provided her own money to cover the costs owing.

"I have done that because I am very fond of the people of Transkei, and my aim is to help them towards self-sufficiency through the magazine," she said.

She said Dr Panigel was in France, negotiating contracts for the Umgazana harbour project, and was not available for comment. — DDR.

He said the advertising on Radio Transkei was being handled satisfactorily by the Johannesburg agency which claimed 1,5 per cent commission on the advertising income.

The radio service eventually received about R20 000 after all deductions.

The 20 per cent received by Dr Panigel and Mrs Strydom could be used more effectively by the radio service.

Die Direkteur het aktief ... ons die huisie op die laer

dr J.F. Brock
Corder*
dr W.H.B. Dean
Duminy*
dr G.F.R. Ellis
I.W. Habelgaarn
E. Howes*
r M.F.Kaplan
Landman
Lindsay
ard Luyt
r S.J. Saunders
r H.W. van der Merwe
fessor D.J. Welsh
essor Monica Wilson
...on
...an

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

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Tans is daar 57 lede en

Writs against Transkei for assault

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Writs are beginning to fly over the incident earlier this year when the former British Conservative MP, Mr. Humphrey Berkeley, was kidnapped and beaten up by alleged members of Transkei's security police.

Mr. Berkeley — until recently "diplomatic adviser" to the Prime Minister of Transkei — disclosed yesterday he had issued writs against the Transkei Government and three named police officers for assault, wrongful arrest and attempted murder.

He said he had also issued writs against the Transkei Government for unlawful termination of his contract and against the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and a senior official in the Department of Foreign Affairs for defamation.

Mr. Berkeley is threatening further legal action against the South African Government for failing to seek extradition of Transkei security policemen who allegedly attacked him.

Arrested

Mr. Berkeley was arrested at an Umtata hotel in February on a warrant purportedly issued by an assistant commissioner of Transkei police.

He was thrashed with sticks and belts, locked in the boot of a car, driven across the border into South Africa and dumped on a lonely country road. He managed to get a lift to a nearby town and was admitted to hospital with extensive injuries including a suspected fracture of the skull.

After the assault Transkei Government expressed horror at the incident, but subsequently Chief Matanzima made derogatory comments about Mr. Berkeley and in spite of intervention by the former British Prime Minister, Sir Harold Wilson — sacked him in May.

Negotiated

Mr. Berkeley said yesterday he had now received a letter from a Lieutenant-Colonel Meli, District Commandant for East London, claiming he (Mr. Berkeley) had never reported the assault to the South African Police.

"In fact I gave full details of the attempted murder to Sergeant B. Krog, the commander of the Konga Police Station, after I had been driven there in a battered condition on February 15," said Mr. Berkeley.

Mr. Berkeley said his lawyers in Johannesburg had "made it plain" to the authorities that if the case was not pursued he would take the matter up in the South African Supreme Court.

Mennonite Central Committee ...

Transkei to defend Berkeley action

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday confirmed that summonses had been received from Mr Humphry Berkeley's and Mr James Skinner's lawyers and said the matter would be defended by the Transkei Government.

He was commenting on an article in Saturday's Daily Dispatch saying that Mr Berkeley, a former British Conservative MP, who was diplomatic adviser to the Transkei Prime Minister, had issued writs against the Transkei Government.

"We have received some summonses from the lawyers of Mr Berkeley and the matter will be defended," Chief Matanzima said. "The date will be set as soon as these people have deposited the necessary securities demanded by our lawyers for the costs".

Summonses from Mr Skinner's lawyer have also been received. The lawyer representing the Transkeian Government, Mr R. C. Coutts, yesterday refused to comment.

The registrar of the Transkei Supreme Court, Mr D. J. Mulder, said: "The matter is sub judice at present and all particulars will only be made available to the public when the matter has been brought before court".

Mr Berkeley's lawyers issued writs against three named Transkeian security police officers for assault, wrongful arrest and attempted murder. He said writs had been issued against the Transkeian Government for unlawful termination of his contract and against both the Prime Minister and a senior official of the Department of Foreign Affairs for defamation.

Mr Skinner is reported to be suing both the Transkeian Government and the former managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, following his deportation and the sudden cancellation of his contract to work in Transkei earlier this year. — DDR.

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Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Vo[illegible] The Role of Africa'

Transkei to establish base for naval force

Star 12/7/79

(103)

UMTATA — Transkei is to train soldiers for marine warfare.

And, to provide a base for the nucleus of a Transkei naval force, the old military base at Port St Johns is being reconstructed, says the Transkei Minister of Defence, Chief George Ndabankulu.

At a passing-out parade for the third intake of 160 national servicemen at the Independence Stadium, Umtata, Chief Ndbankulu said he had received reports about unknown naval craft behaving "suspiciously" and some unknown fishing vessels and other foreign individuals operating in the country's territorial waters.

"Whoever these people are and for whatever reason they have decided to be so insolent, we appeal to them to leave us alone and get out of our waters.

"We will soon be in a position to patrol our territorial waters and also to be able to deal appropriately with those who provoke us," he said.

The best students from the naval training centre now being established would be sent for formal training abroad, the chief said.

He congratulated Transkei Defence Force officials for their "excellent progress" in training the fledgling army and said Transkei soldiers currently training abroad had topped their classes among more experienced candidates from other countries.

"I want to commend the commander of the Transkei Defence Force and his officers for the foresight they are showing in planning the growth of the force. Many people will marvel at the wonderful job these sons of the soil are doing without outside help." — Sapa.

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Transkei soldiers are trained abroad — chief

103 pr 22/7/79

UMTATA — Transkeian soldiers were receiving training abroad, the Minister of Defence, Chief George Ndabankulu said at a passing-out parade at the Independence Stadium here yesterday.

He gave few details except that the soldiers had passed courses in which candidates from other countries also were taking part.

He announced the establishment of a new naval base at the site of the old military base at Port St Johns.

Naval recruits were to be trained in marine warfare and "other relevant sciences," he said.

Some of these recruits would eventually be sent for formal naval training "by our friends abroad."

"We are planning a presentation parade for our boys who have distinguished themselves in a variety of military skills during their training abroad.

"Some of our boys have not only passed their courses abroad, but have come out tops in their classes. I shall be saying more about these sons of Transkei at a later appropriate occasion."

The army's training had shown excellent progress, he said.

"Those prophets of doom who foresaw nothing but disaster for our army when the South African Defence Force snubbed us in our training arrangements with them would hang their heads in shame if they were to see the progress we have made."

He had received an increasing number of reports about unknown naval craft behaving suspiciously in Transkei's territorial waters.

"We have also received reports of fishing vessels and other foreign individuals helping themselves to fish.

"Whoever these people are we appeal to them to leave us alone."

Transkei would soon be able to patrol its territorial waters and "deal appropriately" with those who provoked the country, Chief Ndabankulu said.

The third intake of national servicemen marched through the streets of Umtata yesterday. The 120 men have completed nine months' training and will be absorbed into the permanent forces. — DDR

Plea to root out all guilty parties in the 1978 exam racket

FLAGSTAFF — A resolution urging authorities to expose other people involved in the country-wide 1978 examination papers racket, was unanimously passed at the conference.

The conference dissociated itself from the professional conduct displayed in the examinations "by the irresponsible element in the teaching profession," wished to place on record its condemnation of the diabolic; promised its cooperation in the eradication of such evil tendencies.

The conference proposed the setting up of an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the racket with regard to blanket disqualification of students, the exposure of all parties involved in the racket but still undetected, and stricter measures of security of papers.

Other resolutions to be forwarded to the Department of Education were: that the department as a matter of urgency consider the problem of accommodation and housing of teachers both in the rural and urban areas so that the status of the teacher was not undermined.

The conference will ask the department to accept the Transkei teachers code and ethics and the formation of a Transkei Teachers Council to see to the operation of a code of ethics; that the school funds be compulsory at the rate of R1 a year in lower primary, R2 a year in higher primary and R4 in junior secondary.

The conference further stated it deplored the practice whereby the department gave unwritten replies to resolutions submitted by the conference. It asked the department to answer in writing for the purpose of filing such replies.

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Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het ...

Primary axing of Afrikaans is welcomed

FLAGSTAFF — It was a crime to teach three languages in primary schools and it was most gratifying that the Department of Education had issued a circular stating that no Afrikaans would be taught in primary schools.

Delivering his presidential speech, Mr P. N. Tshaka told delegates this was not a reflection on Afrikaans. Very sensibly the Joint Matriculation Board had exempted Transkei senior certificate candidates from the requirement to study Afrikaans.

"Consequently as from next year Transkei candidates will be required to do English and Xhosa — the official Sotho languages in Transkei," he said.

"We are therefore jubilant to hear that Afrikaans will be optional to standards 5 and 8 with effect from this year. This was triumph for those whose only opposition to the compulsory teaching of Afrikaans was based on educational consideration only.

There was no basis for the assertion that because many Transkeians worked in South Africa they must be taught Afrikaans as a compulsory language.

It was debatable if a knowledge of Afrikaans was a prerequisite for employment in South Africa. Many immigrants from overseas were employed in South Africa but had no knowledge of Afrikaans.

In view of the non-availability of houses for teachers and university lecturers, Mr Tshaka suggested that a National Housing Corporation be set up to tap finance resources and to study housing needs throughout Transkei.

Mr Tshaka called for an immediate revision of teachers salaries. There had been salary increases for black teachers in South Africa.

"The increases are so substantial so as to pose the danger of a mass exodus of teachers from Transkei," Mr Tshaka added.

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Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die [illegible]
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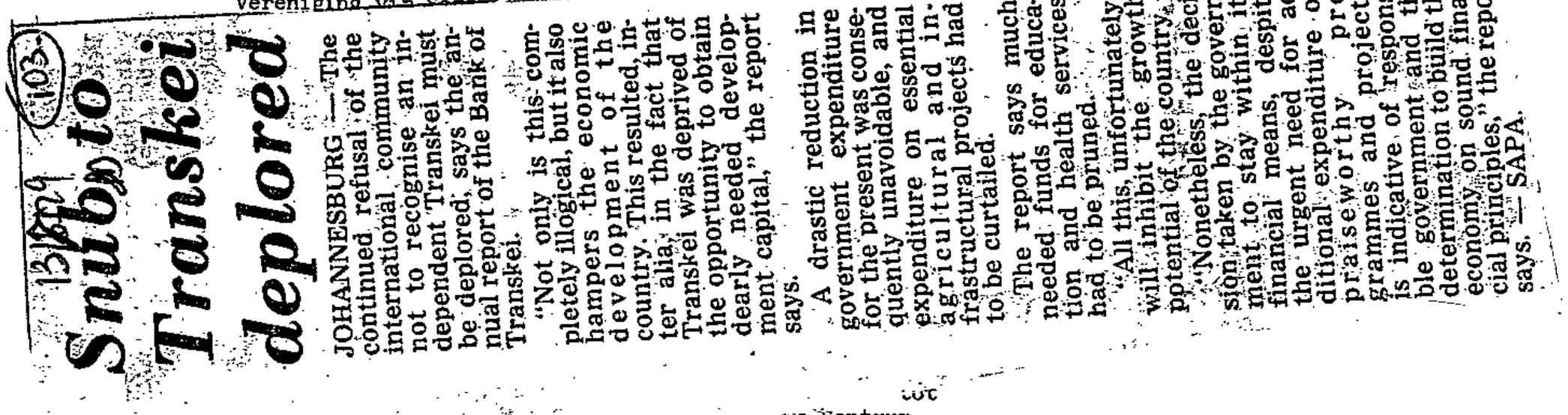

Snub to Transkei deplored

JOHANNESBURG — The continued refusal of the international community not to recognise an independent Transkei must be deplored, says the annual report of the Bank of Transkei.

"Not only is this completely illogical, but it also hampers the economic development of the country. This resulted, inter alia, in the fact that Transkei was deprived of the opportunity to obtain dearly needed development capital," the report says.

A drastic reduction in government expenditure for the present was consequently unavoidable, and expenditure on essential agricultural and infrastructural projects had to be curtailed.

The report says much needed funds for education and health services had to be pruned.

"All this, unfortunately, will inhibit the growth potential of the country.

"Nonetheless, the decision taken by the government to stay within its financial means, despite the urgent need for additional expenditure on praiseworthy projects, programmes and projects, is indicative of responsible government and the determination to build the economy on sound financial principles," the report says. — SAPA.

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Matotie warns TNIP men: stop this feud

(103)
DD Indaba 331
13/8/79

By Wellington Sangotsha

EAST LONDON — A member of the Transkei National Assembly and representative of Western Tembuland chiefs, Mr J. J. Matotie, has warned two TNIP officials to stop sowing disunity.

Mr Matotie claimed there was a feud between the district chairman of the Transkei National Independence Party, Mr C. Kombela, of Cala, and the chairman of the Transkei Consultative Committee, Mr D. Mpakathi, of Cofimvaba, two districts in Mr Matotie's constituency.

Mr Matotie said he felt it was his duty to warn the two men.

He said Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima had warned there were people who pretended they were supporting the party, but were like "wolves in sheep skins".

He said these people were against chiefs although they supported the ruling party.

Mr Matotie claimed there was a split in the TNIP ranks in East London because of the differences between Mr Kombela and Mr Mpakathi.

He warned the men they should be aware their feud was splitting the party.

"As the two are from Western Tembuland they should work for unity and respect the founder of the party, Paramount Chief Matanzima", Mr Matotie said.

He added that if Mr Kombela and Mr Mpakathi did not iron out their differences and cooperate he would lay a charge at the Qamata tribal court where they would be disciplined. He said Transkeians in East London supported the TNIP, but lacked a leader.

Mr Matotie said Mr Mpakathi should understand he was a civil servant under Mr V. M. Lila, Transkei trade and labour representative based in Port Elizabeth.

Both men should work for the interests of Transkei, otherwise they should resign.

Replying to Mr Matotie's allegations, Mr Kombela said Mr Matotie should convene a commission of inquiry first to establish why there was a feud between him and Mr Mpakathi.

He should not just decide to report the matter to the tribal court.

Mr Mpakathi said that contrary to what Mr Matotie claimed, he was not a civil servant. He was elected by people from Western Tembuland to represent them in East London.

"There is no need for Mr Matotie to lay a charge against me or Mr Kombela because he has not talked to us to find out what is happening," Mr Mpakathi said.

He denied there was any feud between him and Mr Kombela.

Kei growth hampered by non-recognition

13/7/77
103
Post

THE continued refusal of the international community not to recognise an independent Transkei must be deplored, Mr D P S van Huyssteen says in the annual report of Bank of Transkei.

"Not only is this completely illogical, but it also hampers the economic development of the country. This resulted, inter alia, in the fact that Transkei was deprived of the opportunity to obtain dearly needed development capital," Mr van Huyssteen says.

A drastic reduction in Government expenditure for the present "was consequently unavoidable, and expenditure on essential agricultural and infrastructural projects had to be curtailed."

FUNDS

Mr van Huyssteen says much needed funds for education and health services had to be pruned.

"All this, unfortunately, will inhibit the growth potential of the country.

"Nonetheless, the decision taken by the Government to stay within its financial means, despite the urgent need for additional expenditure on praiseworthy programmes and projects, is indicative of responsible government and the determination to build the economy on sound financial principles," Mr van Huyssteen says. —Sapa.

Transkei paper banned

(103)
14/8/79
DD

UMTATA — The weekly Transkei newspaper, Isizwe, owned and edited by Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana, was banned under the Transkei security laws yesterday.

The banning order was signed by the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and no reasons were given.

The proclamation was published in a special issue of the Government Gazette.

"A copy of the gazette was served on staff members at the offices of Isizwe by a member of the Security Police," the deputy editor, Mr Zola Dunywa, said. Mr Mrwetyana was away attending the South African Christian Leadership Assembly conference in Pretoria.

Mr Mrwetyana's first newspaper, Isaziso, was banned in August last year when he was in detention under the Transkei Security laws. He started Isizwe in January, after his release.

A statement issued by fellow journalists in Transkei said: "The judiciary is free either to reprimand or prosecute the editor of Isizwe, and by so doing it would uphold the fundamental rights of every individual to write, think or act according to his conscience, but within the limits of the law. We implore the government to reconsider its action." — DDR.

Bikitsha urged to quit

UMTATA — The Secretary of the Transkei Department of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, has been urged to retire at the end of the month because his retirement is long overdue.

"This matter was first brought to my attention by the Public Service Commission and my course of action was always to apply for the extension of his services in the department," Mr G.T. Vika, the Minister of Health, said.

"I felt it was now no longer in the public interest to extend his services and I had to advise him to retire at the end of the month."

He said he was told in February that Dr Bikitsha had exceeded his retirement by three years and three months. "He turned 60 in 1976 and, as head of the administration, he ought to know he must retire, but this was never done," Mr Vika said.

"Early in the month I advised Dr Bikitsha he should go on retirement at the end of the month."

Late last year Dr Bikitsha submitted two letters of resignation, but later withdrew them and continued with his services in the department.

Dr Bikitsha could not be contacted yesterday for his comment.

Butterworth-born Dr Bikitsha, who practised in Britain as a doctor for more than 30 years, was appointed the first black secretary of the Department of Health in Transkei before independence.

In 1973 he had been appointed superintendent at Butterworth Hospital.

The then Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had to intervene when the then Minister of Health, Mr A.N. Jonas, threatened to resign from the Cabinet if Dr Bikitsha was not made medical superintendent at Butterworth Hospital. — DDR.

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The Star Tuesday July 17 1979

Transkei may get ethanol plant

UMTATA — A feasibility study for the establishment of an ethanol-producing plant on the north-eastern coast of Transkei has been agreed upon by the Transkei Government and two European companies, according to a paper prepared by the Transkei Institute for Business Management.

A spokesman for the consortium conducting the study said that if the plant was built it would cost between R50m and R100m and if the anticipated maximum output of about 280 000 litres of spirit a day was maintained the project could provide 12 000 jobs.

The proposed plant would be primarily geared towards export to South Africa.

The consortium, which represents Italian and Dutch interests, was expected to complete its investigations within two months and would then decide whether to go ahead with the project.

The study will have to determine whether the area, which is between Lusikisiki and Port Edward, is suitable for sugar production for the primary purpose of ethanol production.

Dr G Schucker, a director of Huletts, which are engaged in tests on sugar cane in the Pondoland area, has declined to confirm or deny that his company has already supplied its initial results to the Transkeian Government. — Sapa.

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Professor Monica Wilson

(403) MD 17/7/79

Skin traders' deadline

UMTATA — Traders and speculators dealing with wool, hides and skins in Transkei have been warned August 1 is the deadline for them to register with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

"In terms of this scheme all wool, hides and skins from Transkei must be sold through a central store at Ibika in the Butterworth district," the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr S. K. Ndzumo, said. "The scheme provides for all persons dealing in the course of trade with these products in Transkei to be registered with the department."

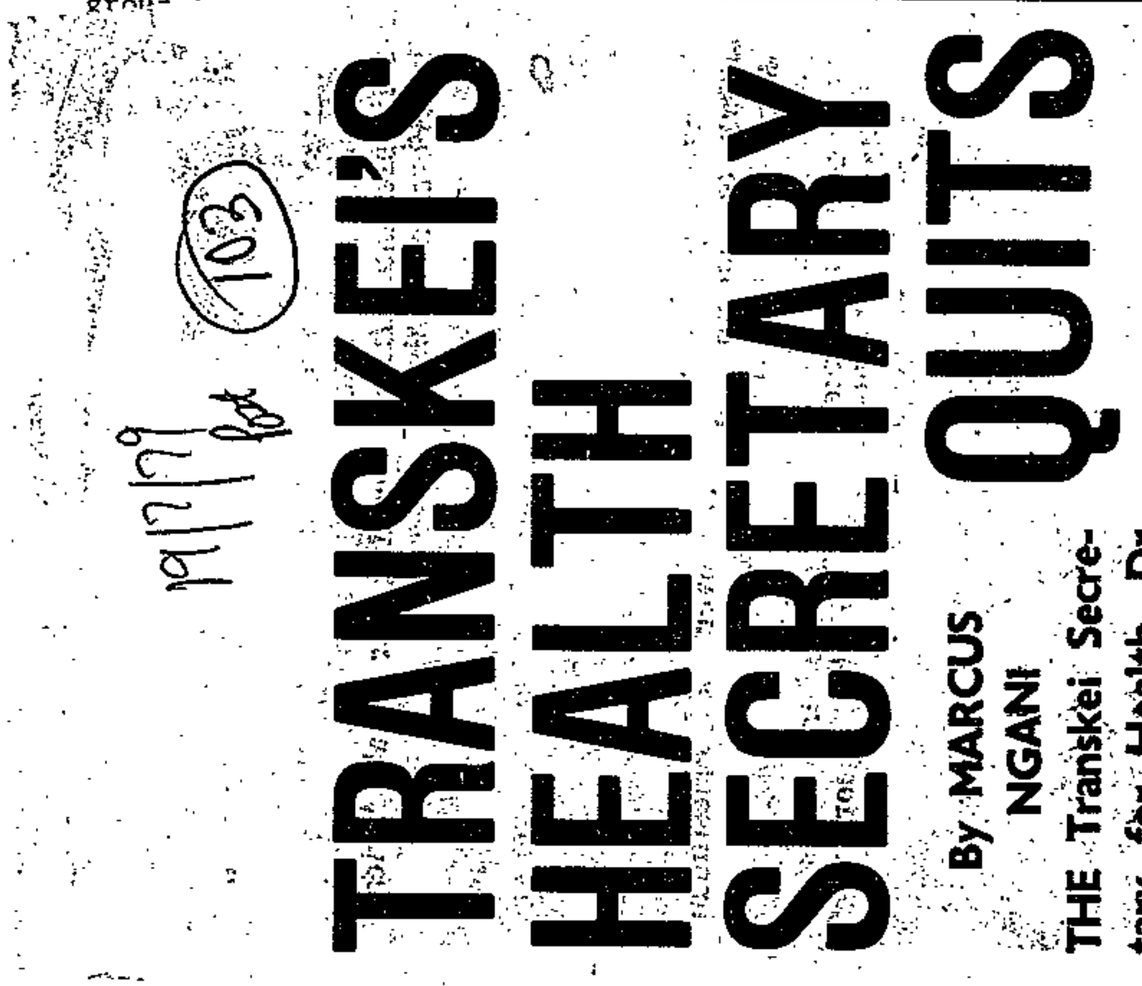
He said the department was concerned that with less than a month before the scheme's implementation date, only three people had applied for registration. — DDR.

Prisoners escape

UMTATA — Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, confirmed yesterday that six awaiting trial prisoners escaped from the police cells here on the night of July 8. They are still at large. — DDR.

group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This association would suggest that social stress rather than resource scarcity determined when grou[illegible]



TRANSKEI'S HEALTH SECRETARY QUITS

By MARCUS NGANI

THE Transkei Secretary for Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, quit his post this week as he entered the civil service six years ago.

After being told that his retirement was three years overdue, Dr Bikitsha (63) was given until the end of July to vacate the post. But he has already left the job without waiting for the end of the month.

In an interview with POST, Health Minister Rev G T Vika, declined to comment on speculations that Dr Bikitsha was urged to retire because his services were no longer required by the government.

His department, however, had been concerned about the fact that ever since Dr. Bikitsha took over as head, health serivecs in the Transkei had broken down "lamentably," the Minister said.

"We are in fact viewing the unpleasant state of health services in the territory as a crisis. As a result I have convened a week-long conference to discuss the situation with top-ranking officials of health drawn from all over Transkei," Mr Vika added.

The Minister confirmed reports that Empilisweni Hospital in the Transkei district of Herschel was recently plunged into a crisis when a number of patients had to be discharged because there was not enough water due to technical faults.

"The general picture in our health services is pretty grim in other hospitals throughout the territory," the Minister said.

He added: "I need not refer to financial irregularities that have been reported against my department. The matter, as you know, is in the hands of the police."

Transkei's health administration came under fire in the Umtata National Assembly last April when opposition MP's protested that hospital services in the territory were crippled by an alarming shortage of drugs, medicines food supplies for patients and doctors.

Referring to Dr Bikitsha's retirement, the Minister said he had the option to extend the doctor's service although he had reached retirement age.

A Fort Hare science graduate (in hygiene), Mr L Mbabama, has been appointed new Secretary of Health.

POST made several attempts to get Dr Bikitsha to comment on his retirement but he could not be found at his Umtata home.

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the flutted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

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Umtata training studio opened

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, conducted the official inauguration of a closed-circuit television studio at the offices of the Public Service Commission yesterday.

He said the studio was a result of years of planning and negotiation between the offices at the Public Service Commission, other state departments and institutions outside the Government of Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said his predecessor, the State President, had announced plans to buy training aids valued at R57 800 during his policy speech for the Department of the Public Service Commission during the 1977 session of the National Assembly.

One of these aids was a closed - circuit television system, useful not only for training but for a variety of purposes in the public service and other state departments.

One training officer would be able to conduct more than one course at a time.

He said the public might wonder why it took more than two years to complete the studio.

"But if you look around and see how complex and highly technical this equipment is, you will realise its planning and installation was not an easy job."

It had required a lot of consultation and advice from experts, and he acknowledged the important role played by experts of the University of South Africa in advising Transkei how to undertake the technical venture.

"We live in times of unemployment and one is inclined to view with a measure of sceptism any venture that is not labour-intensive," Chief Matanzima said.

"Ideally, we would be well advised to employ many competent training officers rather than buy a machine that will do the work of a training officer, but because of the difficulties experienced in getting well qualified training officers we had many vacant posts since the establishment of a training branch of this department."

He said the machine would not take the place of any deserving candidate for employment.

Public servants were the backbone of the government and it was important that Transkei should have dedicated public servants, Chief Matanzima said.

"There is still a tendency for some public servants to regard themselves as masters of the public, whereas they are servants and should at all times give their best service.

"I want to appeal to the heads of departments to be less tolerant of officers' shortcomings such as drunkenness during office hours, unpunctuality, insubordination and other related misdemeanours." — DDR.

(103)

Transkei deposits

UMTATA — The Transkei Price Controller has approved an increase in deposits on mineral water bottles and crates with immediate effect.

The Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr T. Nkungu, said the deposit on empty bottles, measuring 200 ml and 300 ml, had increased from 7c to 10c; empty bottles of 1 litre from 14c to 20c; crates for 200 ml and 300 ml bottles from R1 to R1,50; and crates for 1 litre bottles from R2 to R3.

"Consumers must make sure they do not pay more than is indicated," said Mr Nkungu. — DDR.

Lines normal

PRETORIA — The Post Office said here yesterday that the industrial difficulties in Australia which had had a detrimental effect on telephone services to that country had been resolved.

The service was functioning normally again. — SAPA.

Closer co-operation in promoting industry urged

QUEENSTOWN — A concerted call for closer co-operation in promoting industrial development on the Border was made at the annual congress of the Border Regional Development Association here yesterday.

Mr Bill Davies of the Institute for Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth told the congress a meaningful development strategy could only be formulated in consultation and the sooner that took place the better.

He added: "Instead of planning for the separate development of the Border region, the Ciskei and Transkei, a joint regional development authority should be created as a matter of urgency and should have decision - making powers and budgeting authority.

"Such a body should be charged with formulating a joint regional development strategy and should be accorded the authority to implement that strategy."

"At the moment there was no mechanism to co-ordinate the kind of integrated development needed to stimulate the Border Ciskei - Transkei region.

"The present situation is the result of uncoordinated , random growth.

"To complicate matters, three different directions of random growth have taken place — one in the Border region, one in the Ciskei and one in Transkei.

"Each is now expected to build its own development on a fractionated growth basis.

"Under such circumstances, the three components of the wider region have become fiercely competitive rather than mutually supportive partners and their economic actions have frequently generated conflict rather than co-operation," Mr Davies said.

Echoing his call for the establishment of a joint regional development authority, Prof Simon Bekker of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, said it was clear such an authority needed to have "teeth", including budgetary and decision-making powers and financial and authoritative backing from Pretoria.

Organisations which should be represented on such a body included chambers of commerce, farmers' associations, agricultural development agencies, workers' associations, industry , city and town councils, management and community councils, and municipalities.

Other major contributions to the "Let's all join hands together" theme which emerged at the congress included Mr John Malcomess, MP for East London North.

He said the Border area would always be less successful in attracting industry so long as it could not offer the same concessions as Dimbaza and Butterworth.

He also urged that someone should be appointed to go out and market the area.

Mr P.J. Pretorius of the Department of Planning said the University of Port Elizabeth survey into the economic structure of the Border might contain some of the answers to the problems the Border area faced, but he warned the report might be diagnostic rather than remedial.

He said there was an over-capacity in the manufacturing sector at present and a lot of growth was needed just to take up the existing capacity, let alone stimulate further growth.

The Decentralisation Board was also facing increasing difficulties and, in fact, Britain and France were already examining the whole concept of decentralisation.

There was strong support now for industry to be concentrated in one large area with expansion taking place on the perimeter of that area rather than establishing new growth points.

He warned the decentralisation ideal might be very hard to achieve in the future.

Explaining why industrial growth had gone ahead in the Ciskei as distinct from the Border region he said the ideal was to provide jobs where the workers lived and "therefore it makes sense to try and accelerate job opportunities in the Ciskei."

For the same reason most growth in the future would be directed at black areas.

And in a free enterprise system industrialists were free to choose where they wanted to establish their factories.

The Decentralisation Board couldn't tell an industrialist he had to go to Berlin. Up to now the board had always worked on the principle of assisting new industries wanting to move to the Border whether it was in the Ciskei or anywhere else with the thought the entire region would ultimately benefit.

However, if the congress felt that was the wrong approach it should formulate new proposals and bring them to the Department of Planning which would certainly consider them.

The department did not consider it was infallible and "there is no system that cannot be improved".

Replying to points made from the floor, Mr Davies said the congress should not think in terms of black areas and other areas. "We must look at the entire region as a whole."

He said the Transkei Development Corporation, Ciskei National Development Corporation and the Border Regional Development Association could provide the basis for future discussion on formulating a joint strategy to promote industrial development in the Border region.

However, a dissenting note was voiced by Mr Gary Godden, general manager of the Ciskei Marketing Board, who said he did not see how such a regional development authority as outlined by Mr Davies could work.

"For one thing Transkei was independent — "and we can't tell them what to do" — and the Ciskei had its own national aspirations. "Already you have a basic conflict," he said.

Some industrialists said they were not prepared to invest in the homelands because they did not have confidence in the homelands.

What kind of a business relationship was that, he asked, when one of the partners said it did not have confidence in the other partner.

He was supported by Mr Graham Maytham Secretary of the Department of the Prime Minister in the Ciskei, who said the Ciskei had the manpower and it needed to be exploited.

But it must be on a basis of co-operation. Too often the Ciskei was seen as a labour supplier rather than a participant on equal terms.

Mr F. Pettit of the Eastern Agricultural Union said misgivings about the future of the Border area had to be removed, "but more than words and assurances we need guarantees to set the minds of everyone at rest."

Last word came from Mr Frans de Klerk representing the Queenstown Divisional Council. He said private enterprise must take the lead. "We can't wait for manna from Heaven while the storm clouds are gathering around us."

Business Editor

(103) (104) 20/7/79 BD Indeb

'rotest over no pay for pregnant women

STAN MZIMBA REPORTS FROM UMTATA

JMTATA — Unarried women civil ervants in the ranskei Government re protesting at a decion to give pregnant omen six months comulsory vacation ithout pay.

The protest has the acking of women's ganisations.

A circular issued to all ads of the departments the Public Service Comission reads: "Cabinet pproval has, on the ecommendation of the ublic Service Comission, been obtained for he adoption of the policy id down below, when aling with cases of unarried females who fall regnant while in the blic service.

"It is particularly rther emphasised that e procedure laid down st be strictly adhered and that no exceptions must be made under any circumstances," the circular read.

According to the circular the affected person must at the earliest visible symptons of pregnancy be given vacation without pay until her resumption of duty.

The vacation, without pay, covers the duration of pregnancy, confinement and delivery and that no resumption of duty will be permitted before the expiry of six months with effect from the day leave was taken.

The circular indicates that the officer-employee shall get her job back when she resumes duties.

"The commission hopes to enlist whole-hearted cooperation from the departments in this regard as it is not only disgraceful and improper to have unmarried pregnant women serving the public, but also against morals of our society," said the circular.

A senior married woman officer, said: "I feel the penalty given to our daughters is rather unjust. Pregnancy will not be curbed by applying drastic measures such as these.

Instead bitterness, anger and resentment will follow.

"The husbandless young woman has to support herself, her parents and also plan for the future of the child to be born. This young woman has begun to lose her identity — and these young women are some of the few matriculants we have in the country," she said.

Unmarried women unanimously agreed that the action would force unmarried women to commit abortions in an attempt to secure their jobs.

One woman asked how the government expected the young mother to look after the child when she would not be earning money for six months.

Another called on the government to legalise abortion.

An executive member of the national council of women, Mrs M. M. Raziya said the government could give the laid-off woman full pay in the first three months and half her salary in the ramaining three months.

Mrs Raziya agreed the new regulations will certainly encourage abortions.

A leading personality, Mrs Laura Mpahlwa said at least three months without pay would be a fair deal and that a period of six months without pay was too long.

The president of the Transkei United Women's Organisation, Mrs Beauty Seoka, said she hoped the government would review the matter, she also said women's organisations in Transkei should air their views as it affected their daughters.

Another controversial issue is what action will be taken by the government on the father-to-be if he is a servant.

Mrs Mpahlwa said the man should get equal punishment.

A woman civil servant said the whole exercise would be unfair and biased if the father was not dealt with.

Heroic ones are in business

From PETER HONEY

UMTATA — Amagora means "The heroic ones." It also means a fresh approach to business in Transkei judging from an interview with the company's chairman, Mr Maxwell Mpahlwa.

Amagora has its roots in dreams, but they are dreams of prosperity for Transkei and stem from the belief that strength lies in development using Transkei's resources and not from outside help.

The company was registered more than a year ago after a group of business and professional men met here with the desire to finance housing and industrial projects.

"We were throwing ideas around and digging things up from the past to see if we could make them work," Mr Mpahlwa said.

"For example, we looked into the possibility of providing holiday houses around the Umtata Dam development, but we wanted the government to provide the infrastructure — the roads and levelling particularly.

"Now the government has indicated they might be prepared to provide these services."

There were obviously many proposals which never materialised — like a scheme to manufacture cement and another to do some mining at Port St Johns. Amagora didn't have the capital and still doesn't.

But it is still growing. At present there are about 30 directors and they aim to enlarge this to 50 — Transkeians from all sectors of the professional world — before expanding to become a public company.

The Transkei Government has just approved a scheme to form an insurance co-operative catering primarily for short-term insurance and Amagora has the backing of a large South African insurance company for this project.

Mr Mpahlwa hinted his company might land the insurance contract for the national building society to be formed this year.

Sources close to the government suspect the building society might pave the way for private land - ownership in Transkei, although there has been no official confirmation of this.

MR MPAHLWA . . . "Develop your own resources."

The next step for Amagora is to register its insurance co-operative.

After so many massive projects with outside help have come to naught in Transkei, this company is a refreshing change because it has started from so little.

Amagora still has a long way to go before it can tackle the kind of projects the country needs, but the intentions are there.

"We are trying to work with our own resources, to get Transkeians to participate in their own development.

"I believe if you want anyone to come to your rescue in business, you have to look to your own resources first and develop these, rather than go around begging without initiating anything yourself," Mr Mpahlwa says.

Transkei soldiers warned

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Defence, Chief George Ndabankulu, has warned the second batch of the Quakeni Citizen Force, which passed out at Lusikisiki at the weekend, not to use their skills in faction fights in eastern Pondoland.

Chief Ndabankulu, who officiated at the passing-out parade, said faction fights were outdated and barbaric.

The group, which has completed three months of military training, belong to what is generally regarded as the "faction-fightbelt" along the Transkei Wild Coast. The area stretches from Tabankulu through Flagstaff, Lusikisiki, Port St. Johns, Ngqeleni to Mqanduli and Elliotdale in Bomvanaland.

The three Citizen Force groups in Transkei, two in eastern Pondoland and one in the Dalindyebo region, all fall within the "faction-fight belt".

Chief Ndabankulu said the Citizen Force training programme, launched in October last year, would be extended to cover all the nine regions of Transkei.

Two weeks ago, Chief Ndabankulu said at a passing-out parade of 160 National Servicemen that he had received reports of unknown naval craft and fishing vessels operating in Transkei's territorial waters.

He said the old military base in Port St. Johns would be reconstructed and Transkeian soldiers would be trained in marine warfare as a nucleus for the country's Navy. — (Sapa.)

Koyana, Sabata clash

UMTATA — The leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, have clashed over the validity of the Transkei passport.

Chief Sabata called on passport holders yesterday to hand "this useless document" back to the government.

He said he had been told by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria that he would not be allowed into Malawi with a Transkeian passport.

"When I was in Johannesburg recently for health reasons, I intended going to Malawi to get treatment from a specialist. I was told by a Pretoria official that Transkei passport holders were not allowed entry to Malawi."

He said it was a "useless document". "I call upon all Transkei passport holders to accompany me and I will lead them to surrender this invalid document to the government".

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said he was surprised Chief Sabata had sought approval from the department of co-operation and Development to visit Malawi.

"I firmly believe that the only correct thing to do was to approach the Malawi embassy in Pretoria.

"It would have been more satisfactory if the Malawi Government refused him entry rather than to get the approval or advice of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria." — DDR.

Leave us alone say journalists

25/1/79 DD 103

UMTATA — Journalists in Transkei have condemned a security police "tendency" to interrogate them or make them state witnesses in cases of political offences.

A statement issued jointly by 12 Umtata-based journalists to six newspapers and the South African Press Association yesterday said: "We take strong exception to police using us as 'Gordon Winters'."

The statement said frequent security police visits exposed journalists to public suspicion that they worked for the police.

"This is a serious reflection on our integrity and tends to dent our image in the eyes of the public."

The statement referred to two sub-judice instances of security police questioning of journalists and also recalled that Mr Sydney Moses, of the Daily Dispatch, had been called to give evidence in a case against the former leader of the Democratic Party, Mr H. Ncokazi, but had been withdrawn as a witness by the counsel for the state.

The statement said: "We attend public meetings — political or otherwise — for the information of our papers and their readers. The security police are free to attend the meetings themselves or make use of their informers.

"We refuse to be intimidated, harassed and interfered with in the execution of our work as journalists.

"The police must leave us alone. We have built a reputation among our readership under difficult and trying conditions. It has taken us years to do so and we do not want this reputation tarnished overnight." — DDR-SAPA.

Chief Dalindyebo faces 2 charges

25/7/79 DD 103

UMTATA — The leader of the opposition Democratic Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, has been charged under the Transkei Constitution Act and the Public Security Act.

This was confirmed by the chief of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, yesterday.

He said: "Chief Sabata faces two charges, one under the Transkei Constitution Act 15 of 1976 section 71 (protection of dignity of holder of office of President) and under the Transkei Security Act 30 of 1977 section 3 (prohibition of statements and dissemination of views or doctrines subverting the sovereignty of Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei)."

Colonel Ngceba said two of his men visited Chief Sabata at his Great Palace, Bumbane, on Monday. They warned him according to judges' rules and informed him of the charges against him. Chief Sabata refused to make a statement.

Meanwhile, a member of the executive committee of the Democratic Party, Mr Babini Pikashe, is due to appear in court on Friday. He has been charged under the Transkei Constitution Act.

Mr Pikashe has been in detention under Transkei security laws since April. — DDR.

Bomber crashes

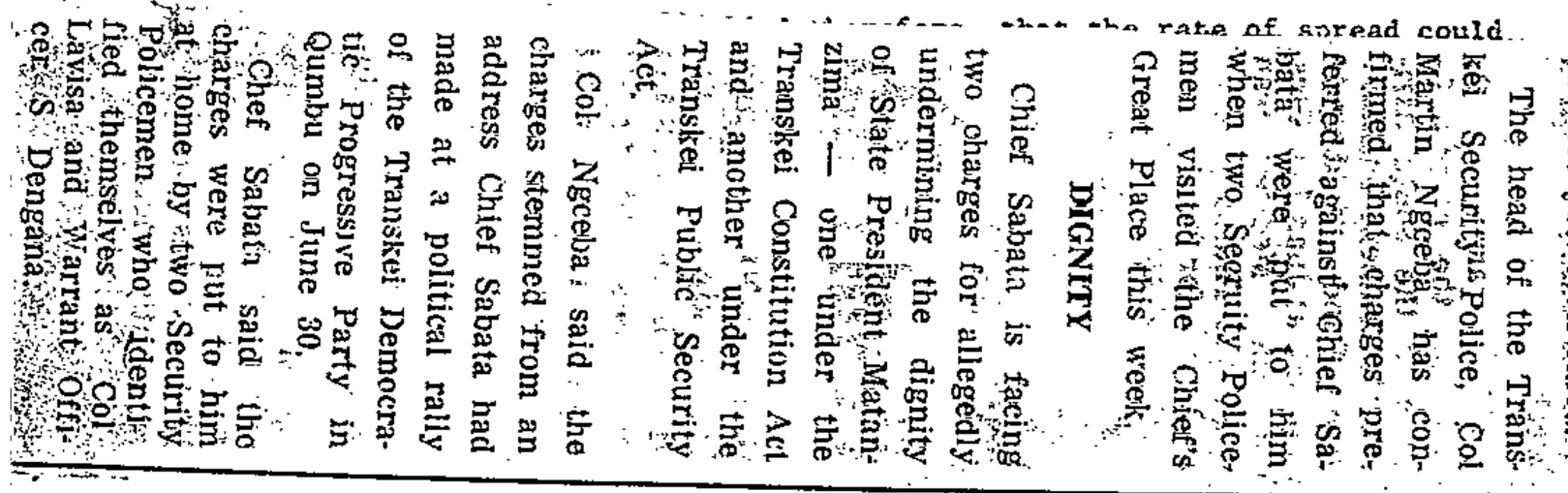
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (England) — A US Air Force F-111 fighter bomber with a two-man crew crashed into the North Sea yesterday, killing both airmen.

THE RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY

The rates derived from the simulations have shown that the fission model provided the fastest rates of expansion. The fission model was also characterised by a lower rate of expansion for a single culture than for the whole tradition. A comparison of the rates of expansion derived from the models with values derived from the radiocarbon chronology should provide a test of the appropriateness of the two models.

METHOD

Early Iron Age radiocarbon dates provide estimate of the period during which a site was occupied. Radiocarbon dates have an estimate of variability



Opposition leader to face trial

THE leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, King Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus, together with a political colleague detained under the Transkei Security Laws, are facing trials in court for allegedly undermining the dignity of the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief K D Matanzima.

Mr Babini Mzamakane Pikashe who has been in police detention for the last three months is due for trial in the Umtata Magistrate's Court tomorrow while the date of trial against Chief Sabata has not yet been fixed.

The head of the Transkei Police, Col Martin Ngqeba, has confirmed that charges preferred against Chief Sabata were put to him when two Security Police men visited the Chief's Great Place this week.

DIGNITY

Chief Sabata is facing two charges for allegedly undermining the dignity of State President Matanzima — one under the Transkei Constitution Act and another under the Transkei Public Security Act.

Col Ngcebe said the charges stemmed from an address Chief Sabata had made at a political rally of the Transkei Democratic Progressive Party in Qumbu on June 30.

Chief Sabata said the charges were put to him at home by two Security Policemen who identified themselves as Col Lavisa and Warrant Officer S Dengana.

Chief Sabata said he declined to make a statement to the police. He was told the Attorney-General would decide when to prosecute.

TRIAL

Mr Pikashe said on the other hand has already been told that he will face trial tomorrow. He is charged under the Transkei Constitution Act for allegedly undermining the State President of Transkei.

The charge is based on a letter which was published in an Umtata Xhosa weekly, Intsimbi, under Mr Pikashe's name.

The editor of the paper, Mr Veilile Tonjeni, has been served with a subpoena to testify for the State against Mr Pikashe.

Mr Pikashe was detained shortly after Intsimbi published the letter last April.

of spread of the Early Iron Age.

DATA

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RESULTS

The regression line for the Urewe culture had a slope of 0,54 with the origin at 92 years (Fig.4). This gave a rate of expansion of 0,57 Km/year. The slope for the Urewe to Silver Leaves expansion was 0,116 with the origin at 34 years. The overall expansion rate was 9,6 Km/year (Fig. 4). The overall rate of expansion corresponded fairly well with the values derived from the simulation (Table 2) with moderate to high rates of population growth (0,035; 0,040) and medium population densities (5-10/Km^2).

The slope of the regression for the Kwale to Silver Leaves route was 0,096 with the origin at 138 years (Fig.5). The expansion rate was 10,3 Km/year considerably slower than the values derived from the discontinuous spread model (Table 6).

The values for the rates of expansion derived from the radiocarbon

complex. The complex used in the present analysis differed from the eastern stream and therefore the regression analysis in no way supported the historical reconstruction proposed by Phillipson (1975; 1977). However the temporal ordering within the complex indicated a North to South spread and hence a 'stream' model.

The relatively slow expansion rates associated with the simulations of the continuous spread model indicated that the wave model (Soper, 1971a) is probably incorrect. The rapid rates of spread generated by the simulations of the discontinuous spread model suggest that this was the most likely mechanism of dispersal. This mechanism mimics movements known from oral tradition (Kimambo, 1974; Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954; Were 1974). The groups that were hived off would have moved some distance and settled and they could have acted as nuclei for further expansion. Because more than one

Kei's chief cop forced to resign

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26/7/79
Post

THE chief of the Transkei police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, has been forced to retire prematurely, it was learnt in Umtata yesterday, writes MARCUS NGANI.

Official confirmation of this could not be obtained but the 52-year-old Brigadier who has eight years before reaching official retirement age, told **POST** yesterday that a final decision on the matter would probably be made next week.

The Minister of Police, Chief George Ndabankulu, is expected back from his leave next Monday to decide on Brig Cwele's enforced retirement reportedly due at the end of July.

Brig Cwele said he had not yet been officially informed of his retirement except for what information he had gathered in the streets.

Prime Minister George Matanzima, who is also Minister for the Public Service Commission was not available for comment.

Star 27/7/79 (103

Why is Transkei still portrayed as stooge?

Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

NEWELL M STULTZ, who teaches political science at Brown University, is author of a forthcoming book on Transkei.

On October 26, the Republic of Transkei will celebrate three years of legal independence from white-ruled South Africa.

Specific objections to Transkei independence have taken different forms. Most of the African countries vigorously reject any dividing up of South Africa along ethnic or racial lines and lobby at the United Nations for a "majority rule" solution, as well as advocating it for neighbouring Namibia and Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

This seems a rigid ideological position. Certainly it pays little heed to social-science findings that countries that are deeply rent (such as Northern Ireland, Cyprus, Lebanon, and South Africa) are unlikely to sustain democratic government without special safeguards for minority communities, including at times territorial autonomy.

Others, perhaps more impressed by these warnings, show greater readiness to accept constitutionally complex, or even partition solutions to the South African Dilemma. For them Transkei independence is usually unacceptable on other grounds.

It has been argued that independence was forced on a Transkei population that didn't want it, that the Transkei constitution entrenches reactionary tribal chiefs in power, and that the Transkei Government cannot act independently of the wishes of white South Africa because it is dependent on Pretoria (even after the break in relations) for as much as 80 percent of its revenues.

All of these points have some substance, but all can be debated as well. Transkei did have three reasonably free universal franchise elections before independence. (A fourth election in September 1976 was less free). And tribal elements are recognised in the governments of several black African countries, although nowhere to the degree found in Transkei. (Ex-officio chiefs constitute half the membership of the Transkei Parliament).

The material circumstances of Lesotho next door are actually marginally less favourable than Transkei's, but this did not prevent Lesotho's getting international recognition when it became independent in 1966.

Transkei can scarcely challenge the power of white South Africa, but at independence it did immediately eliminate apartheid within its own borders. And a short while later, it expelled the remaining South African police.

An objection that is less easily dismissed than the above concerns the relative deprivation of Transkeians compared with the whites of South Africa.

Suffice it to say that the richest and most industrialised state in Africa has sired one of the world's 20 poorest and least developed countries. Obviously, in a material sense this is a highly one-sided separation, which safeguards white prosperity at the expense of the Transkei population.

Even supporters of a racial partition in South Africa usually acknowledge that the blacks of the country are entitled to more than citizenship in an impoverished mini-state. Transkei independence is thus often rejected because it is substantively unfair to the inhabitants of the territory.

It can be noted that compared with the other African "homelands" in South Africa, investment in Transkei increased as independence neared, and has grown further since 1976. Most (but not all) of this investment comes from South Africa.

In general, therefore, the profits resulting from economic development are repatriated elsewhere. The benefit for the Transkeians themselves lies primarily in the creation of new jobs, not a small item in an area where large scale unemployment is chronic, relieved up to now only by labour migration to South Africa.

A final objection is that independence also threatens the well-being of many Africans outside the territory. This is the issue of Transkei citizenship.

When Transkei became independent in 1976, some 1 155 000 blacks of Transkei ancestry automatically acquired citizenship in the new state while forfeiting their South African citizenship, notwithstanding the fact that they are permanently resident outside Transkei.

From the standpoint of white South Africa, of course, this was the main point of the exercise, that is, to establish the exclusive legal claim on the part of whites to the South African heartland. This is unacceptable to the outside world that refuses to legitimise the stripping of one million black Africans of their rights as citizens in the areas where many of them have lived for years, and will certainly continue to live.

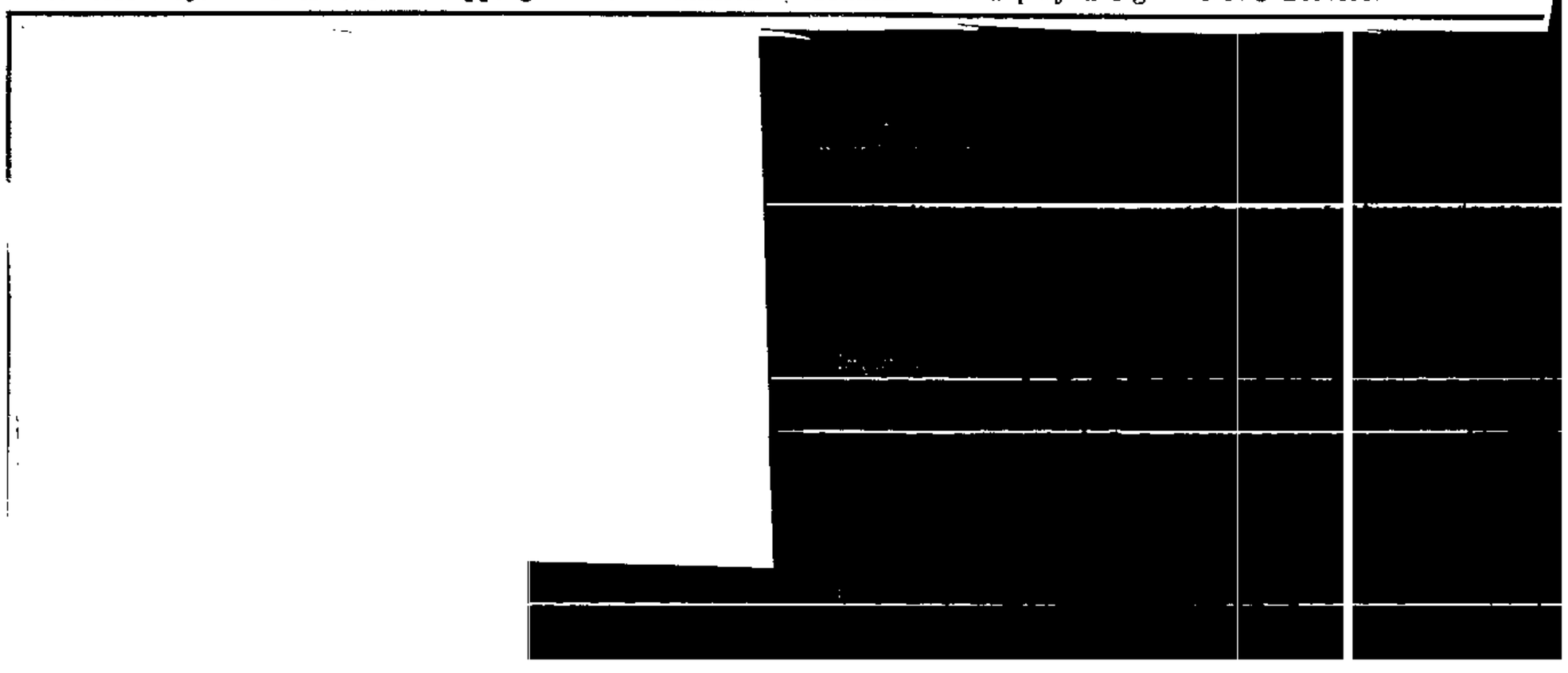
But, recognised internationally or not, the Transkei state does exist and is sinking deeper institutional roots as time passes

Functionally, it has become equivalent to a black-run provincial government in a highly decentralised South African confederal political system. If future political change in South Africa is evolutionary, many believe it will be towards this sort of overall arrangement in which Transkei could play a significant role.

Meanwhile, two million Transkeians within the territory, and particularly a small elite of bureaucrats, economic managers and petty entrepreneurs, are substantially free of direct white domination and have somewhat greater opportunities than before.

Some commentators argue that these achievements are insignificant and jeopardise larger and more general gains for Transkei and South Africa in the future.

This may or may not be true. From the standpoint of Umtata, however, half a loaf now is better than none. — New York Times News Service.



103

Harbour study completed

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — The feasibility study on the Umgazana harbour project has been completed and the Transkeian Government was awaiting the report before calling for tenders, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday.

He confirmed that Dr. Edmond Panigel was no longer engaged on the project, but declined to say who the Government was presently dealing with for the harbour development.

He said Dr. Panigel had been engaged "up to a certain time, which is confidential". Asked if that time was past he nodded.

Asked if the Government was dealing with Mr. S. E. L. Hajj, Transkei's Middle East diplomatic representative, Chief Matanzima said: "I don't know".

He said some preliminary work on the project had been completed.

He was expecting the report on the feasibility study at any time.

Dr. Panigel is one of the directors of the Port of Transkei Company which was formed at the time of agreement in February last year.

The original agreement between the Port of Transkei Company and the Government stated the company would be "entrusted to the development and construction of a harbour at Umgazana in the Republic of Transkei, as well as the development of a free industrial and commercial zone and the associated towns and townships projects and ancilliary services" amongst other things.

Chief Sabata taken away

UMTATA — The leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party and Paramount Chief of the Tembus, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, is said to have been fetched from his great place by security policemen and armed members of the Transkei Battalion yesterday.

Mr William Nelani, a councillor of Chief Sabata, said he saw army trucks with armed members of the battalion and a fleet of cars with security policemen arrive at the great place.

The head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, said last night: "I have no knowledge of the arrest of Paramount Chief Sabata. I have just arrived from Port St Johns."

The Democratic Progressive Party's publicity secretary, Miss Florence Mancotywa, said Chieftainess No-Canada Dalindyebo told her her husband had been taken away by security policemen.

On Tuesday, Colonel Ngceba confirmed that Chief Sabata faced charges under the Transkei Constitution Act, Section 71 (protection of dignity of holder of office of President) and the Public Security Act, Section 3 (prohibition of statements and dissemination of views or doctrines subverting the sovereignty of parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei).

The first count carries a maximum fine of R1 000 or maximum imprisonment of two years. The second count carries penalties for treason.

Chief George hits at papers

UMTATA — Because one journalist was being harassed, it did not mean all journalists in Transkei were being harassed, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday.

He was replying to questions from journalists who said they had been threatened with detention by security police in Transkei.

The Prime Minister agreed there had been instances of attempted intimidation.

"There are many things said by the security police when they want to get information, but you cannot say that is government policy," he said.

As far as he knew, no journalist had been forced to give a statement to the security police.

He declined to say why Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana's newspaper, Isizwe, had been banned. It did not indicate the government was harassing journalists and suppressing press freedom.

He said some newspapers were "naughty".

"It is naughtiness on the part of a newspaper if you are seen committing adultery, and the newspaper thinks it is for public consumption. People must have a measure of privacy.

"Journalists, while they are afraid of being harassed, can also harass people," he said.

This week journalists in Transkei condemned security police interrogations.

Chief Matanzima said, when asked if Mr Mrwetyana would be allowed to open another paper in Transkei: "He will be watched".

He said rumours that the banning of Isizwe had been done at the express request of the State President were not true. — DDR.

Transkei port study finished

— 19

UMTATA — The Umgazana harbour feasibility study has been completed and the Transkeian Government is awaiting the report before calling for tenders.

This was announced here yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima confirmed that Dr Edmond Panigel was no longer engaged on the project, but he declined to say who the government was dealing with for the harbour development.

He said Dr Panigel had been engaged "up to a certain time which is confidential". Asked if that time was past, he nodded.

Asked if the government was dealing with Mr S. el Hajj, Transkei's Middle East diplomatic representative, Chief Matanzima said: "I don't know."

He said some preliminary work on the project had been completed.

"People don't just go and construct a harbour. They have got to make a feasibility study, to make drillings, and they have got to see what amount of dredging there has got to be. That is what has been carried out," he said.

The report on the feasibility study "may come anytime".

Dr Panigel is a director of the Port of Transkei Company which was formed at the time of agreement in February last year.

He has since been in Europe, apparently negotiating deals for the harbour, and is believed to have returned to Pretoria. He could not be reached for comment last night.

The original agreement between the Port of Transkei Company and the government said the company would be "entrusted the development and construction of a harbour at Umgazana in the Republic of Transkei, as well as the development of a free industrial and commercial zone and the associated town/s and township/s projects and ancilliary services" among other things.

Asked who was handling the harbour development, Chief Matanzima said: "You are treading on a very delicate issue." He would not elaborate. — DDR.

103 103 22/7/79 Rdt

R500 fine tragic move—Matanzima

THE recent imposition by South Africa of a R500 fine for "illegal" labour would have the most tragic affect on millions of blacks in Southern Africa and stir resentment to breaking point.

This was said by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in a special Press statement released in Umtata yesterday.

Chief Matanzima stressed that the Transkei Government felt strongly that apartheid was a gigantic miscalculation "a divider not only of bodies but of heart and mind as well. The very opposite in fact of what was needed in Southern Africa."

"Imagine our delight, therefore, at Dr Koornhof's recent statement in America that apartheid is dead.

"We wanted to believe it. Yet within a couple of weeks we had the announcement of the R500 fine for employers of so called 'illegal labour' — a move certain to have the most tragic effect on millions of blacks in Southern Africa and guaranteed to stir resentment to the breaking point.

"A move absolutely guaranteed to wipe out at a stroke any good that might have been done overseas by Dr Koornhof's speech."

Chief Matanzima said he sincerely hoped that the South African Government would reconsider.

"What this subcontinent needs is not violence, dictatorial attitudes and separatism but meaningful dilaogue to overcome these distressing tendencies — and the sooner the better", Chief Matanzima said.

Chief George Matanzima

27/2/79 DD

(103)

Chief George lashes at illegal labour fine

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday attacked the South African Government for introducing R500 fines for employers of unregistered labour.

"I find it incredible that the South African Government can allow its opportunities to founder in this way," Chief Matanzima said.

The move was guaranteed to wipe out any good that might have been done overseas by Dr Koornhof's "apartheid is dead" speech.

"Imagine out delight at Dr Koornhof's recent statement in America. He said it in front of the whole Western world in the most public way imaginable, and he clearly did so with the approval of his Prime Minister. He fervently wanted the West to believe what he said.

"And we wanted to believe it. Yet, within a couple of weeks we had the announcement of the R500 fines for employers of so-called 'illegal' labour," he said.

"The whole initiative is now at the mercy of petty officials with an encyclopaedic knowledge of the regulations, but little understanding of the misery they can cause," he said.

Nothing in the past performance of such people led him to expect South Africa stood on the threshold of a major public relations success.

Chief Matanzima said the destinies of Transkei and South Africa were interwoven.

"Because we are neighbours we cannot ignore each other, nor can we be indifferent to what happens within each other's borders. This is especially the case when significant numbers of people from one coutnry live and work for much of the year in the other, and are subject to its laws," he said.

South Africa's lack of interest in Transkei's protests about the treatment of its nationals under the apartheid laws had been a reason for the breaking of diplomatic relations more than a year ago.

Apartheid was a "gigantic miscalculation" and a divider, not only of bodies, but of hearts and minds as well.

Meanwhile, there was confusion yesterday whether Transkeians qualified for the amnesty granted to illegal workers who have to register by October 31.

According to a spokesman for the East Cape Administration Board in East London, the amnesty did not apply to Transkeians

He said a Transkeian had to have worked legally for 15 years in a town before he qualified for local rights.

But a spokesman for the Transkeian Department of Foreign Affairs, said the amnesty covered Transkeians working illegally in South Africa.

He said employers of illegal Transkei workers would have to register them in the normal way before October 31.

"If the worker wants to renounce his Transkeian citizenship he may do so, but he should first make sure he will be accepted as a South African citizen otherwise he could find himself stateless," the spokesman said.

Transkeians who wanted to work legally in South Africa would have to be recruited by employers who would have to register them. — DDR.

Brig Cwele told to retire

28/7/17
103
DD

UMTATA — Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, 49, has been given leave and is to be retired on pension.

But yesterday Brigadier Cwele was still in uniform and working at his office.

He said he had received a letter from the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, on Monday, informing him he was on leave with immediate effect and would be retired when his leave expired.

He said he had not received a letter from the Public Service Commission, which was the correct procedure to notify him of retirement.

He would not comment further.

The head of the Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, said he had received a lettef from the Prime Minister appointing him acting Commissioner of Police on July 24. He would not comment further.

Sources close to the government say the Prime Minister's letter did not specify whether Brigadier Cwele would receive his salary during his enforced leave. It said he would be on leave until December 31, after which he would be retired on pension.

The letter thanked him for the service he had rendered to Transkei as Police Commissioner. — DDR.

King Sabata detained?

(103) SP 29/7/79

THE LEADER of the Transkei Opposition Party, King Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus, is believed to have been detained after a reported invasion by Security Police and members of a Transkei Army Battalion at his Great Place near Umtata on Thursday.

But the chief of the Transkei Security Police, Col Martin Ngceba, has denied knowledge of the report received from Chief Sabata's tribal councillor, Mr William Nelani.

The head of the Transkei Army, Brigadier Roy Keswa, initially refused to comment and referred all inquiries to the Defence Minister, Chief George Ndabankulu, who was on leave and could not be contacted. Later Brig Keswa told Sapa that no members of the army had gone to Chief Sabata's home on Thursday.

By MARCUS NGANI

The acting Defence Minister, Prime Minister George Matanzima, was not available when **SUNDAY POST** tried to contact him.

According to Mr Nelani, security police arrived at the Great Place accompanied by heavily armed soldiers travelling in army trucks.

Police had escorted the chief from his room and had driven off with him while scores of Tembu tribesmen watched restively outside the palace.

Chief Dalindyebo had appealed to the tribesmen who had gathered at his place to be calm before he was taken away, he said.

Hours before Chief Sabata was taken away, all roads leading to his place had, according to eyewitnesses, been cordoned off by the police and the army.

JAARVERSLAG
1978

VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

as The Abe Bailey Institute of
-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

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Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
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Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

SUNDAY POST, July 29, 1979

THERE'S NO REASON TO FALL PREGNANT. BIRTH CONTROL IS AVAILABLE

Make love no babies, says Chief George

By MARCUS NGANI

MAKE love, but not babies.

This seems to be the message from the Transkei Prime Minister to the Government's unmarried female civil servants.

And it follows an outcry against a Cabinet decision that unmarried women in the civil service would be forced to take six months unpaid leave if they fell pregnant.

Many women feel the penalty is unjust and could lead to higher abortion figures.

But the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, disagrees.

Reacting to criticism of the Cabinet decision this week, he said various birth control methods were available so there was no reason unmarried women should fall pregnant.

Chief Matanzima said the Transkei Education Department h had a policy for some time by which unmarried female teachers were fired if they fell pregnant.

The penalty was harsher because, they had young children in their care, he said.

But, he said, this policy was under review and might be brought in line with the policy for the rest of the civil service.

Chief Matanzima said his government had long recognised that extra-marital pregnancy was a social pathology for which both sexes had joint responsibility

"The far-reaching social consequences of extra-marital pregnancy, apart from moral considerations, cannot be taken lightly. Malnutrition, juvenile delinquency, unemployment are but a few examples," Chief Matanzima said.

There was no evidence to support the theory that the penalty for pregnancy caused more abortion cases.

Penalties imposed in the public service had, on the contrary, encouraged the victims to get married before their pregnancy was discovered — a healthy sign, he said.

No responsible government could hope to enjoy public confidence if pregnant, unmarried women were allowed to remain in the government service, he said.

Chief Matanzima . . . "birth control available."

Matanzima fires Transkei police chief

By MARCUS NGANI

TRANSKEI police chief Brigadier Elliot Cwele has been retired eight years early and placed on forced pension from February 1 next year.

Brig Cwele's retirement, which is tantamount to dismissal after 25 years in the police force, was confirmed this week by Prime Minister George Matanzima. He gave no reasons but emphasised it was a joint cabinet decision.

The confirmation came after months of unconfirmed reports in which the 52-year-old Brigadier, a Tembu, was accused of being disloyal to the Transkei government and of defying authority.

The first black head of the Transkei police after independence in 1978, Brig Cwele's career was jeopardised a year later when he was convicted for slapping a white schoolboy across the face during an Umtata rugby match.

It is believed he was reprimanded by his authorities for attending the funeral of black consciousness leader Steve Biko which he did in his personal capacity.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

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Police action anger newsmen

103 SP 29/7/79

By MARCUS NGANI

JOURNALISTS in the Transkei have protested strongly against Security Police harassment and are not prepared to be used as Gordon Winters, they say.

In a statement issued in Umtata this week the journalists said: "We strongly condemn a practice recently adopted by the Security Police to use journalists as their source for information sought against members of the public.

"We attend public meetings — political or otherwise — for the benefit of our papers, readership and the general public — and definitely not for the Security Police who are free to either attend the meetings or make use of their informers.

"Frequent Security Police visits expose us to suspicions by the public that we work hand-in-hand with the police.

"This is a serious reflection on our integrity and it tends to dent our image in the eyes of the public."

The statement said it had become common practice for the Security Police to visit journalists and question them on stories they had written, particularly on political matters.

This had recently happened to three Umtata newsmen — Sydney Moses (Daily Dispatch), Velile Tonjeni (Intsimbi) and Victor Tonjeni (Imvo).

The statement recalls that Mr Moses was required earlier this year to give evidence for the State against Mr Hector Ncokazi on a political meeting which Mr Moses had never even attended.

It is also recalled that Mr Velile Tonjeni has been subpoenaed to testify for the State against a political detainee, Mr B M Pikashe, on a letter to the editor which was published in Intsimbi under Mr Pikashe's name.

The statement from the journalists points out that Mr Tonjeni is legally obliged to testify for the State — otherwise he exposes himself to prosecution.

On Mr Victor Tonjeni of Imvo the statement recalls that he was recently held for questioning on two different days about a political meeting of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party he had covered in Qimbu on June 30.

The statement says Mr Tonjeni was, after the interrogation, compelled to make a signed written statement.

The journalists' statement continued: "We take strong exception to police using us as Gordon Winters. We refuse to be intimidated harassed and interfered with in the execution of our work.

"The police must leave us alone. We have built a reputation among our readership under difficult and trying conditions. It has taken us years to do so and we do not want this reputation tarnished overnight."

JAARVERSLAG

1978

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa'

30/7/79 (103)

Mrwetyana seeks Lesotho asylum

MASERU — A Transkei newspaper editor, Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana, who fled from Umtata after a series of arrests and detentions, has arrived in Maseru to seek political asylum.

Mr Mrwetyana said in an interview that he ran away from political persecution in Transkei. He said he had been strongly opposed to the granting of Transkei independence in 1976.

He was the editor of Isizwe.

Mr Mrwetyana started his journalistic career in 1968 and started his own newspaper in 1975. It was later banned.

In March last year he visited the United States, where he was a guest of the Department of State. When he returned to Transkei he started another newspaper which took a more militant attitude against the homelands system in South Africa.

Mr Mrwetyana arrived in Lesotho seven days ago.

Also missing in Transkei is the former leader of the opposition Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, who was last seen in the company of Mr Mrwetyana in Umtata on Friday, July 20.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and the head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, were not available last night to comment on Mr Mrwetyana's flee-ing the country, and neither Mr Mrwetyana's relatives. — DDR-DDC.

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigters-lede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Protest

From Page 1

bers of the Sabata family caused another stir which halted proceedings at the nearby law courts.

Some broke down and screamed hysterically. Others broke into prayer, chanting hymns, thumping Bibles or waving clenched fists.

It was then that the police swung into action. The Umtata Station Commander, accompanied by security police, came up.

Captain Vuke first told Mr Qangule to stop his praise-singing and to leave, warning him he was disrupting public peace.

The captain then ordered the crowd to disperse, claiming the assembly was illegal and that criminal action could be taken against offenders.

REFUSED

Interviewed afterwards, Mr Qangule claimed he had confronted the security police earlier demanding that he too be arrested and detained where Chief Sabata was. This had been refused, he said.

In another interview, the Transkei Attorney-General, Mr H Muller, disclosed that he was arranging for Chief Sabata's formal appearance in court and for his release on bail.

Before his detention under the Transkei security laws, Chief Sabata had already been told that he would face two charges.

The charges fell under the Transkei Public Security and Constitution Acts for allegedly undermining the dignity of the State President, Paramount Chief K D Matanzima.

Sabata protest drama

UMTATA. — The screaming senior wife of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, No-Canada, grappled with Prime Minister George Matanzima in the street yesterday.

The drama burst out in front of the Transkei Palace of Justice when scores of angry Tembus gathered to demand the release of their king.

No-Canada, crying hysterically, shook the Prime Minister and demanded to know where her husband was detained and when and where he would appear in court.

Chief Matanzima, who had just stepped out of a conference room with district magistrates, protested that he could not answer the questions in the street.

He then walked off quickly to his car, accompanied by the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana.

By MARCUS NGANI

At first the police kept a low profile, watching the demonstrations from a distance through their office windows.

But as the crowds swelled, drawn to the scene of action by Chief Sabata's emotional "Imbongi", Mncedisi Qangule, mem-

To Page 2

31/7/79 (103)

Part of the crowd of Tembus that gathered at the Umtata magistrates' offices yesterday listens to Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's praise singer, Mr Mncedisi Qangule.

Umtata protest over Sabata

UMTATA — Hundreds of Tembus gathered at the magistrates' offices here yesterday to demand the release of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo who is expected to appear in court today.

The Paramount Chief of the Tembus was arrested by security policemen at his great place, Bumbane, on Friday.

The Transkei Attorney-General, Mr H. G. Muller, said yesterday the chief was expected to appear briefly in court today for a formal remand and bail would be arranged.

Chief Sabata will face two charges, according to the Chief of the Security Police and Acting Police Commissioner, Colonel Martin Ngceba.

The Tembus who thronged the main entrance of the court building listened to Chief Sabata's praise singer, Mr Mncedisi Qangule, sing about the arrest.

When the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, descended the steps of the Palace of Justice with Transkei magistrates, one of Chief Sabata's wives, Mrs No-Canada Dalindyebo, caught hold of his hand, knelt and said: "Umzimvubu, where is my husband, Jonguhlanga?"

Chief Matanzima replied: "This is not a place where we should discuss this matter."

Mr Qangule said at the top of his voice: "All is not

upon the ancestors to come and arbitrate."

The crowd of Tembus chorused: "Ah, Jonguhlanga!"

Tembu workers swelled the crowd during the lunch hour. Tembus thronged the street in front of the Palace of Justice. The Attorney-General came out of his office, watched the crowd at the main entrance for a while and then returned.

The Umtata police station commander, Captain L. M. Vuke, made his way through the crowd and warned Mr Qangule to be quiet because he was disturbing people in their of-

Transkei woman detained

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA.—Miss Florence Mangcotywa, the publicity secretary of the Democratic Progressive Party, was reported to have been detained by Transkei security police here yesterday.

Miss Mangcotywa was among those who had gone to the Palace of Justice to demand the release of the Tembu king, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, also reported to have been detained.

Tembu tribesmen have collected R50 000 for the defence of their king, Chief Sabata, who was due to appear in the Supreme Court today.

Chief Sabata faces two charges under the Transkei Constitution Act and Transkei Security Act. The maximum penalty is the death sentence.

Police chief, AG clash over Sabata

UMTATA — The acting Commissioner of Police and head of the Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, has clashed with the Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr G.B. Muller, QC, over the appearance in court of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

On Tuesday Mr Muller announced that Chief Sabata, leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, would appear for a formal remand yesterday and would probably be granted bail. He said he was waiting for Colonel Ngceba to contact him.

Yesterday Colonel Ngceba said: "I am not responsible to the Attorney-General but to my Minister." He added: "Sabata is being held incommunicado under the Transkei security laws."

Asked when Chief Sabata would appear in court, Colonel Ngceba replied: "That is not your business, but my prerogative."

Mr Muller said yesterday Chief Sabata's appearance depended on when he received the docket from the Security Police.

Chief Sabata's attorneys said yesterday the Security Police had said they would not bring Chief Sabata to court until they received instructions from the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, who was away on leave.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who is acting Minister of Justice, could not be contacted yesterday.

Members of Chief Sabata's family said yesterday the Security Police had refused to accept a change of clothing for the chief. The police would not say where he was being held.

Col Ngceba was not available for comment on the allegation.

Meanwhile, earlier yesterday Colonel Ngceba confirmed that the publicity secretary of the Democratic Progressive Party, Miss Florence Mancotywa, had been detained under the Transkei security laws.

Miss Mancotywa was detained on Monday outside the Palace of Justice during a demonstration by Tembus demanding the release of Chief Sabata.
— DDR

R128m invested

PRETORIA — A total of 131 applications for third series national defence bonds (May 1 to 8, 1979) amounting to R128 091 450 were received by the Treasury, according to an official announcement here yesterday. — SAPA.

Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

14

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor
Rol van Geskiedkundige Vrede
Botswana. Verhandeling voor
Churches in Promoting Justice
(Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese E
Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Profes
Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in
Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge a
Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Ui
die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker S
die diensafdeling van die Godsdie
(Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikk
en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid va
Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suid
ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse
en van die Internasionale Sosiolo
is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaan
Raad van die Internasionale Sosio
die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN D

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die gele
verslag bied om my waardering te
Akademiese Advieskomitee en die B
leiding, aanmoediging en belang i
die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het
die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum,
sedert sy stigting in kantoorruim
uitbreiding van personeel het ons

Die Direkteur het benewens 'n bydrae tot
die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum
sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die
uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

'Beaten-up' Berkeley claims Nigeria offered Transkei aid

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's former diplomatic adviser, Mr. Humphrey Berkeley, claimed in a report in the Spectator yesterday that his relationship with the Transkei Government ended abruptly after he had persuaded Nigeria to lend the Transkei money and establish a military presence there.

Mr. Berkeley claims that at first Prime Minister Matanzima was enthusiastic about the Nigerian offer, but on the day he was due to meet a Nigerian emissary in Umtata he went to East London, dismissed his driver and security guard and disappeared for four hours.

Mr. Berkeley alleges the South African Government "blackmailed" the Matanzima brothers. The next month it paid the Transkei Government R118 million, he claims.

According to Mr. Berkeley, a Transkeian foreign affairs official, Mr. Liston Ntshongwana, had met Nigeria's Supreme Military Council and other political figures. On February 4 a Nigerian emissary arrived in Umtata. The following day a Cabinet meeting was called.

"The Nigerian Government was, in principle, prepared to finance a harbour, to train its army and police, and to establish a military presence in Transkei in order to protect it from the possibility of outside aggression.

"The Nigerians regarded their offer as a test of Transkei's desire for genuine independence.

"When the morning came, Chief Kaiser Matanzima could not be found. We saw him again on February 7. The meeting was brief and perfunctory. The Nigerian emissary, who left Transkei on February 8, had wasted two days sitting in the Holiday Inn in Umtata rather than seeing the country as he had been promised."

On February 15, Mr. Berkeley was dragged from the hotel by Transkei security policemen and, he alleges, beaten.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
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Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief ge
Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoud
Distrikskomitee, die Nasion
die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Qu
die diensafdeling van die C
(Quakers), wat gemeenskapsc
en in die stadsgebiede bevo

Die Direkteur is gekies as
Vereniging vir Sosiologie
ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

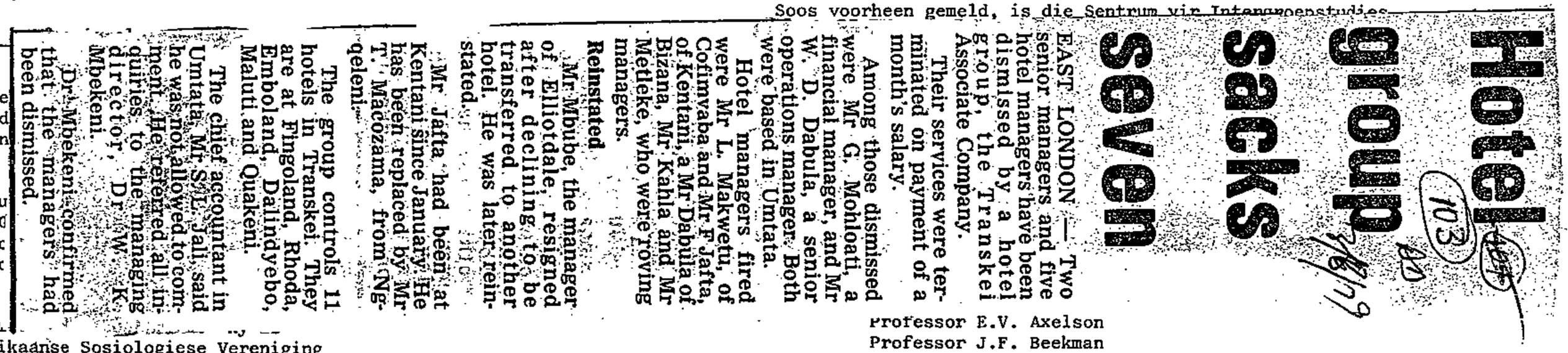
Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies



Hotel group sacks seven

EAST LONDON — Two senior managers and five hotel managers have been dismissed by a hotel group, the Transkei Associate Company.

Their services were terminated on payment of a month's salary.

Among those dismissed were Mr G. Mohloati, a financial manager, and Mr W. D. Dabula, a senior operations manager. Both were based in Umtata.

Hotel managers fired were Mr L. Makwetu, of Cofimvaba and Mr F Jafta, of Kentani, a Mr Dabula of Bizana, Mr Kahla and Mr Metleke, who were roving managers.

Reinstated

Mr Mbube, the manager of Elliotdale, resigned after declining to be transferred to another hotel. He was later reinstated.

Mr Jafta had been at Kentani since January. He has been replaced by Mr T. Macozama, from Ngqeleni.

The group controls 11 hotels in Transkei. They are at Flngoland, Rhoda, Emboland, Dalindyebo, Maluti and Quakeni.

The chief accountant in Umtata, Mr S.L. Jali, said he was not allowed to comment. He referred all inquiries to the managing director, Dr W. K. Mbekeni.

Dr Mbekeni confirmed that the managers had been dismissed.

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

WOMEN WEEP FOR SABATA

(103)

3/8/79 DD Indaba

UMTATA— Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, head of the Tembus, who was detained on July 27, may remain in detention for an indefinite period.

It is believed he is being detained incommunicado at Sterkspruit.

Chief Sabata's senior wife, Mrs Nocanada Dalindyebo, said she had deposited R500 with their Durban lawyers to negotiate bail for the chief.

The Attorney-General, Mr B. G. Muller, said he was waiting for the security police to bring Chief Sabata to court formally where bail could be arranged. He said in the event of his appearance he would be remanded to September 19.

Mrs Dalindyebo said they had handed over Chief Sabata's passport to the authorities as requested.

The chief of Transkei security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, said Chief Sabata was being held incommunicado.

Chief Sabata is the leader of the Democratic Progressive Party. He was arrested at his Great Place, Bumbane, 52 km from here.

He is to face charges under Transkei Constitution Act and Transkei Public Security Act.

The pictures, left, taken outside the Palace of Justice here, show Tembu women weeping over the arrest.

eiland is onderneem.

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Berkeley: why I left Transkei

LONDON — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's former diplomatic adviser, Mr Humphry Berkeley, claimed in an article in the Spectator yesterday that his relationship with the Transkei Government ended abruptly after he had persuaded Nigeria to lend Transkei money and establish a military presence there.

Mr Berkeley claims that at first Chief Kaiser Matanzima (then Prime Minister) was "enthusiastic" over the Nigerian offer, but on the day he was due to meet a Nigerian emissary in Umtata, he went to East London, dismissed his driver and security guard, and disappeared for four hours.

Mr Berkeley alleges the South African Government "blackmailed" the Matanzima brothers. The next month it paid the Transkei Government R118 million.

According to Mr Berkeley, discussions took place with the Nigerians in London, Lagos and elsewhere. He claims Mr Liston Ntshongwana, an assistant secretary in the Transkei Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited Nigeria with Mr Berkeley's deputy, Mr Scobie Loblack, in January this year.

Earlier Mr Berkeley said he had held "lengthy talks" with Nigerian envoys in London.

Mr Berkeley went to Transkei on January 26 and he says Mr Ntshongwana arrived from Nigeria on January 31, the article said.

"He (Mr Ntshongwana) had met all the members of the Supreme Military Council and many political figures as well," said the article. On February 4, an emissary from Nigeria arrived in Umtata. The following day a Cabinet meeting was called.

"The Nigerian Government was, in principle, prepared to make a substantial loan to Transkei. It was prepared to finance a harbour, to train its army and police, and to establish a military presence in Transkei in order to protect it from the possibility of outside aggression.

"The Prime Minister was enthusiastic. He had been invited to pay a private visit to Nigeria to negotiate a comprehensive agreement. A banquet was held in honour of the Nigerian emissary that evening and a full day of talks was arranged to take place in his office the following day.

"The Nigerians regarded their offer as a test of Transkei's desire for genuine independence," the Spectator article continued.

"When the morning came, Chief Kaiser Matanzima could not be found. It was subsequently discovered that he had driven to East London, where he had dismissed his driver and security guard and had disappeared for four hours.

"We saw him again on February 7. The meeting was brief and perfunctory. The Nigerian emissary, who left Transkei on February 8, had wasted two days sitting in a hotel in Umtata rather than seeing the country as he had been promised."

On February 15, Mr Berkeley says, he was dragged from the hotel by Transkei security police and, he alleges, beaten up by them. He ended up in hospital in Komga on the South African side of the border.

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane

c) Ander lede:
Mnr K. Bosman

Mnr H.M.

d) Twee Ere
Profes
Dr She

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103

Storm brewing over detained King Sabata

A STORM is brewing in Transkei over what is to be done with the recently detained Tembu King, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

On the other hand, the kei's Attorney-General, advocate G B Muller, QC wants Chief Sabata to appear in court following his recent detention under the country's security laws.

n the other hand, the head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, will not allow the chief out of his custody because he is being held incommunicado under the same security laws.

Colonel Ngceba has been reported to say that he is not responsible to the Attorney-General but only to the Minister of Justice.

Asked by our special correspondent when Chief Sabata would make a court appearance, Colonel Ngceba said: 'that is not your business but my prerogative."

Advocate Muller said that the chief's court appearance depended on when he receives the necessary papers and the docket from the security police.

Chief Sabata was arrested last Thursday by security police and detained under Transkei's security laws.

He faces two charges under the Transkei Constitution Act and the Transkei Security Act.

The maximum penalty is one of high treason.

Colonel Ngceba has also confirmed the detention of the Publicity Secretary of the Democratic Progressive Party, Miss Florence Mancotywa, who was detained on Monday during a demonstration outside Umtata's Palace of Justice for Chief Sabata's release.

Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

Nr. 61 van 1973).

My questions barred says Mr Matotie

103
31/X/77
DD

EAST LONDON — A member of Transkei National Assembly, Mr J. J. Matotie, was not allowed to ask questions at a meeting of the Democratic Progressive Party at the Duncan Village Community Centre.

The meeting was to have been addressed by the head of the Tembus, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, he was detained under the Transkei Public Security Act.

Speakers were the deputy leader of DPP, Mr S. A. Xobololo and Miss Florence Mancotywa, publicity secretary, and member of the National Assembly representing Chief Sabata.

Mr Matotie said he was not allowed to put questions after the speakers had spoken.

He said he was going to ask why Paramount Chief Sabata banished seven of his subjects and under what law. The families were banished to Engcobo and Mqanduli from Upper Mtentu.

Chief Sabata instructed the families to move out of the area with their household, livestock and movable properties.

Chief Sabata said at the time the banish order was issued because of a "reign of terror" in the area.

Mr Matotie said DPP members criticised the Transkei Public Security Act, yet Chief Sabata had banished some of his subjects.

Mr Matotie said another question was: Was it not Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, who performed traditional rites when Mrs No-Moscow Sabata, wife of Chief Sabata, threw a spear at the kraal when she was made the first wife of Chief Sabata. Mr Matotie said when Chief Sabata was offered R6 000 by the Tembus to buy a car, he had said — when thanking Chief K. D. — that there should be friendship between them.

Yet there were people who were dividing them and he could name them Chief Sabata stated Mr Matotie said.

Mr Matotie said he attended the meeting as an MP and "watchdog" of the Western Tembu chiefs and their subjects in East London.

He was told by Mr Mqokolo he could not speak because he was a member of the National Assembly. But one of the speakers was Miss Mancotywa, also an MP.

He said Mr Mqokolo also told him that as (Mr Matotie) was a member of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, he could not put questions at a meeting called by DPP.

Mr Matotie said the opposition members talked about democracy and yet they do not practise it.

14

...al Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die
...edkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone,
...rhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of
...omoting Justice in Southern Africa'

...die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging,
(Oktober).

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...n die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap,
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...Telsyns- Professionele en Openbare

...NAARDERING EN DANK

...ar vir die geleentheid wat die jaar-
...waardering te betuig aan lede van die

3

...navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se
...program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede
...mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L.
...Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigters-lede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn*
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders

Arrest may spark trouble in Transkei

By JEAN LE MAY

NEARLY half a million Tembus in Transkei are heading for a bitter confrontation with their government over the detention by Security Police of their Paramount Chief, Sabata Dalindyebo, leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party and head of one of Transkei's largest tribal groups.

Transkei Attorney-General Mr G B Muller, SC, told the Sunday Express this week that the chief had not been charged but was still being held.

Acting Commissioner of Police in Transkei, Colonel Martin Ngceba, confirmed this.

Chief Sabata, an outspoken critic of independence for Transkei, made a scathing attack on the Government at a party rally in Qumbu recently.

He had been told he would not be able to enter Malawi on a Transkei passport.

He immediately said Transkei passports were "useless" and called on all people holding them to "immediately surrender the invalid documents".

Three days later he was arrested. A convoy of Security Police and armed members of the Transkei Battalion removed him from his Great Place.

In Umtata this week thousands of Tembus gathered to demand his release.

There is a long-standing dispute between Chief Sabata and the Matanzima family. Chief Kaiser Matanzima, now President of Transkei, who was then in favour with the South African Government, was created Paramount Chief of the Emigrant Tembu, a relatively small group.

Chief Sabata claimed the group owed allegiance to him.

The chief became titular leader of the opposition in Transkei when the three opposition parties merged last March — and challenged Chief Matanzima's for the first time in years.

Akademiese Advieskomitee wat [illegible]
Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, professor M.F. Kaplan, professor W.H.B. Dean, professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh.

Die Sentrum word beheer deur 'n Beheerraad waarvan die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, ex officio die Voorsitter is, en die Adjunk-Prinsipaal ex officio die Vise-Voorsitter. Die Direkteur is ex officio 'n lid. Die Abe Bailey-Trust word deur dr J.P. Duminy, ds. W.A. Landman en mnr G.K. Lindsay verteenwoordig en die Universiteit van Kaapstad deur professor W.H.B. Dean, professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh. Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn verteenwoordig die lede van die Maatskappy.

Terwyl professor G.F.R. Ellis met navorsing- en studieverlof is, dien dr Robert Schrire as sy plaasvervanger op die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Raad van Beheer.

PERSONEEL

Die vaste personeel bestaan uit die Direkteur, professor Hendrik W. van der Merwe, M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D. (Kalifornië), die Administratiewe Assistente, mev. H. Albertyn en 'n deeltydse sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.

Gedurende die jaar is mejj. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistente in diens geneem. Twee ere-

Konstruktiewe Program wat [illegible] gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtings teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

(103)

Step brother replaces king Sabata

By MARCUS NGANI

A GOVERNMENT party MP in Transkei, Chief Bambilanga Mtirara, has been appointed acting tribal head of the Tembus in place of his half-brother, King Sabata Dalindyebo, who is suspended from chieftainship pending the outcome of criminal charges laid against him.

This is the latest development in a series of political manoeuvres over the past week since the leader of Transkei's opposition party, Chief Sabata, and his parliamentary representative, Miss Florence Mangcotywa, have been in security police detention.

Acting on a government directive the Dalindyebo regional authority designated an acting tribal head for the Tembus while Chief Sabata — a traditional leader of the tribe — was held incommunicado under the Transkei Public Security Act.

After Monday's emotional scenes outside the Umtata Palace of Justice where a crowd of angry Tembus demanded the release of their king, the Transkei Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller (QC), said he was prepared to free him on R500 bail pending a summary supreme court trial in Umtata from September 19 to 21.

The Chief of the Transkei Security Police, Col Martin Ngcobo, subsequently protested that Chief Sabata's release did not depend on the Attorney-General's wishes but on the orders of the Justice Ministry.

It has been established that Chief Sabata will be released on bail today — on the insistence of the Attorney-General after negotiations with top government officials.

Meanwhile a Sabata Defence Fund has been launched throughout Transkei. A start was made in East London a week ago when a whopping R50 000 was collected in a matter of hours during a political rally in Mdantsane.

Since then members of the coloured community in Transkei have approached the Sabata family offering to contribute to the und.

Before his detention Chief Sabata had already learnt from security police sources that he was facing two charges.

One, under Section Three of the Transkei Public Security Act, alleges Chief Sabata disseminated views or doctrines subverting Parliament or constitutional independence of Transkei. It carries treason penalties, including death as maximum punishment.

The other charge, under Section Seven of the Transkei Constitution Act, alleges Chief Sabata undermined the dignity of Transkei's State President, Chief K D Matanzima.

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Programgestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belang-stel.

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Desember 1978

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

(103) 7/8/79

Transkei takes to the air waves

(47) (103) 7/8/79

Peter Honey: Umtata

n a flat expanse of round surrounded by the ountains of Herschel tand six transmission ntennae like soldiers at a ress parade in line with he centre of ohannesburg.

This is the bow of apital Radio, Transkei, rom where its musical rrows will stream from ort St Johns to the major entres of South Africa in December if construction ontinues on time. But the going has not been easy, says the company director, Dr Richard Bruce.

Last week I was flown to the site where the largest medium wave transmitter in the southern hemisphere is to be operative for test broadcasts on October 26, and I spoke to the people who are working to make Capital Radio a reality.

The project is costing R6,4 million, and the Transkeian government holds 51 per cent of the shares, Capital Radio 26 per cent, with the remaining 23 per cent to be offered to Transkeian citizens for subscription at a later date.

Mr Reg Swain, technical consultant to the company, outlined some of the technical aspects of the service.

The tallest antennae is 120m, and five of them are lined up with the Witwatersrand, which will receive the maximum signal the 500kw transmitter will put out. The southernmost antenna is located slightly out of line to swing the eastern transmission lobe in the direction of Cape Town, which will be able to receive medium wave at night.

The effective coverage of this transmitter will extend to areas in an anticlockwise radius from the Eastern Transvaal to the southern Cape coast.

"It's just our luck that this site at Herschel happens to be the best location anywhere in Southern Africa for maximum coverage with the type of transmitter we'll be using", Mr Swain said.

This doesn't mean the Herschel transmitter will

Dr Richard Bruce, director of Capitol Radio.

be able to reach all areas in South Africa.

There are still the Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth areas which would receive poor signals, and the day service in Cape Town would be ineffectual.

For these areas, Capital Radio are building a second transmission base at Umtata, with two 50kw medium wave transmitters beaming to the Eastern Cape and Durban on 604k hz. There is also to be a short wave transmitter for its day service to Cape Town.

These transmitters are the links in a chain, with its anchor a mansion crowning a hill in picturesque Port St Johns.

This is to be the image of Capital Radio — the mossy buttresses and green foliage contrasting with the Indian Ocean.

Capital Radio, Transkei, has modelled its production techniques on Capital Radio in England, the largest private music station in Britain, Dr Bruce says.

"We have actually hired the programme director of Capital Radio in England, and we did it with the chairman's approval," he said.

He believes the service has something to offer which is new to South Africa — the first direct opposition to the SABC.

Dr Bruce says he has contracts with the largest advertisers in Southern Africa, and most of the agencies have inquired about advertising space on the air.

Capital Radio has launched an extensive advertising campaign of its own, and the date of full transmission is said to be December 26, but there is a strong possibility that date could be changed to December 17, following several requests by radio manufacturers who want to boost their Christmas sales.

The service is scheduled to be between 18 and 20 hours a day, and the disc jockeys will broadcast in English. The emphasis, however, will be on music appealing to as wide an audience as possible. There will also be hourly newscasts.

Capital Radio is a limited liability company incorporated in Transkei, and operating from within its borders and Dr Bruce said his company was interested in drawing Radio Transkei's operations under its control.

"At this stage we are quite happy to offer Radio Transkei any help it needs, he says.

The R500 000 microwave link between Port St Johns and Umtata by one of Capital Radio's contractors will be handed over to the Transkeian Post Office once it is operational.

Why was it necessary to spend that amount on a link between Port St Johns and Umtata, when the studios could have been built in Umtata?

Dr Bruce says Capital Radio could not find accommodation for its staff in Umtata, whereas it was able to lease cottages at Ferry Point in Port St Johns.

Another reason was its image — the Port St Johns setting is glamourous, and has the potential of a holiday paradise.

He cites the immediate material benefits as the microwave link, and the electricity generator the company is building to boost the power supply for its primary transmitter. This will be used to supply electricity to the town and the military establishment at Port St Johns, he says.

How did Capital Radio begin?

Dr Bruce says he had been in the music business with Mr John Moody and Mr Martin Rattle, two directors of Capital Radio. It was his and Mr Moody's intention to start a radio service.

"I was in Transkei with the Transkei Institute for Business Entrepreneurship, and we had undertaken an extensive feasibility study costing R70 000.

"It was towards the end of 1977, when we had a demonstration tape, that I approached the Prime Minister at the time, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and he agreed to give his support for the project.

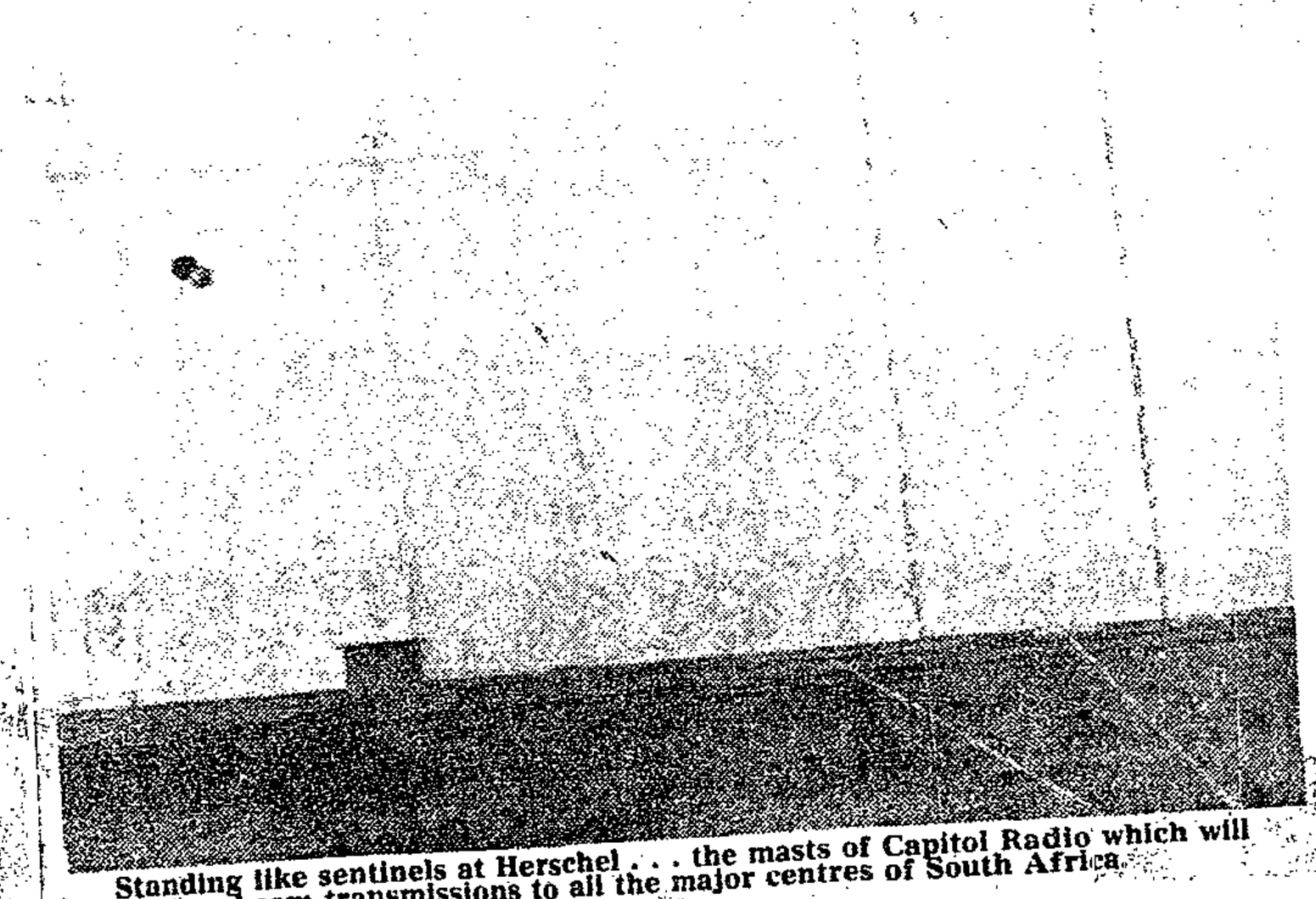
"Since then we have been distilling two years of snakes and ladders work, verging on bankruptcy at times, but now we are within sight of our target date, and we're only three days behind schedule."

He disagrees with those who feel the R6,4 million could have been better used to build houses or a hospital, because, he says, the commercial service will bring in vital foreign revenue.

"In a developing country you need a return on investment, and Capital Radio will bring in the equivalent of an engineering business turning over R15 million nett profit before tax, and employing 4 000 people.

"Our profit is to be in excess of R1 million in the first year. The capital investment of an engineering company would be about R12 million and the cost of infrastructural development, if sited at Port St Johns, would be enormous.

"If the money were to be put into housing or a hospital, it would mean a cash drain, because you need staff and money for management," Dr Bruce said.



Standing like sentinels at Herschel . . . the masts of Capitol Radio which will beam transmissions to all the major centres of South Africa.

Transkeians on the Herschel site, and when it's finished they'll be out of jobs.

"We're not creating jobs, but in economic terms we're creating money to invest in other viable projects which are labour intensive — such as radio manufacture, which will provide a further source of money," he said.

Medium wave transmission over long distances usually provides better reception than short wave, and FM is impractical under the circumstances because the signals travel in straight lines, he says.

Radio manufacturers have agreed to increase supplies of medium wave receivers.

Mr John Floisand, production manager of SATV in East London, says Capital Radio is an important development for radio manufacture in the Eastern Cape.

"There is definitely a necessity for a strong medium wave service here, because up till now we have only had Radio 5 and that has been on short wave.

"From what I know of Capital Radio in England, this service should be new to South Africans, and will certainly make a hit.

"SATV is marketing a range of receivers and the majority carry medium wave, and those units which don't are the exceptions," he said.

The sales director for Calypso in Natal, Mr Dorian Cohen, says he intends using Capital Radio to promote his sales.

"We're the only manufacturers of radios in Natal, and if we can get strong reception from Capital Radio, it would help our medium wave sales countrywide."

Matanzima denies claims

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, has accused Mr Humphry Berkeley of giving false information to the world about Transkei.

He was reacting to an article in the British journal, The Spectator, in which Mr Berkeley said his relationship with the Transkei Government ended abruptly after he had persuaded Nigeria to lend Transkei money and establish a military presence.

"Mr Berkeley is making colossal efforts to bluff the world, just as he attempted to bluff the Government of Transkei by faking that he was capable of achieving what he knew he was incapable of performing," Chief Matanzima said.

"Mr Berkeley, no doubt, took mean advantage of the goodwill accorded him by the Government of Transkei. In his endeavours to try to use Transkei to further his personal selfish interests he completely lost sight of the fact that he was dealing with more intelligent people than he, but who had only been victims of circumstance because of their honest considerations of Mr Berkeley's proposals, while Mr Berkeley, on the other hand, was only furthering his own selfish purpose."

Chief Matanzima said his government soon discovered that Mr Berkeley had chosen to live and prosper by trying to make the Transkei Government believe in "fantasies and day-dreams of his own creation."

The government had decided to relieve Mr Berkeley of his "services" to Transkei and keep quiet, but Mr Berkeley was provoking the government to expose him.

"This is the true story which the world should know about Mr Berkeley," Chief Matanzima said.

"He crossed the whole world to Transkei to woo my government most desperately to employ him and his company. In this company he tied himself up with a Mr Dwyer whom he boosted as a colossus and my government was eventually persuaded to employ him and his company."

Soon, however, after Mr Berkeley and his company had been employed, Mr Dwyer fell out with Mr Berkeley, who immediately came to Transkei to do everything in his power to discredit Mr Dwyer, he said.

"We subsequently found out that Mr Dwyer had dissociated himself from Mr Berkeley's company because of his honesty of purpose. Now, without Mr Dwyer, Mr Berkeley continued his game of making promises without ever fulfilling a single one."

He said Mr Berkeley was in the habit of bringing people of no standing or consequence to Transkei to whom he assigned false credentials.

"The issue of the Nigerian envoy or emissary to which he has made reference is one of false credentials.

"This type of practice, together with the calibre of his associates referred to above, revealed Mr Berkeley for what he was worth and my government and I decided to relieve Mr Berkeley of his services." — DDR.

JAARVERSLAG
1978
SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Chief gets tough bail conditions

THE leader of the Transkei Opposition, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, has been released under the most stringent bail conditions.

Chief Dalindyebo's bail application was heard in the Sterkspruit Magistrate's Court, where he had been detained incommunicado, and in secret for 11 days.

The Paramount Chief's attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge of Durban, described the bail conditions as "scandalous and oppressive."

He was released on R1 000 bail on condition that he:

- Does not attend political gatherings.
- Surrenders his passport.
- Does not leave the magisterial district of Umtata and reports daily to the local police station.

Chief Dalindyebo will face trial in the Supreme Court on several charges including treason.

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, professor M.E. Kaplan, profes[illegible] Dean, professor h.

d waarvan die stad, ex officio aal ex officio x officio 'n lid. uminy, ds. W.A. lig en die Uni- H.B. Dean, D.J. Welsh. e lede van die

sing- en studie- plaasvervanger Raad van Beheer.

ekteur, professor bosch), Ph.D. tente, mev. H. ev. B.J. Chapman.

ll en Ruth Ruther- mej. Judith l) as deeltydse wee ere-

10/8/79 MK 103

Church bid for lifting of ban

UMTATA — The Methodist Church of Southern Africa would be asked to consider asking the Transkei State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to lift the ban on the church in Transkei, according to a report in the latest issue of the church's paper, Dimension.

It said the synod of the Natal coastal district had passed a resolution that the October conference of the church be requested to send a delegation to the Transkei President.

The Rev Jerry Silwanyana, who moved the motion, pointed out that the Transkei church was now a reality and therefore there was no longer any need for the Methodist Church of Southern Africa to be asked to consider asking the Transkei State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to lift the ban on the church in Transkei, according to a report in the latest issue of the church's paper, Dimension.

Mr Silwanyana was one of 17 ministers who refused to stay with the breakaway church last year. He said at the synod last month there were Methodists in Transkei who had not joined the new church and there was needed pastoral and spiritual care.

He said some of these people travelled from Umtata to Mdantsane and Kokstad to receive holy communion. — SAPA.

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtings teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

Bid for loan to develop reserve

By PETER HONEY

UMTATA — A Transkeian government - controlled company is negotiating for a R1,2 million loan to build a five-star hotel and hunting lodge in the Mkambati Nature Reserve north of Port Grosvenor.

Mkambati Game Reserve (Pty) Ltd intends marketing game and exporting venison, curios, skins and leather, and hopes to develop a hotel industry in conjunction with the reserve, the company's chairman and Deputy Secretary to the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Monty Ntloko, said yesterday.

Plans for the 100-room hotel have already been submitted for approval, and there is provision for expansion of the initial facilities, he said.

"Subject to our finding finance, we hope to have development there before the end of the year. We are at present renovating the existing bungalows, and hope to have tourists there by Christmas," Mr Ntloko said.

There are presently impala, blesbuck, wildebeest and two species of zebra on the reserve, and the company was considering introducing cheetah and white rhinoceros, according to Mr Ntloko.

The move has been met with criticism by the ecologist who did the initial survey into the development of Mkambati, Dr Ken Tinley.

"There are enough places on the Wild Coast with five-star facilities. If they want to do safari hunting, they should never have chosen a nature reserve," he said.

"Mkambati is the only place in the world where you find the Mkambati palm. The area has sour grass and a high rainfall where you could perhaps add sable antelope, but they have been talking about gemsbok and giraffe.

"They should keep their hunting to the thorn veld valleys," Dr Tinley said.

He said he had suggested any development of the reserve should be to the economic betterment of the local area and population.

Mr Ntloko, who used to head the nature conservation section of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, said he subscribed to the princple of endemicism.

"We have tried to keep as close as possible to the suggestions of the experts in this regard, but we have also ventured to experiment with a few animals for which we have no record of having existed previously in the region."

He said the company was trying to secure the services of a conservationist to handle the game management at the reserve.

Another development at Mkambati is to be crocodile farming.

"A man from Pretoria wants to farm crocodiles there, and it seems definite there will be crocodile farming at Mkambati," Mr Ntloko said.

There was a good water supply on the reserve, which is flanked by the Mtentu and Msikaba Rivers, and it seemed feasible freshwater game fish could be introduced into the pools at Mkambati, he said.

Tourists are to be flown to the resort, although there are roads leading to Mkambati.

"We have the understanding that the company is to acquire an aircraft operating licence for the tourist operation," he said.

There had been complaints from hikers who had to pay up to R15 to walk through the reserve, and Mr Ntloko said he was against hiking through Mkambati.

"The reason they probably had to pay such amounts is because we want to discourage that sort of thing there.

"There is the risk of their being mauled by wild animals, they might poach game, or they could be shot during the hunting operations when they begin."

He said nobody would be allowed to dictate as to what should be done with the reserves, which were private property.

"Naturally, one does not walk through private property. It is incumbent on the owner to decide how much to charge people who walk through his land," Mr Ntloko said.

Desember 1978

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

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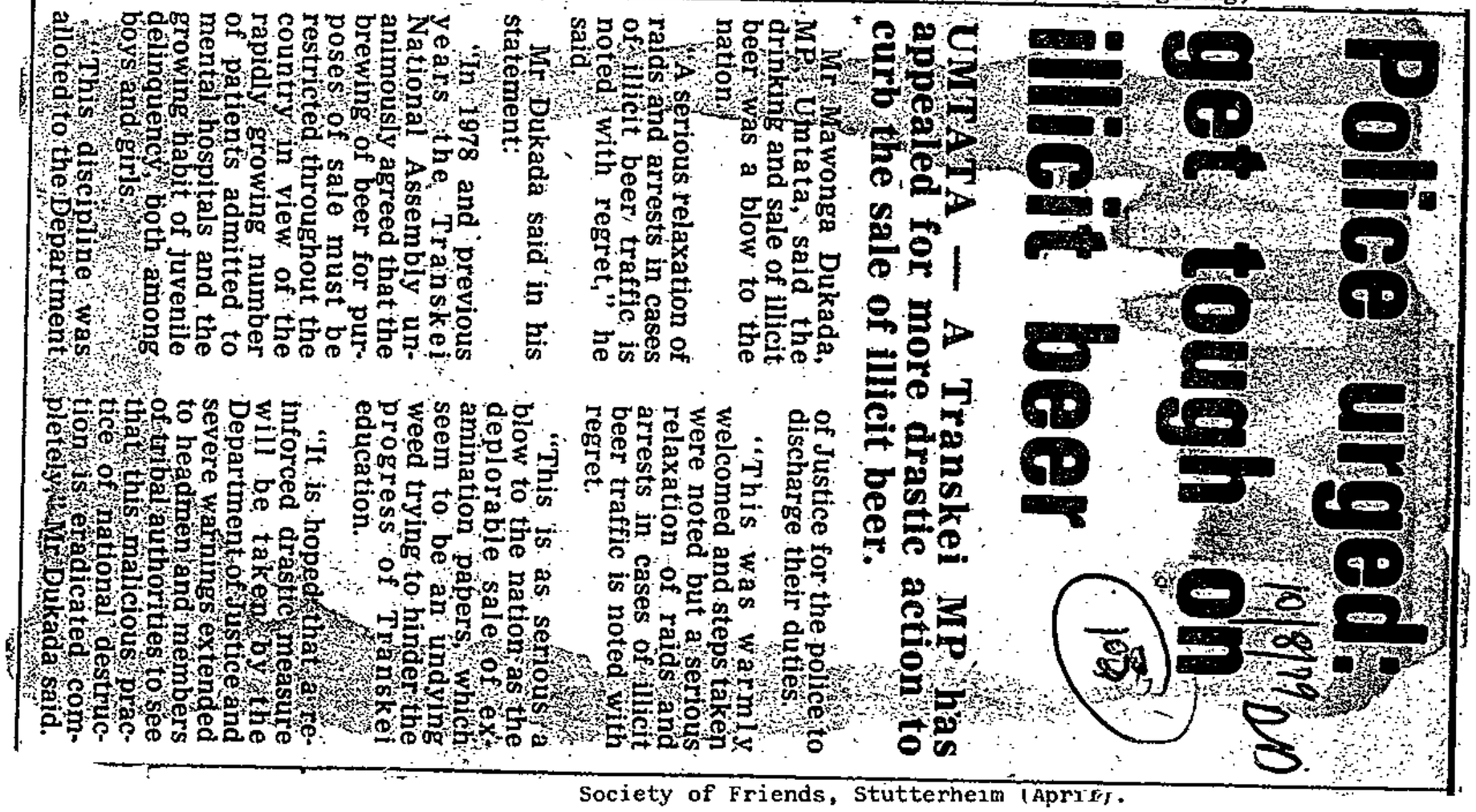

Police urged to get tough on illicit beer

UMTATA — A Transkei MP has appealed for more drastic action to curb the sale of illicit beer.

Mr Mawonga Dukada, MP, Umtata, said the drinking and sale of illicit beer was a blow to the nation.

A serious relaxation of raids and arrests in cases of illicit beer traffic is noted with regret," he said.

Mr Dukada said in his statement:

"This is as serious a blow to the nation as the deplorable sale of examination papers, which seem to be an undying weed trying to hinder the progress of Transkei education.

"It is hoped that a reinforced drastic measure will be taken by the Department of Justice and severe warnings extended to headmen and members of tribal authorities to see that this malicious practice of national destruction is eradicated completely," Mr Dukada said.

of Justice for the police to discharge their duties.

"This was warmly welcomed and steps taken were noted but a serious relaxation of raids and arrests in cases of illicit beer traffic is noted with regret.

Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

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Company to mine marble

UMTATA — A newly-formed Transkei company has the sole mining rights of the rare Port St Johns Travertine marble, and expects to be in full production within four months, it was learned here yesterday.

The financier of the Transkei Exploration and Mining Company (Pty) Ltd, Mr Hannes Faul, said the company already had South African orders for uncut blocks of Travertine, and there had been inquiries from America, France and the Middle East.

The second phase of the Travertine production involves a cutting and polishing plant in Umtata. Mr Faul expects to begin exports to Middle East and American markets by February next year.

Cut and polished Travertine is to be sent to the East London harbour in containers, from where it will be exported overseas. The company also has a contract with the Transkei Development Corporation for the road transport from the mine to Umtata goods yards, according to Mr Faul.

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Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

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Sun. Exp. 12/8/79

KAISER MATANZIMA NEGOTIATED SECRETLY BEHIND VISITOR'S BACK

Transkei snub for Nigerians over aid deal

103

A NIGERIAN diplomat cooled his heels in Umtata for two days in February while Chief Kaiser Matanzima negotiated secretly with the South African Government, Mr Humphry Berkeley claimed in London this week.

Mr Berkeley was Chief Matanzima's diplomatic adviser, but claimed in an article in The Spectator that his relationship with Transkei ended abruptly after he persuaded Nigeria to establish a military presence and supply substantial financial help.

The Sunday Express can disclose that the diplomat, whose name is known to it, is highly placed in the Nigerian Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Berkeley said Chief Matanzima was at first enthusiastic about the offer, but on the day he was to have clinched the deal with the Nigerian emissary, he went to East London and disappeared for more than four hours.

Two days later he cold-shouldered the Nigerian, who left Transkei on March 8.

The Sunday Express is informed that the offer of a substantial loan to Transkei, as well as finance for a harbour and training for the Transkei police and army, was made formally at a Cabinet meeting attended by the Nigerian the day after his arrival in Umtata — March 5. That night he was guest of honour at a banquet hosted by Mr Digby Koyana, Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs.

An arrangement was made that the next day should be spent in discussions between the Nigerian and the Transkei Cabinet to clinch the deal. However, Chief Matanzima did not turn up and the meeting did not take place.

● Mr Humphry Berkeley ... SAP 'dragging heels'

By JEAN LE MAY

A month later R118-million was paid to Transkei by the South African Government, claims Mr Berkeley.

Since South Africa has honoured financial agreements it made with Transkei before independence, this could have been the annual grant in terms of the agreement, paid this year in spite of the fact that Transkei broke diplomatic relations with South Africa in 1977.

A source in Pretoria confirmed to the Sunday Express this week that a sum close to that mentioned by Mr Berkeley had been paid to Transkei this year in terms of the agreement.

Asked whether the Nigerian connection alleged by Mr Berkeley could be confirmed, the source replied: "No comment. I suggest you ask Transkei."

Transkei authorities were unavailable for comment.

Meanwhile Lord Carrington, British Foreign Minister, has promised to make inquiries about South African Police investigations into an alleged death threat by Transkei Security Police to Mr Berkeley the week after the Nigerian's abortive visit to Transkei.

Mr Berkeley told the Sunday Express this week that he asked Lord Carrington's help because no apparent progress had been made by the SAP.

Lt-Col R H J Nel, District Commandant at Cambridge, near East London, told the Sunday Express this week a docket had been sent to the Eastern Cape Attorney-General in Grahamstown, Mr E C Heller.

Mr Heller said the docket was receiving attention.

Mr Berkeley alleges that a death threat by Transkei Security Police was made on South African territory after his arrest by them in Transkei.

He said he believed the SAP dragged their feet in investigating the incident.

"If I had not insisted through my South African lawyers that an investigation be made, the matter would have been dropped, he said.

"As it is, the investigation was apparently only started on July 18 — almost five months since my statement was made to the SAP.

"I am amazed that the police appear to have done nothing without pressure.

Terwyl verlof op die

Die vast Hendrik (Kalifor Albertyn

Gedurende ford as t Cornell, B.A. navorsingsassis

(Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse assistente in diens geneem. Twee ere-

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Transkei sales tax on parcels

UMTATA — Transkeians will have to pay sales tax on all parcels sent to them from sellers in South Africa, South West Africa and Bophuthatswana from September 1, the Postmaster General, Mr K. D. Gqoboka, has announced.

The tax would be calculated at four per cent of the declared or assessed value of the parcel sent by sellers in all neighbouring territories where sales tax was applicable.

Parcels posted by private individuals as free gifts would be exempt from the tax, as would firms with tax exemption certificates from the Department of Inland Revenue for goods imported for trading and Government departments, Mr Gqoboka said.

"There will no doubt be instances when tax has already been paid at the time of purchase or ordering and such parcels are again taxed by the Post Office.

"In such cases it will be up to the addressee to take up the matter with the supplier.

The tax to be paid would be shown on the delivery slip and a receipt for the tax paid would be handed to the addressee, he said.

"The collection of the sales tax may cause a little delay at the delivery counters, but I appeal to the public to be patient when such circumstances do arise," Mr Gqoboka said.

He wanted to encourage people to collect their parcels as promptly as possible because storage space at the Post Office was limited. — DDR.

Verhandeling voorgelê in Wenngroep [illegible] bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Yutar for Sabata trial

16/8/79 DD 103

UMTATA — Dr Percy Yutar, the Johannesburg advocate and former Attorney - General of the Transvaal, is to prosecute in the trial against Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo in Port St Johns on September 19.

Dr Yutar would not give details of his appointment when telephoned at his Johannesburg office yesterday, but said the Transkeian Secretary for Justice, Mr J. D. Zeka, or the Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr George Muller, should be approached about the matter.

Mr Zeka said the Minister of Justice or Mr Muller should give details of Mr Yutar's appointment.

Asked why the Attorney-General of Transkei would not be prosecuting for the state, Mr Zeka said the authority lay with Mr Muller to delegate the authority for prosecution.

He said Dr Yutar's appointment had been Mr Muller's choice.

Mr Muller declined to comment.

Chief Sabata faces charges under the Transkei Constitution Act and the Transkei Security Act, and is presently on bail restricting him to the Umtata magisterial district.

Dr Yutar retired from his post as Attorney-General of the Transvaal in July 1976. He prosecuted in some of the most widely reported cases in South African legal history such as the Rivonia Trial, the Groesbeek murder and the trial of poet Breyten Breytenbach. — DDR.

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Gedurende die eerste nege
Sentrum vir Intergroepstud
sy werksaamhede gepubliseer
verjaarsdag op 1 April 197
in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oor

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELST

Die Sentrum word grootliks
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SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

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Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:
Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb.

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Sabata names d

UMTATA — The lines are drawn and the stage set for what could become one of the most sensational trials in Transkei since independence.

Leading the defence for Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who faces charges under Transkei's Constitution and Security Acts, is Mr Ismail Mahomed, a Johannesburg advocate who is also judge of appeal in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The other member of the defence is Prof Leonard Gering, a Durban advocate and former head of the law faculty at the University of Durban Westville. — DDR.

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103 17/8/79 DD

Transkei will have to cut expenditure says bank chairman

UMTATA — A drastic reduction in expenditure by the Transkei Government in the present financial year was unavoidable — the chairman of the Bank of Transkei, Mr D. P. van Huyssteen, told shareholders at the third annual meeting held here.

Mr van Huyssteen said the continued refusal of the international community not to recognise an independent Transkei, must be deplored.

"Not only was it completely illogical but it also hampered the economic development of the country."

Transkei was deprived of the opportunity to obtain dearly needed development capital.

The economic scene had been problematic during the past year for the whole of Southern Africa. This stemmed from a depressed growth rate, a continued high rate of inflation and mounting unemployment.

"There is no reason why the agricultural sector cannot become a net exporter of agricultural products," he said. "This agricultural potential undoubtedly exists."

He also revealed that because of limited funds much-needed funds for education and health services had to be pruned. All this would inhibit the growth potential of the country.

"The decision taken by the government to stay within its financial means, despite the urgent need for additional expenditure on praiseworthy programmes and projects, is indicative of responsible government and determination to build the economy on sound financial principles," Mr van Huyssteen said.

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Gedurende
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A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

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ie American Friends Service
het 'n aantal konferensies in
land bygewoon, baie vergader-
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(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
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Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

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Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friend
Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konf
verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, bai
ings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die
Corporation, van Community Relations Service
Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse
van die American Friends Service Committee e
verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direk
Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zam
Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afri
lomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika
en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrik
ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stig
en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van
aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstr
gram ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bure
Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die
Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat u
in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met versk
kontak opge

Former DP secretary held

UMTATA — Mr Joseph Kobo, former secretary of the Democratic Party, was taken away yesterday by Security Police and is believed to be in detention under the Transkei security laws.

Mr Kobo, the right-hand man of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, left Transkei early in 1976 before independence when the entire executive of the Democratic Party was detained in a swoop. He sought refuge in the Ciskei and was later granted citizenship.

The chief minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, appointed Mr Kobo editor of the government newspaper Umthombo.

Earlier this year Mr Kobo and Mr Livingstone Malotana, an Mdantsane town councillor, were detained in the Ciskei. They were released on April 20 and both served with deportation orders.

A senior reporter of the Daily Dispatch in Umtata, Mr Sydney Moses, met Mr Kobo next to the Town Hall yesterday afternoon.

Mr Kobo told Mr Moses he had had an appointment with the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, on Wednesday but had not kept it. He was on his way to the Prime Minister's offices to make a new appointment for next week.

Mr Kobo said he came to Transkei three weeks ago and intended to see the Prime Minister but was unable to.

Minutes after Mr Moses left with Mr Kobo, two members of the Security Police confronted Mr Kobo and took him away in the presence of the former editor of the weekly newspaper, Intsimbi, Mr Victor Tonjeni.

Mr Kobo and Mr Malotana are contesting the Ciskei deportation in the Supreme Court in Grahamstown. "We tried every conceivable move to show the Ciskeian Government that we were wrongly ordered out of the Ciskei", Mr Kobo said."

He said he had been separated from his family for four months. They were still in Mdantsane, while he was staying in Duncan Village. — DDR.

The acting Commissioner of Police and head of the Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, was not available for comment yesterday.

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie

Matanzima: let's consider constellation

20/8/79 DD 103

ENGCOBO — The State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said at the weekend his government should give serious consideration to the idea of a constellation of Southern African states.

Speaking during an official visit here, President Matanzima said the future of Transkei bristled with difficulties because of the refusal of the United Nations to recognise Transkeian independence.

However, Transkei need have no fears about attaining the highest standards of living should the countries of Southern Africa decide to co-operate in economic, educational and industrial development. It would do so as a free and sovereign state because this was in the interests of all concerned.

President Matanzima said Transkei would co-operate with South Africa in all fields of social, economic, economic, educational and industrial development. It would do so as a free and sovereign state because this was in the interests of all concerned.

"We have maintained a balanced legal system which ensures the liberty of the individual," President Matanzima said. Transkei's administration, courts and democratic system of government would accelerate the country's development in all ways.

He said his country should favourably consider the establishment of any constitutional method which would enable it to protect its traditions, customs and family cohesion.

According to Transkei's constitution and the Authorities Act of 1965, chiefs and headman were "government". They in turn were governed by the central government. He said any chief trying to fight the government was trying to fight against himself.

"If the chief says he is opposed to the government that means he is opposed to himself and therefore does not require chieftainship. He must therefore remove himself from that position," President Matanzima said.

Chief Matanzima said any persons engaged in fighting against the sovereignity of Transkei's independence were in danger of facing charges under the Treason Act. The maximum sentence was the death penalty. — DDR-SAPA.

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'Don't oppose free Kei'

CHIEFS and headmen in Transkei were, according to the Transkei constitution and the Authorities Act of 1968, the basis of the government and any chief who opposed the government was rejecting chieftainship, the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said at the weekend.

He said all chiefs who fought against the government should withdraw and handover to others.

"The naked truth is that we are now free in Transkei and managing our own affairs. People who try to fight this independence are liable to be charged for treason.

"Many blacks and whites who have accepted the union of South Africa as the basis for the freedom of the individual have associated our independence with a process of fragmenting South Africa in order to carry out South Africa's policy of apartheid.

"That is an insult to our integrity as a nation and it imputes that we have no brains to make our own decisions," he said.

Chief Matanzima also attacked all anti-apartheid movements and organisations such as the World Council of Churches and said these were fighting against the independence of Transkei. — Sapa

Transkei spending: R4,7m unauthorised

UMTATA — Unauthorised expenditure by the Transkeian Government in the 1977-78 financial year exceeded R4,7 million, according to the Auditor-General's report which has been released here as a public document.

Of this amount, over R2 million was unauthorised because the Department of Education had insufficient money to pay its staff in the previous financial year, and had to pay salaries with money from the 1977-78 year.

The balance of the government's unauthorised R4 million expenditure was due to underestimation of subsistence and transport, postal, printing, advertising and examination expenses, as well as the cost of supplies and the university grant.

The Department of Health paid over R51 000 to a systems and equipment consultant, for which the Treasury refused to grant approval after the money had already been paid.

The police spent an unauthorised R523 000 because the subsistence allowances were increased during that year, and because of unforeseen travelling by senior officials accompanying Ministers abroad.

The police actually spent nearly R973 000 more than they were budgeted for, but this was offset by a R450 000 saving in the department's salaries and allowances budget.

The Auditor-General's report shows the intelligence service has held back nearly R300 000 from its allocation of R503 700 for the year 1977-78.

The report states: "Out of a provision of R503 700, expenditure of R188 896 was charged during the year to the main division in connection with security intelligence.

"The Prime Minister has certified that the amount was fully expended for the purpose intended by the National Assembly and that Treasury instructions in this regard have been complied with."

The amount shown as expenditure in the appropriation account is R476 508, which leaves a balance of over R287 000 unaccounted for.

The Department of Transport's unauthorised R58 000 expenditure is ascribed to the increased cost of government vehicles.

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry spent an unauthorised R91 000 because of underestimation and because the Ncora irrigation scheme was completed ahead of schedule.

The report, which is now on sale in Umtata and elsewhere, was delayed because government departments were slow in submitting the necessary financial statements and appropriation accounts, according to the Auditor-General, Mr King Mdleleni.

The Minister of Finance, Mr T. T. Letlaka, tabled a draft of the Auditor-General's report in Parliament on April 4.

After the report was tabled, the government appointed a five-man sessional committee on public accounts to examine the report, and to investigate the use of public money allocated during the 1977-78 financial year.

This committee's report is to be tabled on September 19, when Parliament convenes, and is expected to produce fiery debate. — DDR.

State debt now R39,5 million

UMTATA — Transkei's state debt increased by R24,5 million to R39,5 million in the 1977-78 financial year, according to the Auditor-General's report.

Long-term loans make up R31 million, and R8,5 million is owed inside Transkei in short-term loans.

There were two external loans granted during 1977-78, one of nearly R5 million at 12,5 per cent interest to be redeemed on November 30, 1987, and another of over R11 million at 12,07 per cent, redeemable on November 30, 1982.

Nearly 78,5 per cent of the total debt is external while the rest is owed internally. This can be compared with the R15 million debt at March 1977, which was entirely external.

The cost of raising loans was over R192 000, and was charged to the Transkei Revenue Fund, which also has to pay R2,38 million interest. This represents an average of 6,03 per cent interest on the loans.

Transkei did not repay any debt during the year under review.

Interest received on investments in commercial banks came to over R1,8 million, and inland revenue totalled over R72 000, with the South African Department of Plural Relations and Development bringing in taxes of nearly R8,4 million.

The only department operating a standard stock account was the Department of Works and Energy, which valued its stores on hand at R51 000. The Defence and Prisons Departments together held stores valued at over R1,1 million.

The Department of Health was unable to produce a valuation of its stores, and the other departments list their stores in quantity only. — DDR.

Revenue fund R1,4m in the red

UMTATA — Transkei's Revenue Fund was in the red by R1,43 million at the end of the 1977-78 financial year, according to the Auditor-General's report.

This is the first time, since the establishment of the Transkei Revenue Fund in April 1964, that the country has been unable to cover its deficit with credit from the previous year.

The credit left over from April 1977 was R1,9 million. Transkei received R156,5 million through the South African government's grant, customs and excise duty, and payment for using the rand currency. Ordinary revenue brought in more than R41,6 million and with the R24,5 million in loans during the year the total revenue came to more than R222,7 million.

The excess of expenditure over income was R3,3 million in the year, but this was reduced by the credit from the previous year to bring the deficit at March 1978 to R1,43 million.

The South African Railways contributed R27 000 to the upkeep of roads used by the road transport service.

Here is a summary of expenditure by government departments:

- Prime Minister — allocated R2,5 million and spent R2,3 million. Surrendered the surplus. Of the R476 500 listed as expenditure by the security intelligence, only R189 000 was actually spent.
- Interior — allocated R35,4 million and spent R32 million. The surplus is to be surrendered. Of the R10 000 allocated for repatriation of Transkeian citizens, only R940 was spent because the expected number of resettlements failed to materialise.
- Health and Welfare — allocated R25 million and spent R23 million. Of the amount spent R51 500 could not get Treasury approval. This was paid to a systems and equipment consultant for services rendered.
- Works and Energy — allocated R51 million and spent R46,6 million. The R4,5 million surplus is to be surrendered. The department spent R18,4 million on roads and bridges during the year.
- Agriculture and Forestry — allocated R28,3 million and spent R91 000 more than estimated. The reasons given for overspending are underestimation and payment for the completion of the Ncora irrigation scheme, completed ahead of schedule.
- Foreign Affairs — allocated R2 million and spent R1,4 million. Nearly 29 per cent of this department's money is to be surrendered largely because Transkei's non-recognition meant the country could not open its offices abroad as expected.
- Planning and commerce — allocated R29 million and spent nearly R22,9 million. The surplus is to be surrendered. The state's shareholding in the Transkei Development Corporation at March 1978 was R116,2 million and in the Transkei Airways Corporation R635 000. In both instances the government incurred a loss of R6,54 million and R203 700 respectively.
- Justice — allocated R2,3 million and spent R2 million. The surplus is to be surrendered. The department charged R2 000 to the secret service allocation. The R44 500 stolen from three magistrate's offices in Transkei has not yet been recovered.
- Local Government and Land Tenure — allocated R2,15 million and spent R1,8 million. The surplus is to be surrendered. No information was available on official quarters and townships as the department did not keep proper records.
- Police — allocated R4,6 million and spent R5,15 million. The deficit is nearly R523 000.
- Prisons — allocated R2,3 million and spent R1,9 million. Prisoners had to be transferred from prison to prison because of overcrowding during the year.
- Posts and Telecommunications — allocated R2,9 million and spent nearly that amount. The surplus of R5 700 is to be surrendered.
- Public Service Commission — allocated R298 000 and spent R204 700. The surplus is to be surrendered.
- Transport — allocated R4,88 million and spent R4,94 million. The increase in vehicle costs is given as a reason for the deficit. The department records 610 accidents with official vehicles out of a total 1 810 vehicles on hand at the end of the financial year.
- Defence — allocated R1,34 million and spent R1,23 million. The balance is to be surrendered.
- Education — allocated R41,6 million and spent R45,7 million. The deficit of R4 million is attributed to the paying of salaries for the 1976-77 year with money from the year under review, and to underestimation in nine of its 12 votes.
- Finance — allocated R3,4 million and spent R3,25 million. The balance is to be surrendered.
- Auditor-General allocated R239 000 and spent R210 000. The R29 000 is to be surrendered. This department paid nearly R69 000 to private auditing firms to audit the accounts of municipalities and corporations. — DDR.

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Transkei shop couple slain

22/8/79

103

UMTATA — A businessman and his wife were murdered at their Tsitsa Bridge store near here on Monday night.

Their 16-year-old son watched helplessly from underneath a small table as his parents were killed.

The trader, Mr Sonwabo Lucwaba, his wife Pauline and their son, Phila, were asleep when the men arrived at their house at about midnight. The killers threw stones on the roof and later forced their way into the house.

The men were armed with sticks and iron bars. After they entered the house they started beating up the couple. Mr Lucwaba managed to break loose and run out of the house, followed by his wife. The intruders beat them to death outside the house.

The men then ransacked the house and left at about 5 am, taking cash and goods with them.

Three men have been held for questioning by the police.

In July this year the Lucwabas' six-roomed house, a few metres from the shop, was completedly burned down and household possessions worth R800 was destroyed by fire. An arson case was opened by police. — DDR.

en Raadsvergadering [illegible]
tuut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

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Transkei warning to illegal visitors

103 22/8/79

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of the Interior, Mr Hamilton Pamla, yesterday warned foreign visitors to enter the country through the correct channels by using border posts at Kei Bridge and Umzimkulu.

Mr Pamla said his department was busy establishing more entry points to facilitate and control movement of all people who entered the country.

"While these preparations are still afoot, all non-Transkeians are seriously warned to follow the correct procedure when visiting the Republic of Transkei.

"If you enter Transkei through a point where there is no border post such as Bizana from Natal, please report your presence to the nearest police station and the purpose of your visit if you are a South African so that your stay in the country is regularised," he said.

Mr Pamla said no visas were required from South African citizens entering the country. Travel documents or books of life were acceptable. South Africans were allowed a period of 14 days before a permit to remain in the country for a further period was required.

"But non-South African citizens must procure a visa in order to enter and remain in this country.

"Some of our neighbouring states like Lesotho and Swaziland are very strict on immigration while we seem to be very lax," he said.

He had heard that some people had crossed the Kei and Umzimkulu border posts illegally by remaining in the boots of cars or producing other peoples' identity documents. He warned officials at the border posts to be more alert and strict.

The Transkei police were warned to be on the lookout for strange looking people and foreign cars and to make regular checks in streets, at bridges and in various rural areas in the country.

"This is a budding state and members of the police force should do all in their power to protect this country from foreign visitors who enter this country by back-door ways. They must love their country and work for its upliftment.

"Magistrates are requested to impose very severe fines on people who break our laws pertaining to entry and exit from Transkei.

"We need tourists very badly, but they too must enter Transkei through the proper channels," he said.

Regarding political refugees who entered Transkei after escaping from other countries, he said they should report to the Department of Foreign Affairs to be able to communicate with the police and the Department of Justice for the granting of the necessary asylum.

"Transkei has well defined boundaries and any person who violates the integrity of our boundaries is asking for trouble.

"This is an independent sovereign state and must be respected as such," Mr Pamla said. — SAPA.

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se lode

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 uitb. 766

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:
Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Nat paper reacts to Matanzima

CAPE TOWN — Economic and international realities had apparently brought Transkei to the conclusion that its future did not lie in separation from South Africa, the official mouthpiece of the National Party in the Cape, Die Burger, said yesterday in an editorial.

The newspaper was reacting to comments by President Kaiser Matanzima about the proposal of the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, for a constellation of Southern African states.

Die Burger said: "Economic and international realities have apparently brought the Transkei to the conclusion that its lot does not lie in separation from South Africa. From President Matanzima there has now come positive reaction to Mr P. W. Botha's plan for a constellation of Southern African states.

"He acknowledges that if these states can co-operate on economic, military and other areas, the highest living standards 'can definitely be achieved'. In this connection he lays down two conditions.

"Firstly, he emphasises that Transkei should negotiate such an agreement as a free and totally independent state. In spite of the problems he has had with international recognition, sovereignty remains for him of the greatest concern, and together with that goes the protection of his people's tradition and customs.

"Those who so bitterly opposed the freedom of Transkei can safely take notice of this.

"From President Matanzima comes the clear-headed warning that if economic development is the aim of such a constellation, sleeves must be rolled up. He therefore sees that hard work remains the recipe for lasting achievements regardless of the help and leadership which South Africa can give.

"Ultimately, greater economic viability will lead to a more meaningful content to the political self-realisation because it will make the development of Transkei's people possible," Die Burger said.

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. JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

23/8/74

Moshoesh, Sigcau detained

UMTATA — A former Cabinet Minister in Transkei and roving ambassador, Chief Jeremiah Moshoesh, and the son of the late President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, Chief Nisikayesizwe Twentymen Sigcau, have both been detained under the Transkei security laws.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Acting Commissioner of the Transkei Police and chief of the Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, who said they were held incommunicado.

Chief Moshoesh was the right hand man of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima when he became Chief Minister in 1963 with the inception of self — government. — DDR.

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Post

23/8/79

103 ~~230~~

'Cross into 'Kei through correct channels'

UMTATA — Transkei Minister of Interior, Mr Hamilton Pamla, has warned foreign visitors to enter the country through correct channels by using border posts at Kei Bridge and Umzimkulu.

Mr Pamla said his department was busy establishing more entry points to facilitate and control movement of all people who entered the country.

"While these preparations are still afoot, all non-Transkeians are seriously warned to follow the correct procedure when visiting the Republic of Transkei.

"If you enter Transkei through a point where there is no border post such as Bizana from Natal, please report your presence to the nearest police station and the purpose of your visit if you are a South African so that your stay in the country is regularised," he said.

Mr Pamla said no visas were required from South African citizens entering the country. Travel documents or Books of Life were acceptable. South Africans were allowed a period of 14 days before a permit to remain in the country for a further period was required.

'But non-South African citizens must procure a visa in order to enter and remain in this country.

"Some of our neighbouring states like Lesotho and Swaziland are very strict on immigration while we seem to be very lax," he said.

He had heard that some people had crossed the Kei and Umzimkulu border posts illegally by remaining in the boots of cars or producing other people's identity documents, cheating passport control officers. He warned officials at the border posts to be more alert and strict.

"This is a budding state and members of the police force should do all in their power to protect this country from foreign visitors who enter this country by back door ways. They must love their country and work for its upliftment.

'Magistrates are requested to impose very severe fines on people who break our laws pertaining to entry and exit from Transkei.

Regarding political refugees who entered Transkei after escaping from other countries, he said they should report to the Department of Foreign Affairs to be able to communicate with the police and the Department of Justice for the granting of the necessary asylum.

"This is an independent sovereign state and must be respected as such," Mr Pamla said. — Sapa.

13

) en van die American Friends Service
bring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in
e van die land bygewoon, baie vergader-
en ~~sosiologie-kongres~~ die Carnegie

Friends (Quakers) en
Committee deurgebrin
verskillende dele va
ings toegesneak en

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller

4

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat
Professor
Professor
Mnr René de
Dr I.D. du
Professor
Professor
Mnr A. Fle
Professor
Mnr G.J. G
Eerw. D. G
Professor
Dr Gertrud
Mnr F.A. Ja
Mnr H.M. Ji

d) Twee Ere-F
Professo
Dr Sheil

Lede word na die
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op die Beheerraad
huidige ampsdraer
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Negende Wêreldkon
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antal tydelike navorsings-

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke V

Hierdie projek is 'n paar
soek onder die kleurling
eiland is onderneem.

JAILED KOBO WAS TO SEE CHIEF GEORGE

DD 24/8/79 INDABA

103 DD (Indaba) 24/8/79

EAST LONDON — Former national sectetary of the Democratic Party — now renamed Democratic Progressive Party — Mr Joseph Kobo, may not take the Ciskei Government to a court of law for the order to quit Ciskei.

He is now languishing in jail in Transkei where he has been detained under Transkei Public Security Act.

Mr Kobo had an appointment with Chief George Matanzima, Transkei Prime Minister.

Before he left East London for Transkei he told Indaba that he was to discuss the position of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

He said a delegation of Tembus was to be appointed to see the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to plead for the dropping of the charges against the head of the Tembus.

A Tembu himself, Mr Kobo was Chief Sabata's right hand man. He fled Transkei when the entire members of his party were detained before independence in 1976. He came to settle at Mdantsane and joined Ciskei National Independence Party.

He was appointed editor of a paper which never saw the light of the day. This year he was detained for 90 days under Ciskei security regulation and on his release was served with an order expelling him from Ciskei.

Asked why Mr Kobo was detained when he had gone to Transkei to fulfil an appointment with the Prime Minister, the head of the security police and acting Commissioner of Police in Transkei, Colonel Martin Ngceba, said: "Even if he had an appointment with the State President that was irrelevant. What is relevant to me is that he has been arrested under Transkei Public Security Act.

"Is he your friend that you want to know about his arrest and the appointment he had with the Prime Minister?" Col Ngceba asked. "We have arrested him that is all."

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot di
program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Hc
mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en pro
Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universite

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir I
geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memo
Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening g
benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is da
hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

   Mnr J.G. Benfield
   Mnr H.L. Kennedy
   Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende d
jaar lede van die Beheerraad was
lede aan):

   Professor E.V. Axelson
   Professor J.F. Beekman
   Professor J.F. Brock
   Mnr C.S. Corder*
   Professor W.H.B. Dean
   Dr J.P. Duminy*
   Professor G.F.R. Ellis
   Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
   Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
   Professor M.F.Kaplan
   Ds. W.A. Landman
   Mnr G.K. Lindsay
   Sir Richard Luyt

D Dispatch 10 3 24 8 79

Transkei unity plea by Chief

By Wellington Sangotsha
EAST LONDON — An appeal for Transkeian unity was made here by Chief Promise Sitembiso Makaula, an ex-officio member of the National Assembly.

He also urged the Bacas to join the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

Chief Makaula was a special guest speaker at the TNIP meeting called by the district chairman, Mr C. Kombela, at the Duncan Village Community Centre. Chief Makaula was accompanied by Mr D. Makaula, MP, representing Emboland region.

The Chief urged Transkeians to register as voters in preparation for the coming general election. He said people from Transkei who were voters should either support the ruling party or the opposition Democratic Freedom Party.

Chief Makaula warned the Transkeian voters not to involve themselves with Ciskei politics.

The district chairman, Mr Kombela, said the meeting was called to canvass people to join TNIP. He also said there was a need to establish the party branches at Mdantsane, Cambridge, Kidd's Beach and Duncan Village.

He said the other aim was to show people who were in the opposition camp that TNIP was not "dead" in East London. Its executive was active and united and had the support as well.

The deputy chairman, Mr M. A. C. K. Maraya, welcomed the guests. Vote of thanks by Mr J. de Villiers Jojo, an ex-teacher. Mr C. Mpola was MC.

10B

327

Security swoop on Transkei politicians

327 SP 26/8/79

By MARCUS NGANI

AT LEAST three men — two of them top members of the Transkei opposition party — were raided by the security police in search of "subversive" political literature.

The former leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, another party executive member, Mr S A Xobololo and a former Transkei diplomat trainee, Mr Ezra Mtshontshi, were victims of the police swoop.

According to Mr Xobololo, 12 security policemen visited his Engcobo home demanding a tape recording of a political rally which was addressed by his party leader, King Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus, last month.

The cops took away the tape recorder together with other tape cassettes found in Mr Xobololo's house. He was given a receipt for the confiscated articles.

Mr Xobololo said he suspected that the police were looking for evidence likely to be used against Chief Sabata in a pending security case against the Tembu king.

After Mr Xobololo, the police later raided the homes of Mr Ncokazi and Mr Mtshontshi in Umtata.

Several documents were taken away from Mr Ncokazi's home.

Mr Mtshontshi claims that the police ransacked his home and left things upside down.

Commenting on the security police swoop, Mr Ncokazi said: "If, by this provocation, the Transkei Government is trying to harass me, they are barking up the wrong tree.

"They are trying to shake the unshakeable, repress the irrepressible!

No matter what happened, he said, he intended proceeding with the law suit he proposed against the Transkei Minister of Justice.

Earlier in the week Mr Ncokazi was wanted by the police who issued a warrant for his arrest following a claim by the Engcobo magistrate that he had not paid a R250 fine resulting from his Supreme Court conviction on two charges under the Transkei Public Security Act earlier this year.

Mr Mtshontshi also commented on the security police swoop.

He said: "I always refer to security police visits as polite and hope they will not come again.

"But there is nothing polite about people who make a nuisance of themselves during the late hours of the night," Mr Mtshontshi said.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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Matanzima hits out at West

(103)
21/8/79 HD

TSOMO — The independence of Transkei remained inextricably linked with the whole question of black and white relations in South Africa because of historical ties and the racial situation in the southern tip of the African continent, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here at the weekend.

Addressing thousands of Fingo tribesmen during an official visit to the area, Chief Matanzima said independence meant, in real terms, to accord blacks a place in the southern tip of Africa where they could enjoy full human dignity.

"The international situation remains a matter of great concern to the members of the Third World such as Transkei because of the double standards applied by the Western powers, whose fear of Russia and Cuba have exposed their hypocrisy and blatant prejudice against sections of the world community.

"They pretend that the Transkeian situation differs from that of the former colonies of Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Portugual, Spain and the Netherlands," Chief Matanzima said.

"Our brothers in Africa do not appreciate the strategy of the colonialists. The African states are being fed with misconceptions and untrue stories about Transkei.

"They recognise South Africa which practises apartheid and not Transkei which has abolished or destroyed all forms of apartheid," he said.

"White racists" were trying to fragment the black population of South Africa along ethnic lines to perpetuate white domination, and used the attainment of independence by Transkei to give credence to the policy of apartheid, he said. — SAPA.

Gesuiwerde die [illegible]
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Chief George Matanzima

Transkei is defended

THE independence of Transkei remained inextricably linked with the whole question of black and white relations in South Africa because of historical ties and the racial situation in the southern tip of the African continent, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in Tsomo at the weekend.

Addressing thousands of Fingo tribesmen during an official visit to the area, Chief Matanzima, said independence meant in real terms, to accord blacks a place in the southern tip of Africa where they could enjoy full human dignity.

"As my predecessor has often said, the opting for independence by Transkei was a means of deliverance and self-realisation, and not a gesture of subservience.

"The international situation remains a matter of great concern to the members of the third world such as Transkei because of the the double standards applied by the Western powers whose fear of Russia and Cuba have exposed their hypocrisy and blatant prejudice against sections of the world communiy.

"They pretend that the Transkeian situation differs from that of the former colonies of Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands," Chief Matanzima said.

All these countries preferred to trade with South Africa, rendering aid to her rather than deal with Transkei which they regard as a product of the policy of apartheid.

"Our brothers in Africa do not appreciate the strategy of the colonialists. The African states are being fed with misconceptions and untrue stories about Transkei.

"They recognise South Africa which practices apartheid and not Transkei which has abolished or destroyed all forms of apartheid, he said. — Sapa.

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

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Ntshongwana flies to UK after fleeing Transkei

103
DD 28/8/79

UMTATA — The former Assistant Secretary of Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, has fled the country after Security Police arrived at his home here on Friday at 1 am.

The head of the Security Police and Acting Commissioner of Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba denied yesterday his men had a warrant for Mr Ntshongwana's arrest.

"They had been following him home and he drove to the back of the house. They knocked at the front door, then went round to the back where the car was, and saw somebody jumping over the fence," Colonel Ngceba said.

He said the police had no intention of taking action against Mr Ntshongwana, and said allegations that there had been 10 security men with the intention of assaulting Mr Ntshongwana were "wild".

Mr Ntshongwana was an associate of the deported diplomatic adviser to Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Mr Humphry Berkeley.

His wife, a teacher at Ngangelizwe High School, refused to comment yesterday on her husband's disappearance.

Mr Berkeley said yesterday Mr Ntshongwana had fled because he feared for his life.

"He is the only one who can corroborate the evidence I have against the Transkei Security Police when they beat me up and chucked me out of the country in February," Mr Berkeley said.

Some sources claim Mr Ntshongwana did not leave for political reasons alone and that he still owed money from advances paid to him for his overseas missions.

It is known the Department of Foreign Affairs paid an advance of R10 000 to Mr Ntshongwana and Dr R. E. Blom to go to South America for diplomatic purposes in September 1977. Mr Ntshongwana returned without Dr Blom, who has never returned to Transkei, and is believed to be in Ecuador.

Meanwhile Patrick Laurence, deputy political editor of the Rand Daily Mail, reports from Johannesburg that Mr Ntshongwana yesterday accused the Transkei Security Police of wanting to kill him.

He left for Britain last night after the British had supplied him with emergency travel documents.

After the February attack Mr Berkeley said Transkei Security Policemen had dragged him from his hotel in Umtata, assaulted him, put him in the boot of a car and dumped him on the South African side of the Kei River.

Lawyers representing Mr Berkeley disclosed yesterday they had delivered a summons on the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, and three Transkei Security Policemen, Major Jalele, Lieutenant Lavisa and Lieutenant Ndengana demanding R30 000 for the alleged assault.

Mr Berkeley, who has been held responsible for Transkei's decision to break off diplomatic relations with South Africa by some South African observers, is also suing the Transkei Government for R200 000 for allegedly breaking a contract it signed with him.

In an exclusive interview before his departure for Britain last night, Mr Ntshongwana alleged the Transkei Security Police wanted to kill him. He did not think, however, that they were acting on the instructions of the Transkei Government.

Mr Ntshongwana said he fled Transkei when he found "heavily armed" Transkei Security Police waiting for him at his home. He had worked closely with Mr Berkeley in a joint effort to establish links between Transkei and Nigeria, having travelled to Nigeria in January.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Pretoria confirmed Mr Berkeley had approached the British Foreign Office to help Mr Ntshongwana to travel to Britain, but declined to give further details. — DDR-DDC.

MR NTSHONGWANA

Liston led tour to Italy

EAST LONDON — The once rising star of the Transkeian Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, had an equally illustrious sporting career.

After graduating with a degree in history at the University of Fort Hare, he worked for the Ciskei Government and attained numerous Border rugby caps. He played for Star of Hope in King William's Town.

He reached the pinnacle of his rugby career when he captained the Leopards side on their tour of Italy in 1974.

Ntshongwana left the rugby scene when he joined the Transkeian Department of Foreign Affairs where he rose to the top quickly and at the age of 29, was one of the youngest diplomats when he became Transkeian Consul-General in Johannesburg in 1978.

He also made history as the shortest-lived diplomat. After a few days Transkei broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa and he had to return to Umtata.

He then undertook numerous trips overseas to try to win international recognition for Transkei and it was these trips which are believed to have caused his fall out with the Transkeian Government. — DDR

103 DD 29/8/79

Umtata moves closer to SA

By PETER HONEY

UMTATA — There are moves to restore diplomatic ties between South Africa and Transkei.

This has become apparent after the arrival this month of Dr Robert du Plooy as the new head of the South African Trade Mission here.

Dr Du Plooy, who did the basic work in drawing up the Transkei Constitution, has had several talks with senior government officials, including the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The link moves follow Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's recent overtures towards Mr P. W. Botha's "constellation of states" drive.

On Monday, the same day Mr Botha made cautious mention of reconsidering the 1936 Land Act, Dr Du Plooy hosted a lunch with members of the South African Central Consolidation Committee and Chief George Matanzima.

Sources close to the government say the talks are focusing on the issue of East Griqualand's incorporation into Natal in April last year — a major factor in the diplomatic break. Transkei claims it has an historical right to the land at Mount Currie and Matatiele.

One source believes the two governments, deadlocked on the East Griqualand issue in the past, might be close to a compromise, although it is not clear in whose favour it will be.

Dr Du Plooy said yesterday he would be "very glad" if diplomatic relations were restored, but emphasised this would not happen overnight.

Dr Du Plooy, former South African Ambassador to Argentina, has worked in South West Africa and Bophuthatswana as a low profile diplomat sent to iron out political problems. He replaced Mr Len Brand on August 1.

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Nr. 61 van 1973).

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Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

Umtata official gets UK asylum

BRITAIN yesterday granted asylum to a former top Transkei official who fled the country at the weekend.

The official, Lisbon Ntshongwana, a former deputy foreign affairs secretary, tried to establish links between Transkei and Nigeria when he visited Lagos in January.

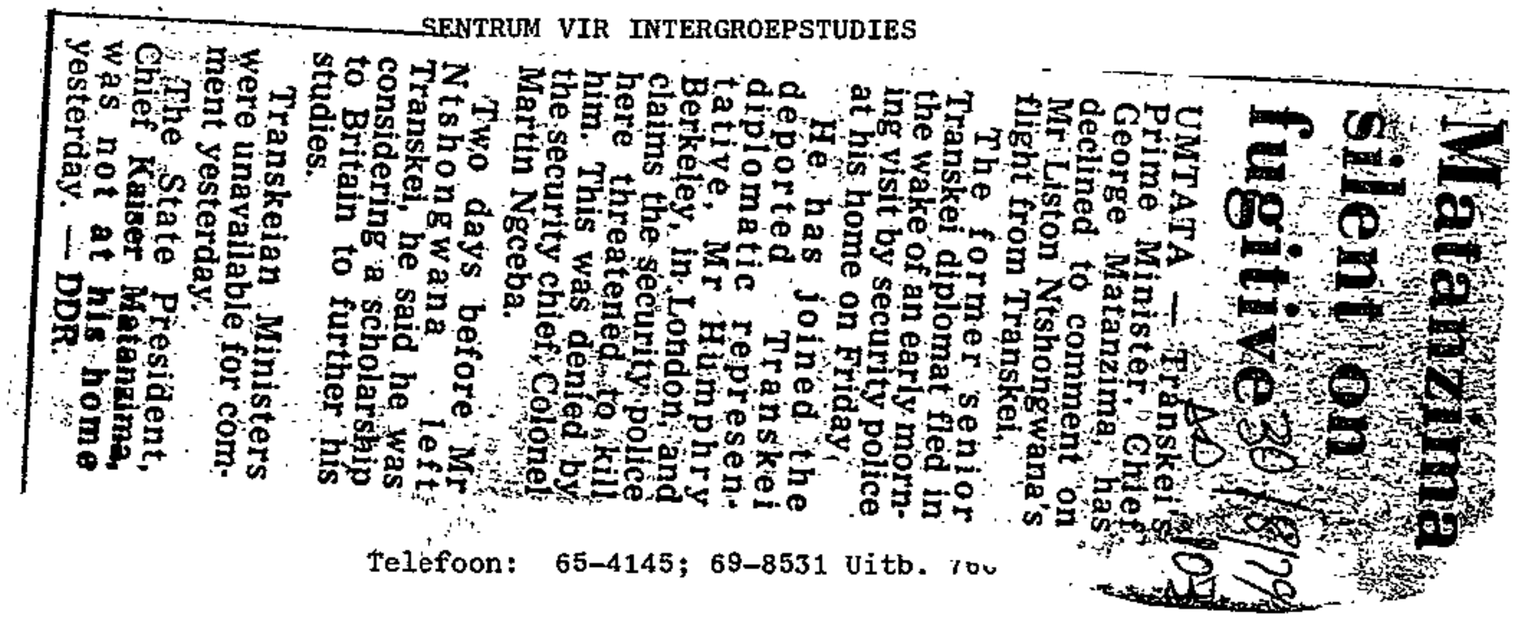
South African Press reports yesterday said Mr Ntshongwana fled Umtata at the weekend when he saw security police waiting for him outside his home.

He was closely associated with the British adviser to the Transkei Government, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, who said in February that he was arrested and severely beaten up by Transkei security police.

The reports said Mr Berkeley helped Mr Ntshongwana obtain temporary British travel documents to enable him to get to London. He left on Monday night.

— AFP.

...sor welsh
Professor Monica Wilson



Matanzima silent on fugitive

UMTATA — Transkei's Chief Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has declined to comment on Mr Liston Ntshongwana's flight from Transkei.

The former senior Transkei diplomat fled in the wake of an early morning visit by security police at his home on Friday.

He has joined the deported Transkei diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, in London and claims the security police here threatened to kill him. This was denied by the security chief, Colonel Martin Ngceba.

Two days before Mr Ntshongwana left Transkei, he said he was considering a scholarship to Britain to further his studies.

Transkeian Ministers were unavailable for comment yesterday.

The State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was not at his home yesterday. — DDR.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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Transkei and SA to discuss land

103 DD 30/8/79

UMTATA — Transkei is to form a commission to discuss the country's land issues with the South African Government, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, revealed yesterday.

The move is seen as a further step towards restoring diplomatic ties between the two countries since the official break 16 months ago.

Chief Matanzima said the restoration of ties depended on how much land the South African Government was prepared to give Transkei.

He also confirmed he had held discussions with South Africa's Land Consolidation Commission. He said the South Africans had invited him to form a commission.

CHIEF MATANZIMA

He would appoint the commission soon, and its functions would be to negotiate for the inclusion of previously disputed areas, particularly East Griqualand which was a major factor in the diplomatic break when it was incorporated into Natal on April 1 last year.

Leaders of both countries have stated publicly they are keen on closer co-operation, and President Kaiser Matanzima said his government was considering the idea of a constellation of states. — DDR.

Nr. 61 van 1973).

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
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Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Page 8 POST, Thursday, August 30, 1979

No way to get 'Kei runaway

THE British Government does not recognise Transkei and there is therefore no extradition agreement between the two, a British Consulate spokesman said yesterday.

The official was reacting to reports that the Matanzima government will seek an extradition order for the return of former Transkei Chief of Protocol, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, who fled to England on Monday.

Reports reaching Umtata state that Mr Ntshongwana has arrived in Britain and has already met Mr Humphrey Berkley, former Transkei diplomatic adviser.

Sources close to the government have indicated that the Security Police have long been following Mr Ntshongwana.

It is believed that Mr Ntshongwana is connected with some funds which have been misappropriated and were unaccounted for.

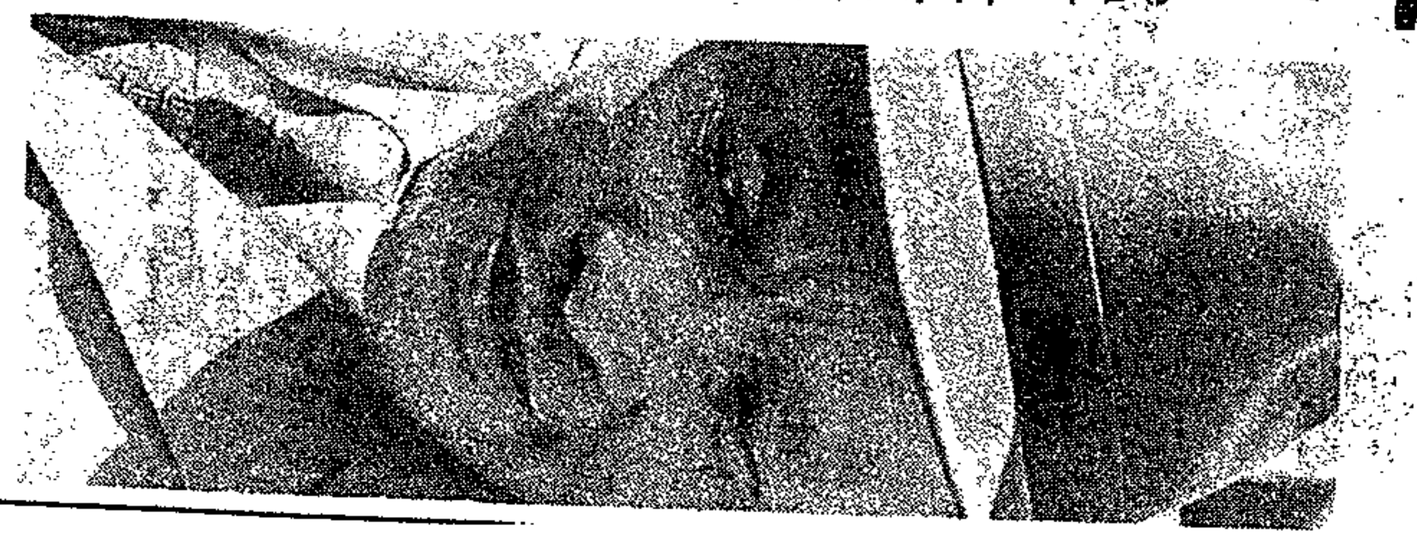
The Auditor General's Report will be discussed in a special Parliamentary session on September 19.

It is expected that more revelations of misappropriation of funds by top Transkei government officials will be revealed.

Before Mr Ntshongwana left Transkei, he is alleged to have jumped over the fence of his residence after the Security Police had knocked at his front door.

Meanwhile Chief George Matanzima, the Prime Minister, will meet at a special session today with his Cabinet. It is expected that one of the major issues to be discussed is the Ntshongwana episode.

Political observers believe it will be difficult to get Mr Ntshongwana back to tthe Transkei because Transkei is not recognised by Britain and, as such, has no extradition pact with the UK.



Chief George Matanzima

How Kei 'missed getting into the OAU'

Star 31/8/79

103

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Transkei could have had membership of the OAU and Commonwealth by now, sponsored by Nigeria, had its Government not succumbed to South African bribery, according to Mr Humphry Berkeley.

Mr Berkeley, who runs the Transkei office in London, said in an interview: "The Nigerians were prepared to sponsor them provided they stopped all forms of communication with South Africa.

"The Nigerians had taken a pragmatic view. 'Look,' they had said, 'let's stop arguing about how Transkei got its independence' — which was the way most African states looked at it — 'and approach it in a different way.'

"Are they prepared to be genuinely independent? Are they prepared to be on the right side if the holocaust comes in southern Africa?'"

THWARTED

This, said Mr Berkeley, was how close he had come in his efforts to achieve recognition for Transkei, but he was thwarted by the South African Government.

"They had been watching my activities with growing alarm, and decided to move when the Nigerian negotiation was going on and Transkei needed money. In March this year, South Africa paid Transkei R118-million.

"The Mantanzima brothers may have bought a few years of peace for their country by this, but Transkei will be on the wrong side when the holocaust comes."

WAITING

Mr Berkeley said he believed the South African intervention had come when Chief Kaiser Mantanzamia spent a day in East London while the Nigerian emissary was waiting for a response in Umtata.

Mr Berkeley denied reports that he had been instrumental in Transkei breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa, but agreed he would have advocated it eventually.

He agreed, too, that he was in a "curious position" after nearly being murdered by security policemen in Transkei, to be running a Transkei office in London.

He added: "The Transkei office has been given notice by the Transkeian Prime Minister to terminate its activities on behalf of the Transkei Government by November 1."

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie)

INHOUD

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the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGR

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This is necessary:

(a) to know the [illegible] of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "... is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast ... between technical matters and matters of values or ... the health services. From one point of view, the ... whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

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THE TRANSKEI

Money mystery

According to Humphry Berkeley, a former British MP, Nigeria was prepared earlier this year to make a substantial loan to the Transkei. The money was to be used to construct a harbour, to train the Transkei security forces, and to establish a military presence. The claims were made in the conservative British weekly *The Spectator* this month. Berkeley was until March this year the "diplomatic representative for the Republic of Transkei" in London — a somewhat one-sided position since Britain does not recognise the Transkei. Nor does any other country, except SA. The OAU in particular will have nothing to do with the Transkei's statehood.

It is therefore rather surprising that Berkeley's deputy, Scobie Lobjack, visited Lagos in January this year, together with Liston Ntshongwana, then an assistant secretary in the Transkei's foreign ministry, and that these two, during their Nigerian visit, "met all the members of the supreme military council."

In February, Berkeley claims, a Nigerian emissary arrived in Umtata and held talks with the authorities there. The loan was agreed "in principle," but "when the Nigerian offer was made" — at a time when the Transkei was very short of money — SA sabotaged it by the payment to the Transkei in March of R118m.

But Berkeley added that he had been able to persuade the Nigerians that the Transkei was no ordinary bantustan: with help it could be developed into a truly independent state and (presumably) a danger to apartheid, by giving SA's opponents an important foothold from which to threaten the Republic's borders. Naturally, "the Nigerians first wanted to convince themselves that the Transkei was outside the influence of SA."

Was the Nigerian emissary who went to Umtata a senior official? The *FM* asked. Berkeley admitted that he was neither senior nor an official, but "he was in with very senior people." How big was the proposed Nigerian loan? Berkeley could not give a precise figure but said it would

The *FM* in London asked Berkeley for more details of the Transkei's contacts in Nigeria. But he declined to go further, on the grounds that the matter was "very confidential," and in any case "did not come off."

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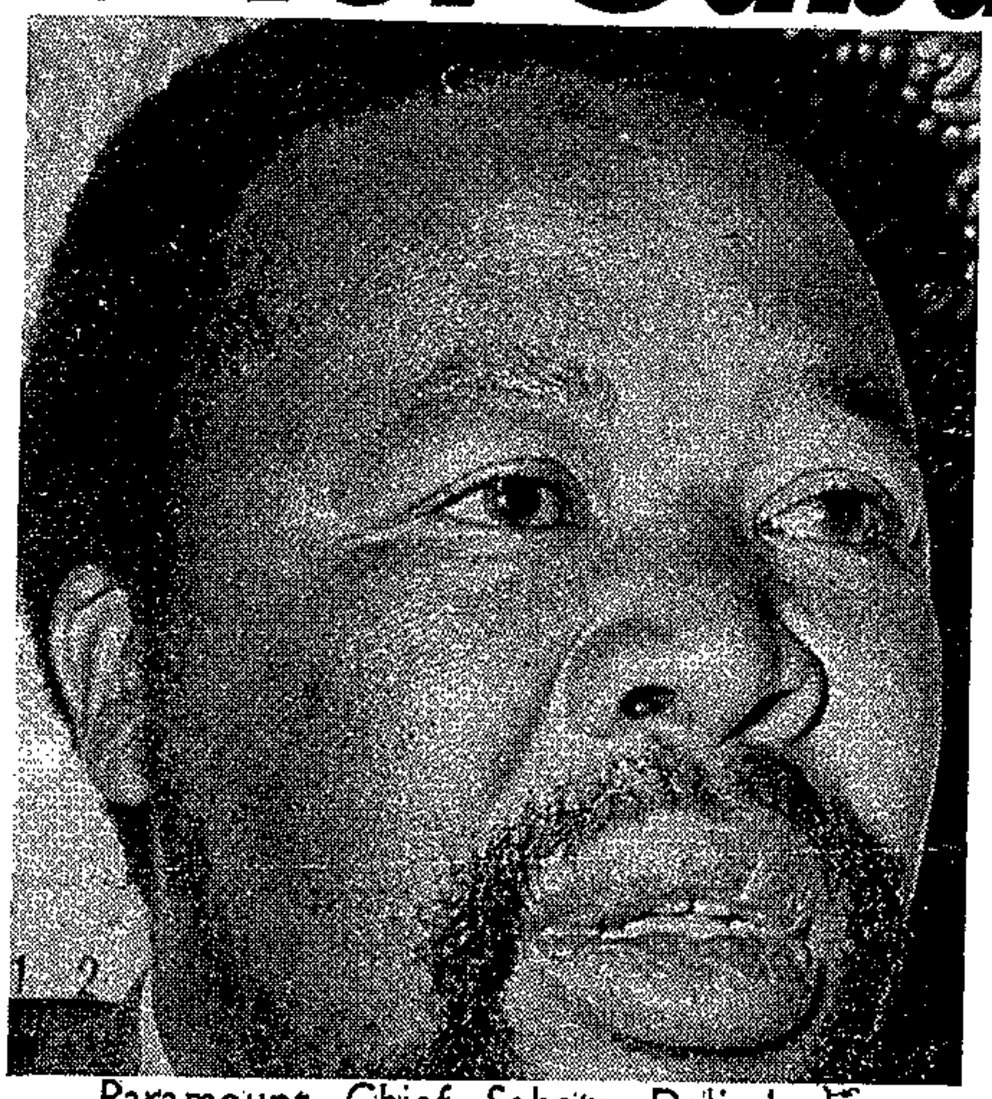
Chief Sabata trial a sensation



Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Transkei opposition leader.

THE stage is set for what promises to be the most sensational trial in Transkei's history as the prosecution and defence teams converged on Umtata this week in preparation for the appearance of the leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, in a Port St Johns' court on September 19.

The summary trial of Chief Sabata, who faces charges under the Transkei Constitution Act and the Public Security Act, is scheduled for the three days up to September 21.

The State Prosecutor, former Transvaal Attorney-General, Dr Percy Yutar, arrived in Umtata on Tuesday for a briefing with the Transkei Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller.

DISCUSSIONS

The leader of the defence team, Mr Ismail Mahomed, a Johannesburg advocate, has also arrived for discussion with instructing lawyers, Mr Griffiths Mxenge of Durban and Mr R Lupondwana of Umtata. They have also visited Chief Sabata at his Bumbane Great Place.

Chief Sabata, who is still to be formally charged, is on R1 000 bail and has to report to the Bityi Police Station every day.

Meanwhile, the sleepy holiday resort of Port St Johns on the Transkei Wild Coast, is bracing itself for an influx of political observers and foreign journalists. Also expected are busloads of Chief Sabata's loyal Tembu tribesmen. — Sapa.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
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NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die [illegible]

31/8/79

Proper maintenance of border fences urged

103 DD 31/8/79

EAST LONDON — The relationship between the white farmers of the Republic and the black farmers of the Transkei should be good. There should be no incidents which could hamper relationships.

This was said yesterday at the annual congress of the Cape Province Agricultural Union by Mr P. Buitendag from the North-Eastern Cape Agricultural Union when he introduced a motion at the congress yesterday.

The motion which called for congress to request the government to properly maintain border fences between the Republic of South Africa and neighbouring states and where necessary to improve the standard thereof and that urgent attention be given to infringement of the border between the Republic of South Africa and Transkei, was adopted.

A second motion by the same Union calling congress to request that the purchase of land for consolidation purposes be expedited with a view to stabilising conditions in border districts and that border farmers be subsidised in order to purchase radio apparatus which would be integrated with the Marnet system was also adopted.

Mr Buitendag a farmer from Steepside, Barkly East said that for the past 18 years he had been a farmer in that area. In all those years he had not received one cent from the government for the erection of international fencing. He said that their black neighbours did not always play the game.

There were a lot of points that were worrying. The farmers on the Transkei side of the border let their stock roam free on the farms of the white farmers, he said. "How would anyone of you feel if you came home and discovered that there were 500 strange goats on your farm?" he asked. He said that something must be done. A representative of the government said that the problem was being investigated. DDR

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Thought for today

You may be a woman but you are somebody. You are a symbol of motherhood. You brought up men and helped build a nation. Do not debase the dignity of motherhood and do not allow the laws of this country succeed in making you a minor. You have a role to play. To help us be proud. We are your children. Teach us to be proud.

Intrigue's alive and kicking

I TELL you, those literary-inclined citizens who fail to churn out novels and thrillers by the thousand, have only themselves to blame.

We know, of course, that the Info book is surely being planned as we speak, although this probably will have to wait until Dr Eschel Rhoodie is tried in court.

But, in typical fashion, the Transkei will not be left behind. You see, they have ordered an investigation into the finances of one former chief of protocol, who is now siting in London somewhere. And, you guessed it, Transkei is seeking an extradition order to get him back!

Of course, there is no extradition treaty between Transkei and Britain. Or so Consular officials say.

But, just like the Rhoodie case, there might be some technicality — maybe dating back a couple of hundred years, that will make it possible for Transkei to get at their man.

Assuming that this is the case, let us work out at least one way Transkei can go about it. Let us suppose Transkei agrees that Britain does not recognise it.

Which means that as far as Britain is concerned, Transkei is still part of South Africa. And as Britain recognises South Africa, maybe old George Matanzima can go through the "normal channels" and get old Pik Botha to handle the matter for him?

But, as in Rhoodie's case, our man also has his own secret weapon. He has certain evidence against security police, he claims, which could convict them on charges of trying to "assassinate" one Mr Humphrey Berkley.

That, of course, provides another turn in events. But being pessimistic about all sorts of things, I will not put my neck on the block and say our man will live happily ever after.

While all this is going on, another bombshell is dropped. This time, by the Herstigte Nasionale (I hope I have the spelling right) Party. They claim that a "high level" Government official transferred R28-million to a Swiss bank account to "set up a government in exile."

Now if that is not intrigue, then I do not know what is. I mean, look at the possibilities. Why would they do such a thing? Are things so bad here that this step has been necessary?

Well, the Herstigtes think so, and they thank the Nats for that. The end of the world is nigh as far as they are concerned. Now what was that about South Africa ordering several new Boeings?

And now for the final bit in this series. I have always known election campaign meetings to be existing, but Monday night's in Koedoespoort must have been something.

When Mr P W Botha was introduced as a "man who stood no nonsense", a heckler interjected: "Only from the blacks" (I am restraining myself from commenting).

And then Mr Botha read out figures to show that in the last 30 years, the Government had built more houses for blacks than for whites, and said he supposed there were people that would say that's too much and expect blacks to live under bushes.

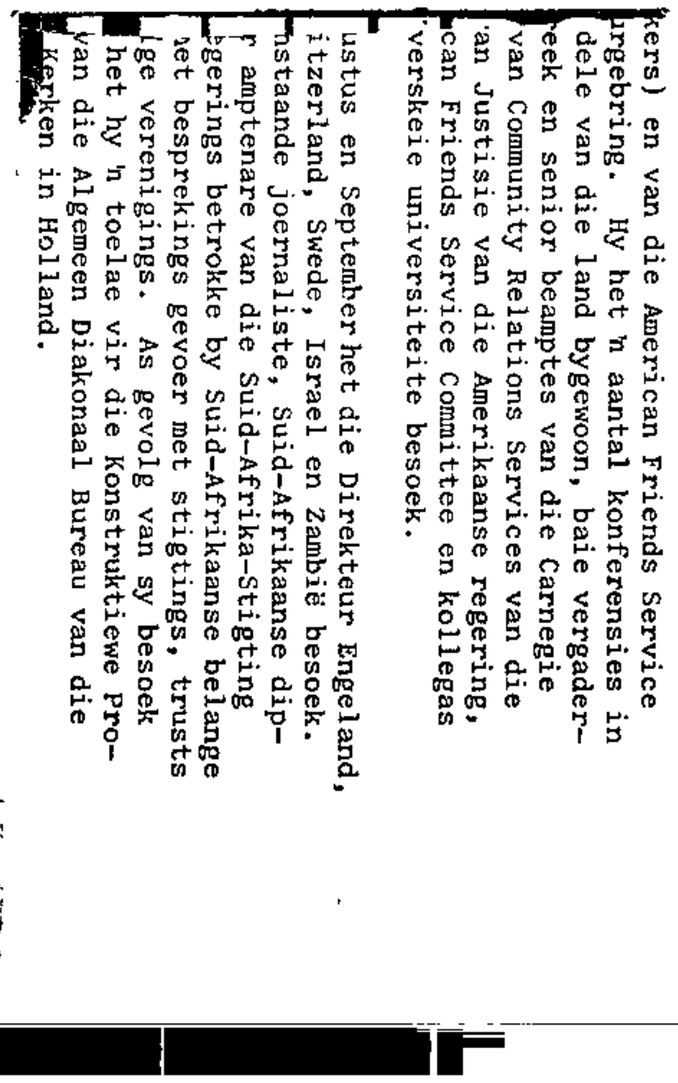
"Send them to the homelands", said one heckler. "My friend, if they were all there, who would bring you your coffee in the morning?" asked Mr Botha. Very good.

It did not need a genius to work out that, with 21 million blacks and only 4 million whites, the building ration would be so. (or should).

Of course, it is all Government policy which drove the heckler to say: "Send them to the homelands". After all, several politicians, who shall remain unnamed, have promised that there will be a big rush of blacks to the homelands. We know there has not been. So, for that one, Mr Botha has only himself to blame.

I will, of course, not agree with Mr Botha about the coffee part. In my view, it simply creates that same tiger that Mr Botha wants to get off from. Namely, that blacks are only good and should be seen as servants and nothing else. Why did this reply come so spontaniously to Mr Botha?

Because, dear citizen, that is the role Mr Botha sees us ebony skinned citizens in.



ala, Swede.
vergaderings
onale Sosio-
vaardigde

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ers) en van die American Friends Service
rgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in
dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergader-
eek en sen senior beamptes van die Carnegie
van Communi munity Relations Services van die
an Justisie isie van die Amerikaanse regering,
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n September het die Direkteur Engeland,
nd, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek.
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Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die
in Holland.

KEI ENVOY FLED BEFORE FRAUD ARREST

103 SA
2/9/74

SUNDAY POST Reporter

WHEN former Transkei foreign diplomat Mr Liston Ntshongwana fled to Britain early this week the police in Umtata were about to pounce on him following an in-depth investigation into allegations that he had swindled the Matanzima government out of thousands of rands.

A spokesman for the Justice Ministry told me in Umtata this week that the police probe was part of a general clamp-down ordered by the Government against a number of top officials considered suspects in large-scale embezzlement of public funds.

The clamp-down, initiated by an Auditor-General's report on financial irregularities in the territory, got into motion last week when one of the top men in the Transkei Intelligence Service, Mr Kolisile Jajula, was detained under the Transkei Public Security Act.

More arrests are expected as the police investigations get into top gear.

According to the justice spokesman, Mr Ntshongwana fled the country when the police were planning to arrest him to face possible charges of theft and fraud.

The spokesman said the arrest had nothing to do with any "damning evidence" against the Transkei security policemen who had allegedly kidnapped and assaulted his friend, London-based former Transkei diplomatic agent Mr Humphrey Berkeley.

The security branch were preparing to search Mr Ntshongwana's home to investigate allegations that he had embezzled huge sums of public funds from the Transkei and invested them with foreign banks and that he had correspondence from Mr Berkeley implicating both men in fraudulent deals against the Transkei Government.

It is known that for the past 18 months the Transkei Government has been keen to get Mr Ntshongwana to account for an advance of R10 000 each which he and his diplomatic contact, Dr R E Blom, were given before they went on a diplomatic mission to South America.

After the mission Dr Blom never returned to the Transkei or South Africa where he was alleged to owe thousands of rands on unpaid taxes and unfulfilled Government contracts.

Commenting on Mr Ntshongwana's dramatic escape to Britain, the Secretary for the Justice Department, Mr J D Zeka, said his government was keen to get the man back to "face the music".

But the prospects were remote because the Transkei had no extradition agreement with Britain, Mr Zeka added.

Meanwhile a special session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly is scheduled to start in Umtata on September 19 to consider the financial state of the territory on the basis of reports from the Auditor-General and a parliamentary committee on public accounts.

Already aware of the financial irregularities exposed in the two reports, the official Opposition party is expected to demand the immediate resignation of the ruling party or a snap general election.

118

K.W.V. Paarl

BRANDY SAUCE
(For Steamed Puddings)

Make a white sauce with 1/2 oz butter, 1/2 oz flour, 1/2 pt milk, add 1/2 oz sugar and 2 t brandy.

---oOo---

117

Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth

1/2 oz butter/margarine
1/2 pt warm water
1 d custard powder mixed with
1 T water
- - - rich brown toffee.

HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

1 T syrup
2 T brown sugar
squeeze lemon juice

Put b
draw
sauce
Serve

TOMAT

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4 sli
4 t s
8 lev

1.
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3.

BARBE

2 oni
2 T v
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1 T s

Mix a

SHERR

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1/4
3 T butter

Melt butter in saucepan. Add flour; cook till brown. Beat in cream and wine. Whip very well. Boil for 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste and chopped parsley.

1 t chopped parsley

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

Sabata trial in tiny court

By MARCUS NGANI

NOW that Port St John has been chosen as the venue for the Supreme Court trial of the Transkei Opposition leader, King Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus, there are doubts if the small secluded coastal town will cope with the expected influx of people.

The courtroom itself is very small and telecommunication services scanty.

Although the town is a popular holiday resort, hotel accommodation over the past years has hardly ever met maximum demand at peak season.

The case, set down for three days and scheduled to start on September 19, is expected to draw an unprecedented number of visitors to the town. Among them will be Chief Sabata's political supporters and tribal subjects who are believed to have made special arrangements to come in buses and other forms of transport.

Journalists and political observers — local and foreign — are also known to have special interest in the trial.

Shortage of hotel accommodation is worse since the number of hotels was recently reduced from three to two. One of the oldest hotels was forced to close down because of financial problems.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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ERIA HAD
IOPS PLAN
TRANSKEI

DD 5/9/79

From PETER HONEY

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Malawi, President
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Lesotho, President
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then Prime Minister of
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tralia and Jamaica to
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Mr Berkeley had come and projected himself as a personal advider to several African heads of state and personal friend of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers."

Mr Koyana said Mr Ntshongwana and Mr Berkeley returned from their Nigerian visit at the end of January.

"On their arrival, Mr Berkeley said: 'We bring great news from Nigeria — a real breakthrough.'

"Mr Ntshongwana then explained that the Nigerian authorities regarded Transkei as a political vacuum, a political no-man's land. Nigeria was therefore prepared to come here with her troops and fight against South Africa with this no-man's land as a base."

The R1,5 million was to be paid in three instalments to the Nigerian contact, Mr Alhajj Ahmed, who was likely to become the Foreign Minister of the Federal Nigerian Government in October 1979.

Mr Ntshongwana said if Transkei did not do this, it could forget about Nigerian recognition.

Two Cabinet Ministers were to meet Mr Ahmed in London by February 9 to sign the agreement with Nigeria and to pay the first instalment, Mr Koyana said.

The next move by Mr Berkeley and Mr Ntshongwana was to splash the news that they were meeting Arab financiers in London "and fabulous sums of money would soon pour into Transkei".

Mr Berkeley stopped Transkei's ambassador at large, Mr Leslie Masimini, from going to the OAU conference in Khartoum last year, saying his appearance there would upset "delicate negotiations he was just on the point of completing with Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Algeria, for the final recognition of Transkei by these countries".

Referring to Mr Berkeley's allegations in the British publication, The Spectator, last month, Mr Koyana accused him of telling "numerous untruths".

"Firstly, it is untrue that he came to Transkei at the invitation of Paramount Chief Matanzima.

"Mr Scobie Loblack was sacked as Transkei's representative in London. He did not want to lose the Transkei purse, and he pushed in Mr Berkeley through Mr Ntshongwana."

He quoted from a letter Mr Berkeley allegedly wrote to Chief Matanzima dated February 16, 1978:

"Dear Prime Minister, I am writing this letter at the request of Mr Scobie Loblack who has spoken to your Chief of Protocol."

Mr Koyana said Mr Berkeley had proposed in the letter "a plan for the recognition of Transkei which we believe, if followed, would bring success within 12 months".

This plan had been totally different from that to invite the five heads of state, Mr Koyana said.

"Secondly, Mr Berkeley tells a deliberate untruth when he says that on February 4 an emissary from Nigeria arrived in Umtata, that a banquet was held in his honour and that Paramount Chief Matanzima played hide and seek in East London, dodging the man who eventually left on February 2, 1979.

"I say so more emphatically because in his written report which he delivered on February 2, Mr Ntshongwana urged that the Nigerians wanted to meet two Transkeian Ministers in London by February 9 to sign the agreement on the recognition plan."

Referring to Mr Berkeley's allegation that he had recommended Mr Koyana's transfer from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to that of Justice because Mr Koyana had been hostile towards him from April 1978, Mr Koyana said Mr Berkeley should apologise for "the disruption and chaos that he caused in the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs".

"His assertion to The Spectator that his work of getting recognition for Transkei had very nearly succeeded must be rejected with contempt because his mission was nothing more than a tale of bluff and insolence," Mr Koyana said. — DDR.

Ex-Nazi Hess in hospital for check

BERLIN — Former Nazi deputy leader Rudolf Hess, serving a life prison term for his role in Adolf Hitler's Third Reich, was transferred yesterday to a British military hospital for what was described as a routine examination. — SAPA-AP.

Exile: I did not say it

103 DD 5/9/79

UMTATA — Mr Liston Ntshongwana denied yesterday he had told a Daily Dispatch reporter that in his opinion Transkei would never get outside recognition because of the beating of Mr Humphry Berkeley in February.

The former Transkeian Chief of Protocol, who fled from Transkei in August, also denied saying Nigeria would have been the first African state to recognise Transkei but that this had fallen through.

In a telephone interview from London with the Daily Dispatch editor, Mr George Farr, Mr Ntshongwana said: "The statement attributed to me last Saturday in the Daily Dispatch is completely untrue.

"It is unfortunate that the reporter, after having received my denial on Sunday evening, subsequently received a press release attributable to honourable Minister Koyana, based on the false report on Saturday.

"Had the reporter had an occasion to inform Minister Koyana of my denial, the honourable Minister, I am sure, would have realised there was no need for him to react."

Asked to comment on Mr Ntshongwana's statement to Mr Farr, Transkei's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said Mr Ntshongwana had made a similar statement to the Transkei Cabinet on his return from Nigeria in January, "so his statement that I would not have reacted falls away".

According to Mr Koyana, Mr Ntshongwana had said Transkei could forget about Nigerian recognition if it did not pay Nigeria R1,5 million in three equal instalments.

"By making statements which he knows will please Mr Berkeley, and then denying he made those statements in order to placate the Transkei Government, Mr Ntshongwana is undertaking the rather difficult task of serving two masters at one time," Mr Koyana said. — DDR.

New 40-seat plane for Transkei

103 DD
(INDABA)
7/9/79

UMTATA — A new aircraft, designed to cope with the increased work load of Transkei Airways has arrived at Jan Smuts in Johannesburg.

The plane, which will carry 40 passengers, will join the Transkei Airways fleet operating the Umtata to Johannesburg service.

The aircraft a Hawker Siddeley 748-2B is the first of its kind in the world and was specially developed to meet the international concern for energy resources and rising cost.

Its fuel efficient Rolls-Royce turbo-prop engine and wing development are said to offer a significant reduction in fuel consumption, while simultaneously providing increased power.

It also offers nearly four times the accommodation of the 11 seater aircraft currently in use. The plane will be painted in Transkei Airways colours and will go into service on November 1. "Our present service has shown such tremendous growth that it can no longer cope with the demand. The new 748-2B will ease congestion and provide additional comfort to future passengers," the airline managing director, Mr Maurice Pike said in Umtata.

The new plane has far greater freight capacity, than the two Kingair planes which are in current use.

Last month Transkei Airways recorded an all time record of 907 passengers — 51,5 per cent up to August last year — with a corresponding increase in revenue and freight. With the aid of the new Hawker Siddeley, Transkei Airways aims to carry 9 600 passengers in its current financial year, earning R900 000 without increasing fares and rates.

The fares will remain at R75 single, unchanged since April last year. This form of transport is about 50 per cent cheaper than travelling by car and eliminates the additional surface expenses and time delay.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kiès elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in [illegible] gedeelte van die land bygewoon, baie vergader-

Chief Sabata freed on bail

STERKSPRUIT — The Paramount Chief of the Tembus, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, was granted R1 000 bail here yesterday and pledged from the witness box he would not run away and leave his nation behind.

Earlier his defending attorneys, Mr G. Msonge and Mr R. Lutondwana, described the conditions of bail as a "scandal", "oppressive" and "not fit for a king."

The courtroom here was packed to overflowing when the King of the Tembus appeared on a charge under the Transkei Constitution Act and another charge under the Transkei Security Act.

The magistrate, Mr V. Tantsi, granted the bail on the conditions applied for by the Attorney-General, Mr R. Muller.

But the defence said they would lodge an appeal against the conditions of bail.

They cited a case where the leader of the opposition Democratic Party appeared on a similar charge and had been given R500 bail without similar conditions.

Some of the conditions of bail were that Chief Sabata does not attend political gatherings until after his trial; that he surrender his passport; that he does not leave the magisterial district of Umtata unless to go to court at Sterkspruit; and that he report daily to the Bityi police station.

The executive of Chief Sabata's party, his council and his wives were in court and a convoy of cars escorted him home. — DDR.

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Orsmond replies to Sebe harbour claim

EAST LONDON — It's about time the Ciskei and Transkei recognised East London is the only logical port to serve the area.

That point was made in an interview here yesterday by Mr George Orsmond, a long-standing member of the East London Harbour Advisory Board and executive member of the East London Chamber of Commerce.

"The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, has made several demands that the Ciskei should take over the control of the East London harbour," Mr Orsmond said.

"Furthermore, he has said that if he does not receive that control the Ciskei will develop another harbour at the mouth of the Keiskamma River.

"Similar statements were made by President Kaiser Matanzima when he was Prime Minister of Transkei.

"It's high time we gave careful consideration to these claims," Mr Orsmond said.

"The amount of traffic imported through East London and consigned to Transkei in one month, excluding petrol, was less than 4 000 tons, while only three per cent of the total cargo handled monthly comprises imports for the Ciskei.

"Exports from Transkei have only started developing from Butterworth and at present only a handful of cargo is available for export.

"It is hoped, however, that exports from Transkei will increase and that marble will be available for export shortly.

"What of the Ciskei? Barring wool, nothing is available. And, from recent reports, exports from Dimbaza are routed, for some unknown reason, through Port Elizabeth.

"In view of that, is the Ciskei entitled to a part of the harbour for its traffic?

"The Mayor of East London, Mrs Elsabe Kemp, suggested some time ago that the Ciskei should be given a berth at the port, but that would be impossible as the amount of inward cargo conveyed to the Ciskei would not justify the exclusive allocation of a berth to the Ciskei.

"Chief Sebe has suggested half the port. What does he intend using the port for?

"The cost of running a port is high. The East London harbour requires regular dredging. Two dredgers carry out the work, two big tugs are required for berthing services and the port is served by two pilot boats. That's the floating equipment.

"Then there are the cranes, fork-lift trucks and other mechanical devices — mostly operated by blacks from the Ciskei and Transkei.

MR ORSMOND

"And what about the capital involved? The interest payable on that capital would have to be paid to the holder — the central government.

"The bulk of the traffic handled at the port is in transit — copper from Zaire and Zambia; maize from the Transvaal and Free State; wool from the Border, Northern Cape and Free State; steel from the Transvaal; and fruit from the Kat River valley.

"Inward traffic is mostly destined for Zambia with a small amount of cargo going to the North, including the Transvaal.

"At the stroke of a pen that traffic could easily be diverted and could easily be handled by other South African ports.

"At present some 250 blacks work at the harbour and all of us in East London would certainly like to see many more employed.

"Continuous and extensive efforts are made to attract cargo to the harbour. The East London Chamber of Commerce, for instance, has gone outside the borders of South Africa to get cargo and every effort should be made by anyone and everyone in this area to obtain cargo for East London.

"An increase in cargo would result in the work force at the harbour being increased considerably, which would be to the benefit of the people living in this area, whether they're from the Ciskei or Transkei.

"We must all realise, however, that the export market is sensitive. That was evident with export traffic routed through Maputo. It took a great deal of effort on the part of the general manager of the Railways, Dr Kobus Loubser, to persuade exporters in the Transvaal to return to Maputo.

"Demands for the incorporation of East London or its harbour into the Ciskei could have a similar effect on the East London harbour.

"To be viable, a harbour must have facilities to handle cargo and good rail connections. The mouth of the Keiskamma would be ideal to establish a port, but from where would cargo emanate? The same applies to Transkei. Neither port has a direct rail line to the North.

"Nobody wishes anybody else to suffer a loss, but right at this moment, establishing a port in either of our neighbouring states would be an economic disaster.

"We must all ensure the East London harbour is worked to its maximum capacity. When that happens there will be opportunities for further development and expansion which will benefit residents of Transkei and Ciskei by providing employment, something which is most important to us all."

Mr Orsmond suggested one way in which Transkei and Ciskei could become more familiar with the problems involved in running a harbour would be to appoint representatives from the two states to serve on the Harbour Advisory Board. — DDR

...brown. Pour over salmonaise.

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek [illegible]

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Australian row over black beauties

By Geoff Kitney, for The Star

CANBERRA — A visit to Australia by two black South African beauty contest entrants appears to have compromised Australia's rigid anti-apartheid policy.

But government spokesmen today denied that there was any change in Australia's opposition to apartheid.

The contestants represented the black South African homelands — Transkei and Bophuthatswana — at the Miss Universe contest in Perth in July.

Australia does not recognise the homelands because it regards them as a key part of the South African Government's policy of separate development for blacks and whites.

There is now concern within the government that the South African Government will claim the tacit support of Australia for the homelands policy because it approved of homelands' representatives taking part in the Miss Universe Contest.

Government officials indicated today that they thought it likely that South Africa would use pictures of the two contestants taking part in the contest as evidence of Australian support.

But they said there was little Australia could do to prevent that.

"We simply make it very clear that the participation of the two black South African contestants in no way represents a weakening of our attitude to the apartheid policy," a Government spokesman said.

The spokesman said Australia had not recognised the girls' homelands passports.

The South African authorities had refused to issue them South African passports, so Australian immigration officials in Pretoria had issued them with special letters of authority to allow them to come to Australia.

"They did not come in on Transkei or Bophuthatswana passports," the spokesman said, because we do not recognise the Bantustans which have been created by the South African Government to deprive black citizens of their South African citizenship.

"We gave them letters of authority because the South African Government's policy would have meant that they could not travel at all.

"We don't consider that this in any way amounts to de facto recognition."

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Transkei DI acts on building society

JOHANNESBURG — The Transkei Government is underwriting a R7 million issue which will fund the formation of a national building society.

Rand Merchant Bank and a Johannesburg stockbroking company, Jeanne Sterianos, said the R7 million issue would comprise 8 per cent indefinite period tax-free paid-up shares, 9 per cent indefinite period paid-up shares and 9,5 per cent 1984 fixed period paid-up shares.

All but the tax-free shares are available to South African investors.

The dividend rates on the shares are all one per cent higher than those available on similar investments from South African building societies.

The invitation to invest in Transkei's building society has been done with the approval of the South African authorities, who provided technical advice to Transkei's financial authorities.

The issue is being done by way of a private placing by Rand Merchant Bank and Jeanne Sterianos, but any investment demand from private South African investors is likely to be accommodated.

In addition to the R7 million being sought from the South African and Transkei publics, founder shares worth another R1 500 000 have been placed. More than R1 million of this is believed to have come from South African sources.

The Transkei Government guarantees the investments for life.

To start with, the new building society will have branches only in Transkei. But moves are afoot to open Transkei Building Society branches in South Africa to cater for Transkei citizens working in South Africa.

Mr Roy Canning, president of the Association of Building Societies in South Africa, and Mr B. V. Caldecott, managing director of The Standard Building Society, will join the society's board.

A leading personality — as yet unnamed — in the South African building society movement will join Transkei National Building Society as chief executive. — DDC.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Mandela agrees to testify

103

14/9/79 DD

UMTATA — Mr Nelson Mandela has agreed to give evidence for the defence of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, but he will not be allowed to come to Transkei.

An instructing attorney for the defence, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, said yesterday that Mr Mandela, the former leader of the banned African National Congress who is a life prisoner on Robben Island, had agreed to give evidence at the trial which is due in Port St Johns from November 9.

The South African Commissioner of Prisons, General W. M. du Preez, said from Pretoria: "We cannot allow him to go to Transkei — definitely not."

But he believed a solution was possible because the law made provision for evidence to be taken on commission and in terms of this Mr Mandela could give his evidence either in Cape Town or on Robben Island.

A summons was served on Mr Mandela on September 7.

Mr Mxenge, who is a former Robben Island prisoner, said: "He is a Transkeian and that makes all the difference. It is a matter of coming to his own country, as he is not an ordinary prisoner involved with another country. It is his own country and he is personally involved here."

He said the Transkeian citizenship issue at the time of independence made Mr Mandela a Transkeian.

Asked if he thought the South African authorities might insist on Mr Mandela giving evidence on commission because of a potential security risk, Mr Mxenge said this would not be satisfactory.

"No, you only do that when it's impossible to get direct evidence. They can always have their warders to accompany him."

General Du Preez said that because Transkei was outside South African jurisdiction, Mr Mandela could not be allowed to go there because he would no longer be under the control of the Prisons Department.

"When he goes across the border, I have no control over him," he said.

But he added: "We are in communication with the Department of Foreign Affairs in this connection and I am convinced that we will reach a solution."

Mr Mandela, a cousin of both Chief Sabata and the Matanzima brothers, comes from the Qunu district.

Chief Sabata faces charges under Transkei's Constitution and Security Acts, for which the highest penalty is death.

He was to have appeared in Port St Johns on September 19, but the Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr George Muller, said yesterday the trial was now due in Port St Johns on November 9 following a request by Chief Sabata's defence. — DDR-PC.

44

43

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage, form a bowl. Wash well. Chop and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. leaves of the cabbage leaving th pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabb in a bowl adding any juice from salt and black pepper to taste.

GERM

boil
cooke
mayor

Cube
with
salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

---oOo---

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

---oOo---

... powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the
form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel a
and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice
leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Pl
pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the
in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes
salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well,
into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radis
bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. T
roses, cut across the tops in a double cross
iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

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1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Held advocate sent brief

14/9/79 (X) (103) (329) (331)

UMTATA — Advocate Fikile Bam, who is in detention in Transkei, has been sent a brief to assist in the defence of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

Security Police Chief, Col Martin Ngceba, yesterday refused to say whether he had passed on the brief to Mr Bam, calling it an insult to the Transkeian Government.

"How on earth can you expect us to allow a man who is being held incommunicado to go and defend another man who is being held by the same government," Col Ngceba said.

He refused to disclose what had happened to the brief, nor whether Mr Bam had been informed of the brief.

"That is a matter regarding my administration, and I cannot reveal any secrets of my office," he said.

Mr Bam was detained under Transkei's security laws on August 23 when he had travelled from Johannesburg to attend the funeral of Dr Don Luswazi.

An instructing attorney for Chief Sabata's defence team, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, said yesterday from Durban he had sent Mr Bam a brief through the security police, because he wanted Mr Bam's assistance in the defence. — DDR.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until

DAILY DISPATCH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15 1979 — 7

Mandela evidence idea turned down

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's defence will not settle for Mr Nelson Mandela's testimony by commission, an instructing attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, said yesterday.

"We are taking the matter a step further, because Mandela's presence can be a determining factor whether Sabata will be acquitted or not, and these are very serious charges," he said.

The defence could not settle for evidence by commission and "we have already advised the authorities that we are not impressed by that".

"We want him in court, and he must be cross-examined in court," Mr Mxenge said.

The summons was served on Mr Mandela at Robben Island, where he is a life prisoner, on September 7, and he has agreed to testify for the defence.

The South African Commissioner of Prisons, Gen W. M. du Preez, has subsequently said Mr Mandela would not be allowed to come to Transkei, but believed his evidence could be taken by commission.

This procedure was used for the trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev ffrench-Beytagh, in 1971, when evidence was taken by commission from Miss Allison Norman in London.

Mr Mxenge said the difference between the ffrench-Beytagh and the Sabata trials was that the lawyers for the defence and the state had had to travel to London, while Mr Mandela was a Transkeian in South Africa.

"If it was someone in London who would be very costly to bring out, it would be a different matter altogether, and we would definitely get evidence on commission, but Mandela is just here," he added.

Meanwhile, Transkei's security police chief, Col Martin Ngceba, indicated yesterday that they would be prepared to help maintain security around Mr Mandela if he were allowed to come to Transkei.

But he stressed that they had received no such request from the South African authorities.

"Naturally, we have quite a number of things in common with the South African authorities, as we are neighbours, and we sometimes help one another.

"But it is a difficult question to answer as there is no indication that Mandela will be allowed to come here. But if the Republican authorities approach us, naturally we will co-operate," Col Ngceba said.

He said he knew Gen Du Preez personally and "as policemen we know where we stand."

Chief Sabata faces charges under Transkei's Constitution and Security Acts and is expected to appear for summary trial in Port St Johns on November 8. — DDR.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

...een beans
...s
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

(sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then
...ter.

...ar
...er
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

...owder, flour with a little water. Mix well,
...s form, and then add the sugar and vinegar,
...ir all the time, then add the cooked beans
...ing to boil again. Bottle.

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...SALAD

...ettuce, torn in
...ces (4 cups)
...ple
...1/3 cups) mandarin
...ns, drained
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... large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

...d bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, ...toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce ...mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; ...akes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black [illegible] ell, then pile the salad into the cabba[illegible] radish roses and a small bowl of mayonn[illegible]t. To make the radish roses, cut acr[illegible] cross, then put them in iced water unt[illegible]

GERMAN POTATO

[illegible]e Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoe[illegible]
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

[illegible]nion
[illegible]epper

Cube the potat[illegible] up the bacon, mix with the potat[illegible] Season with a little salt and peppe[illegible]

EGG SALAD

[illegible]ennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled egg[illegible]
salanaise

[illegible]epper
[illegible]d parsley

Cut eggs in hal[illegible] platter; cut side down. Pour ove[illegible]

CHICKEN AND CUCU[illegible]

[illegible]ury, East London

1 cup cooked chi[illegible]
4 T finely chopp[illegible]
French dressing/
lettuce

[illegible]mber, peeled and diced
[illegible]d green peas

Marinade chicken [illegible] with French dressing.
Serve on lettuce [illegible]ith greaseproof paper
and refridgerate

French dressing:
Blend together 6 [illegible] juice.

(103) 15/9/79

15/9/79

Winnie visited Tr[illegible]

UMTATA — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, the former ANC leader now serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, paid a two-day visit to Transkei last week.

The wife of the Paramount Chief of the Tembus, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, No-Canada, banished by South Africa to Brandfort, in the Free State.

A government source confirmed Mrs Mandela said the Acting Chief spent two days at the Paramount Chief, Chief Great Place at Mtentu.

Among other things, Bambilanga Mtirara, they discussed Chief would leave for Robben Sabata's pending trial at Island next week to see Mr length. Mrs Mandela ob- Mandela. — DDR.
tained a special permit to visit Transkei as she is

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

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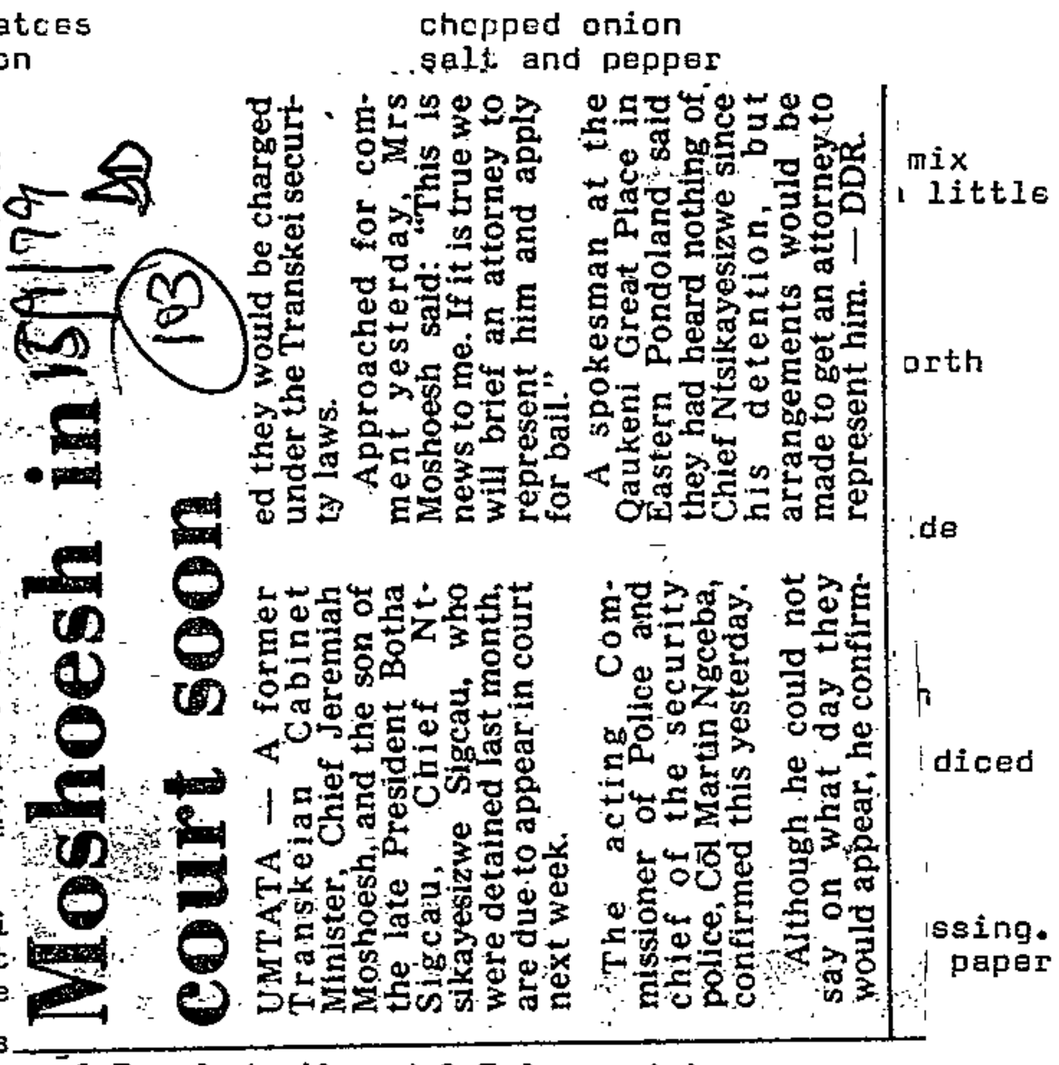
salt and pe



EGG SALAD

hard boiled
salanaise

Cut eggs in
down. Pour

CHICKEN AND

1 cup cooked
4 T finely
French dress
lettuce

Marinade chi
Serve on let
and refridge

French dress
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Kei priest wins transfer dispute

Post
17/9/29
103

REV Morgenthal Mdolo, a Transkei Methodist priest who spent 82 days in security police detention after refusing to be transferred to Namaqualand, has successfully applied for a Supreme Court order upholding his decision to resist the transfer and to remain at Buntingville Mission near Ngqeleni.

POST Reporter

Arbitrating in a dispute where a top member of the Transkei Intelligence Service and other members of the Buntingville Methodist Congregation were allegedly involved, Mr Justice Munnik ruled that the president of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa, Rev de Waal Mahlasela, and the secretary, Mr W Gaba, had acted unconstitutionally against Mr Mdolo.

The court held that in terms of the constitutional laws of the church, only a minor district synod or the national church conference would have been empowered to transfer Mr Mdolo.

The judge ordered Mr Mahlasela and Mr Gaba who were cited as respondents in the matter, to refrain not only from transferring Mr Mdolo but also from appointing a successor, Rev G Z Keti.

The Mahlasela party was also ordered to pay the costs of the civil action.

A jubilant Mr Mdolo described the judgement as victory for Christianity, justice and fairplay.

It was a vindication of the church constitution in its basic objects to protect the interests of all those who had responded to the Christian calling, he added.

In papers before the court Mr Mdolo claimed that before his proposed transfer to Namaqualand, from the beginning of April, he had had to put up with a lot of dissension from a section of the Buntingville congregation.

armed with sticks and threatening violence.

"I immediately telephoned the commissioner of police in Umtata, who despatched a riot squad to the scene.

"When the police arrived I told them the mob was an undesirable source of disturbance composed of people I had never seen in my church. I requested the police to remove the mob and they did so," Mr Mdolo told the court.

In a replying affidavit Rev L O K Mabija who was chairman of the investigating committee, said the "mob" had represented people — about 100 of them — who were there to support complaints against Mr Mdolo.

"They were not making any disturbance nor threatening violence. They were not armed but were elderly people carrying walking sticks. As a result the police made no arrests and took no action," Mr Mabija told the court.

Denying allegations against him the church president, Mr Mahlasela, described Mr Mdolo as a man who had made unnecessary and excessive use of the police and law courts.

Mr Mahlasela said he had taken the decision to transfer Mr Mdolo after careful and searching deliberation, for the good of the church and for the physical safety of Mr Mdolo himself.

"The atmosphere at Buntingville is such that normal propagation of the Word of God cannot be done where there is deep and bitter division among the congregation — which division revolves around Mr Mdolo.

"Something had to be done immediately to bring an end to such trouble and dissent, otherwise violence was likely to erupt and church work would come to a standstill," Mr Mahlasela said.

HEADMAN

Accusing the village headman, Mr Fundile Ngcai, of being the main instigator, Mr Mdolo claimed that the headman had urged villagers to boycott his church services and had made death threats against those who disobeyed.

Later the church president, Mr Mahlasela, had appointed a special commission, made up of five priests, to investigate allegations of misconduct against Mr Mdolo.

While the investigating committee was recording and listening to evidence, Mr Mdolo recalled, a mob of people led by the director of the Transkei Intelligence Service, Mr Fuzile Ngcai, had appeared

Defence drives for Mandela presence

Bdt 18/9/79

103 227 331

UMTATA — Defence counsel for the Transkei leader of the opposition, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, would not accept Mr Nelson Mandela's evidence by commission, the instructing attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge said at the weekend.

Mr Mxenge said Mr Mandela's presence in court, for cross-examination, would be a determining factor in the case.

He was subpoenaed to give evidence for the defence at the trial of Chief Dalindyebo at Port St Johns on November 9. Chief Dalindyebo is facing charges under the Transkei Constitution and Public Security Acts.

Mr Mxenge said summons had been served on Mr Mandela at Robben Island on September 7 and he had agreed to testify. The South African Commissioner of Prisons, General W M du Preez, had indicated, however, that Mr Mandela would not be allowed to come to Transkei.

The head of the Transkei Security Police, Colonel M Ngceba, said Transkei would cooperate with South Africa and help maintain security around Mr Mandela if he were allowed to come.

Meanwhile, Mr Mandela's banned wife, Winnie, who was also subpoenaed to testify at the trial, visited Transkei for two days last week and stayed at Chief Sabata's Great Palace. She had obtained a special permit to travel from Brandfort in the Free State.

Two other leading members of the opposition, Chief J D Moshesh and Chief Ntsika Sigcau, who were detained last month, are expected to appear in court next week.

Colonel Ngceba confirmed this and said they would be charged under the Transkei security laws. — Sapa

18/9/79 DD 103

Pamphlets call for Sabata's release

UMTATA — Thousands of pamphlets calling for the release of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo and other opposition members detained in Transkei were found scattered in public places and streets here yesterday morning.

The pamphlets, which were distributed overnight, also attacked Transkei's independence, alleging it had brought hardship to Transkeians through high taxes, unemployment, starvation and persecution by security police.

The Transkei Government was described as a "puppet regime" which took its orders from Pretoria. Transkei security measures were "carbon copies of the repressive laws perpetrated by South Africa against blacks", the pamphlets said.

The head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, was also attacked and it was alleged he had carried out Pretoria's instructions in arresting Chief Sabata.

"What is the reason for the arrest of Chief Sabata, Miss Mancotywa, Pikashe and others?" the pamphlet asked.

Colonel Ngceba said yesterday that he did not wish to comment at this stage. He said the security police were still investigating the source of the pamphlets. — SAPA

Millions missing from State funds in Transkei

Argus 19/9/79 (103)

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkei today faces a money scandal with millions of rands 'unaccounted for' after a top-level investigation.

R4-m missing

In the education budget alone, R4-million is missing, with top officials blaming 'administrative difficulties' with explanations that the Government secretary was new in the position and that his assistants were overworked. These administrative problems resulted in a number of new teachers not being paid.

The special committee of five, headed by Chief S S Majeke, was convened nearly six months ago when the Auditor-General's report for the period ended June 1978 was not tabled on time.

Travel

In the Foreign Affairs department, R74 335 was spent on air fares alone, while advance funds outstanding for overseas travel totalled R95 907, including R10 000 to a Dr Blom for a trip to Argentina, Chile, Equador and the United States on behalf of the Transkei Government. He was last heard of in Equador 'and

The unforseen travelling abroad by ministers, who had to be accompanied by Transkei police, and the influx of criminals after independence was also blamed for unauthorised expenditure.

Loan offers

Other expenditure included an unforseen trip to Britain by the Minister of Finance to follow up offers of loans. 'Almost every day we were being inundated with offers of loans by various fly-by-night people and all these offers had to be investigated thoroughly', was the explanation.

'There is a growing tendency on the part of certain departments to ignore the importance of a sound financial administration and very little effort is made by some accounting officers to meet audit requirements in their day-to-day financial transactions,' the report states.

The shock 43-page report, tabled at a specially convened Transkei Parliament session, discloses a 'general breakdown' in Transkei's financial administration.

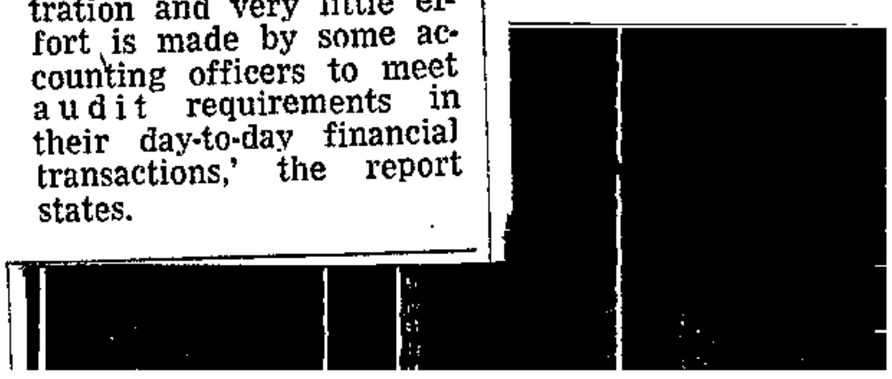
'Unauthorised' spending totalling an alleged nearly R5-million is involved and the report blames 'complete disregard of financial regulations, Treasury instructions and ignorance of the important functions of the Auditor-General by accounting officers' for this staggering state of affairs.

police custody without the money being recovered.

Of the R476 507 budgeted for security intelligence only R188 896 was accounted for, and the rest was said to have been held over for future use.

The report also found instances where no tenders were called for and Treasury authority not obtained when it was needed.

The police portfolio blamed over-expenditure on police vehicles which they received from the South African Police in scrap condition, and it was noted that other equipment necessary was non-existent.



103 DD. 20/9/79

R5m misspent in Transkei

UMTATA — Government maladministration and incompetence costing Transkei millions of rands is revealed in the top-level sessional committee's report tabled in Parliament here yesterday.

The report calls for a motion of censure for "a general breakdown of financial administration in the various departments" and centres on unauthorised spending of nearly R5 million in the 1977-78 financial year.

It blames this on "a complete disregard of financial regulations, Treasury instructions and ignorance of the important functions of the Auditor-General by accounting officers".

The report also points to Foreign Affairs Ministry spending R74 335 on air fares alone, and nearly R96 000 outstanding from subsistence advances paid to the Ministry's roving delegations.

For a trip to Switzerland, Italy and Greece, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, was given R7 000, the Secretary, Mr S. M. Qaba, R4 000 and the trade representative, the Rev A. L. Socikwa, R4 000, according to the report which also mentions R10 000 each to the fugitive former chief of protocol, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, and Dr R. E. Blom, who visited South America in September 1977.

Dr Blom never returned from this trip and is thought to be in Ecuador, where repeated attempts to reach him have resulted in letters returned "unclaimed".

When asked why these advances were not brought to the Auditor-General for recording, the Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr B. B. Pukwana, told the committee: "Well, sometimes the department gets a directive and it comes from the Prime Minister that he should be given so much, and it is not easy for the department to say "No" if the Prime Minister says he must be given so much."

The revelations also confirm the intelligence service has a secret fund, which accumulated R287 000 in the year, and the report recommends this fund be placed under Treasury control.

However, most of the irregularities in the administration are shown to be unavoidable.

The Department of Police, which spent an unauthorised R522 800, found itself with scrap vehicles and meagre supplies of equipment when the department was handed over by the South African Police, according to the ex-Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele.

"This department had nothing to start with but to repair and start afresh from the remnants transferred," Brigadier Cwele said. The radio network had to be changed because the crystals used by the South African Police were withdrawn.

"All police vehicles handed over were nothing other than scrap cars which were boarded within three to six months.

"It was an unfortunate thing, because when these stations were handed over the tendency was to remove everything that could be used from the stations," Brigadier Cwele said.

The retired Secretary for Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, told the committee: "What was not then apparent was that people who had failed to prepare us for independence in 13 years would be unlikely to accomplish this task in 12 months."

Most of the unauthorised expenditure of R4,7 million stemmed from "improper administration" and the Department of Education's R4 million unauthorised spending is a sad tale of incompetence.

The Secretary for Education, Mr T. M. Mbambisa, said when asked why his department had not budgeted for the R2 million for State salaries, which had to be borrowed from the budget to pay salaries from the previous financial year:

"It is very difficult to anticipate administrative difficulties and therefore to estimate for something one does not have figures for.

"Perhaps I should say that because I was not in the department myself, it was perhaps not possible to anticipate these administrative difficulties. One could only anticipate if one had been dealing with the situation over the years."

The Minister of Finance, Mr T. T. Letlaka, yesterday introduced an appropriation Bill for the R4 781 961 which was unauthorised during 1977-78. The amount is made up from five departments — Agriculture and Forestry (R91 208), Education (R4 058 619), Health and Welfare (R51 474), Police (R522 806) and Transport (R57 853).

The report reveals also that the Department of Health paid R51 474 in fees, subsistence and travelling expenses to the firm of Dudley Honey Limited for consultant services.

This firm's services were discontinued and the amount was refused Treasury approval, but Dr Bikitsha told the committee the firm's services were now being used by an architect's firm which was operating in Transkei. — DDR.

longer. Send it to the table with a good gravy. It may be glazed or not as preferred.

---oOo---

+DEVILLED LOBSTER - 1890 Average cost, 2s 6d

1 medium size lobster
some salad dressing
finely grated breadcrumbs
cayenne

Make a salad dressing, using butter in place of oil, season well with cayenne and add it to the lobster, chopped fine, and a small teacup of breadcrumbs. Clean the shell and put the mixture in, putting breadcrumbs and a small piece of butter on the top; then bake for about 10 minutes till the crumbs are brown.

---oOo---

+CHAMPAGNE CUP - 1890 Average cost, 6s

1 quart bottle champagne
2 bottles Schweppe's soda water
1 lb pounded ice
1 liqueur glass of brandy or curacoa
2 T powdered sugar
a sprig of green borage

Put all ingredients into a Silver Cup or bowl; stir them together, and serve the same as Claret Cup. Increase the amount of sugar if desired. When borage is not obtainable, substitute for it a few slices of cucumber.

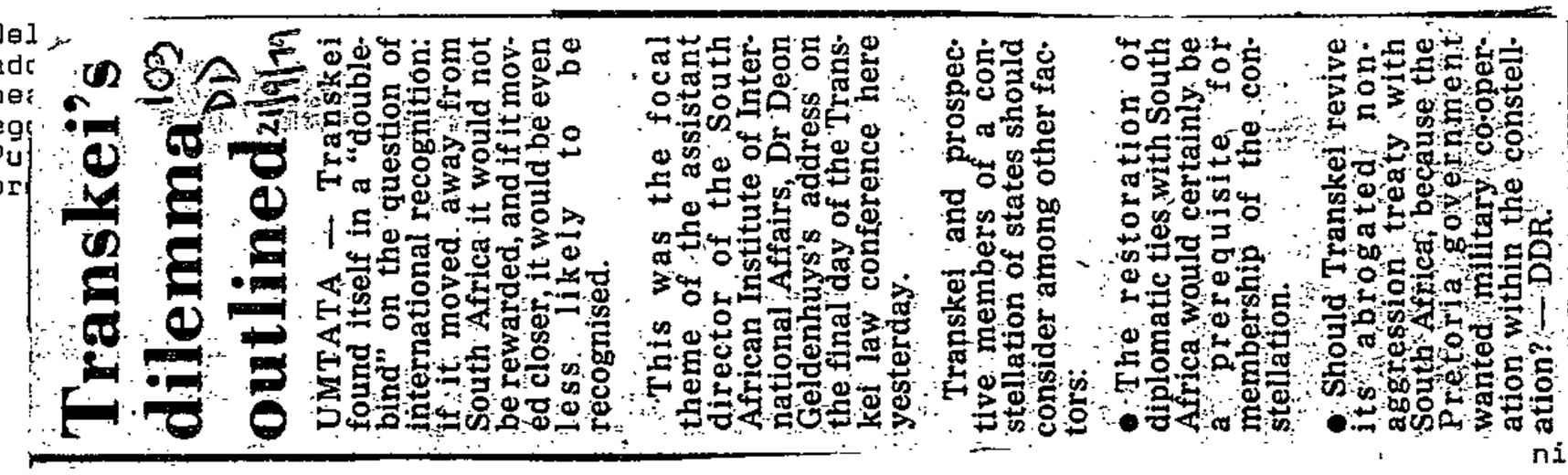
---oOo---

+ These recipes are taken from my Grandmother's Cookery Book.
May Bennett, Ridgeworth

---oOo---

BUTTERSCOTCH PIE - 1936

Mel
adc
be
eg
Pc
br



Transkei's dilemma outlined

UMTATA — Transkei found itself in a "double-bind" on the question of international recognition: if it moved away from South Africa it would not be rewarded, and if it moved closer, it would be even less likely to be recognised.

This was the focal theme of the assistant director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Dr Deon Geldenhuys's address on the final day of the Transkei law conference here yesterday.

Transkei and prospective members of a constellation of states should consider among other factors:

● The restoration of diplomatic ties with South Africa would certainly be a prerequisite for membership of the constellation.

● Should Transkei revive its abrogated non-aggression treaty with South Africa, because the Pretoria government wanted military co-operation within the constellation? — DDR.

H I S R E C I P E S F O R H E R D A Y O F F

"Over the coppers of my kitchen flows
The frosted-silver dawn. Silence awhile
The god who sings within thee, Ragueneau!
Lay down the lute - the oven calls for thee!
Edmond Rostand

MIXED GRILL FOR DISC BRAAI John Bennett, Ourbanville

chicken
rump steak
pork sausages
bacon
tabasco
onions
fresh mushrooms
tomatoes
white wine

Heat the Disc using a small quantity of oil, brushing to the sides. Cut the steak, into bite size pieces, the chicken into slivers and the sausages into 1" long pieces. When the disc is hot, add 125ml wine and a little Tabasco, and when the wine heats up, add the pieces of steak, chicken and sausage. Turn the meat gently so that it cooks evenly, and when nearly done add the sliced onions, mushrooms and bacon cut small, and lastly wedges of tomato. Baste when necessary with a little more wine and a dash of Tabasco. Add salt and pepper to taste. Serve with Summer Salad and Tangy Tabasco Dressing.

Summer Salad:
toss lightly shredded lettuce, cubed tomatoes, cubed carrots and radish slices, chopped onion and chopped pineapple, salt and pepper.

Tangy Tabasco Dressing:
125 ml mayonnaise, 125 ml tomato sauce, finely chopped onion, and finely chopped parsley, and a good dash of Tabasco. Mix and serve with the salad.

(This recipe was one of the winners in the Garden and Home Champion Braai Competition, and appeared in the Garden and Home, July 1978.)

---oOo---

ILLED BORTSCH (Beetroot Soup) Patrick Young, Rondebosch

lb beetroot
large carrot
medium size onion
all carton cream
basco
2 pts water
salt and pepper
juice of 1/2 lemon
1 t sugar

ok grated beetroot, in water over slow heat, together with sugar, ated carrot, lemon juice, and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer ll beetroot and carrot are cooked. Add cream and cool. Grate ion in, add a dash of tabasco, and chill in the refrigerator overnight. Serve chilled.

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube
with
salt

EGG

hard
sala

Cut
down

CHICK

1 cup
4 T f
Frenc
lettu

Marin
Serve
and r

Frenc
Blend

(103)

Transkei police raid home of former President

NM 21/9/79

UMTATA — The Quakeni Great Place of the late State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, was raided by a contingent of Transkei police of the Mobile Unit and Security Branch early this month.

Twelve rifles and two revolvers were confiscated, the deputy-leader of the Opposition, Mr. Caledon Mda, said here yesterday.

He said the eldest son of the late President, Chief Mpondombini Sigcau, was arrested and was released later after he had been warned to appear in court on October 11 on a charge of possessing unlicensed firearms.

A family spokesman said the guns were part of a collection belonging to the late Paramount Chief.

Licences were later found among old documents and were handed to a lawyer.

Mr. Mda said the police arrived in 17 vehicles and surrounded the Great Place before producing a search warrant.

They had come from the home of Chief Botha's daughter, Miss Stella Sigcau, a few kilometres away.

Five other members of the Opposition in the Quakeni region of eastern Pondoland had their homes searched by Security Police last Friday.

They were the deputy-leader, Mr. Mda, Mr. W. M. Dweba, Chief H. Z. Sigcau, Chief Lowell Sigcau, and Chief D. D. Milindazwe. — (Sapa.)

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

ONION RINGS — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---oOo---

Quakeni dawn raid: arms found

UMTATA — The Quakeni great place of the late State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, was raided by a contingent of Transkei police of the mobile unit and security branch early this month and 12 rifles and two revolvers were confiscated, the deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, said here yesterday.

Mr Mda said the eldest son of the late President, Chief Mpondombini Sigcau, was arrested during the dawn raid and was released later after he had been warned to appear in court in Lusikisiki.

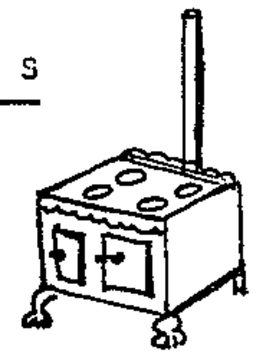
A police spokesman at Lusikisiki said Chief Mpondombini was summoned to appear in court on October 11 on a charge of possessing unlicensed firearms.

A family spokesman said the guns were part of a collection belonging to the late President.

Mr Mda said the police came in 17 vehicles and surrounded the great place before producing a search warrant. They had come from the home of Chief Botha's daughter, Miss Stella Sigcau, a few km away but had got nothing.

Five other members of the opposition in the Quakeni region of eastern Pondoland had their homes searched by security police last Friday. They were, Mr Mda, Mr W. M. Dweba, Chief H. Z. Sigcau, Chief Lowell Sigcau and Chief D. D. Milindazwe. — SAPA.

OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES



1820 and All That!

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

2 eggs
2 ozs butter
2 ozs sifted flour
2 ozs flour
1/2 pt of new milk

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in sugar and flour, and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for a couple of minutes. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmalade between them. Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6 d, seasonable at any time.

---oOo---

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl
brown bread crumbs
herbs
parsley
onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

PLUM PUDDING — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

b3 DD 21/9/79

Commission to probe funds

UMTATA — The Transkei National Assembly unanimously agreed yesterday that the Sessional Committee on Public Accounts which tabled its report be converted into a commission of inquiry to investigate all irregularities covering public accounts.

Mr K. G. Nota, of Mount Ayliff said it would appear accounting officers did not do their work properly and regulations were not observed. — SAPA.

See page 22.

Ex-MP is accused of giant Transkei hoax

A FORMER British MP, Mr Humphry Berkeley and a former close aide of President Matanzima, Mr Liston Ntshongawana, who fled to Britain last month, have been accused of plotting a "monstrous swindle", involving promises of international recognition for Transkei.

Talk of armed tie-up with Nigeria

Mr Humphry Berkeley . . .threat to sue

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

The accusations, made by top Transkei government officials, include:

- That the two aides offered Transkei to Nigeria as a military base to "fight apartheid".
- That they told Chief Matanzima that with Nigerian support Transkei would receive recognition from the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.
- That they promised fact-finding missions to Transkei by several black states.

From his London flat Mr Berkeley this week told me he intended suing the Transkei officials, Mr Tennyson Makiwane and Mr Amos Somdaka, who made their accusations in a letter to a British journal.

The officials claim that Mr Berkeley and Mr Liston Ntshongwana told Chief Matanzima that for about R1,4 million they could win Nigerian diplomatic recognition and establish a Transkeian mission in Lagos.

But, say the officials, it was a "mission impossible."

could be destroyed by basing Nigerian troops in Transkei.

The letter also claims that the Nigerians would support Transkei's claim to become a member of both the United Nations and Organisation of African Unity.

In a letter, partially published in the Spectator, Mr Makiwane and Mr Somdaka wrote: . . . "Berkeley made numerous promises to Transkei which he failed lamentably to fulfil.

"After claiming to have been adviser to those illustrious sons of Africa, President Nyerere, President Kaunda, Prime Minister Ramgoolam, Berkeley never paid even one visit to them to discuss Transkei.

"He promised to bring to the 1978 Transkei independence celebrations delegations at ministerial level from Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia and Togo for a fact-finding tour. No such delegations materialised . . .

"By the end of 1978 Transkei's Government had seen through Humphry Berkeley as the fake that he was."

Fleeing aide fears for life

Sunday Times Reporter

A SENIOR Transkei government official has fled to London, fearing attempts on his life.

He is Mr Liston Ntshongwana, former Assistant Secretary in the Transkeian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, once said to be closer to the Transkeian President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, than any Cabinet minister.

He left for London on August 5, claiming that 10 armed security policemen had raided his home and that he was lucky to escape with his life.

□ □ □

The British Consulate-General's office in Johannesburg confirmed this week that Mr Ntshongwana has been allowed to stay in Britain, pending consideration of his plea for political asylum.

A report by Transkei's Auditor-General, tabled in the Parliament this week, alleges that Mr Ntshongwana and a Dr Blom each claimed R10 000 for a diplomatic trip to Latin America, including the Argentine.

The report, which alleges misappropriations of R5-million, said Dr Blom had not returned to Transkei and that Mr Ntshongwana had fled to London after the security police visited him.

Mr Ntshongwana is staying with Mr Humhry Berkeley, a former British MP who, when he was Chief Matanzima's roving ambassador, also alleged attempts on his life by Transkeian security police.

From his London home, Mr Berkeley said that the night after an article by him appeared in a British journal, describing his own experiences in Transkei, 10 armed security men arrived at Mr Ntshongwana's Umtata home.

"He was lucky to get away and is now living at my home in London and working with me."

He believed the security police wanted to murder Mr Ntshongwan because he (Berkeley) had written in the Spectator that the former Assistant Secretary had been his close friend and confidant, had accompanied him on his travels while trying to win diplomatic recognition for Transkei, and had witnessed Mr Berkeley's arrest by Transkeian security police at the Umtata Holiday Inn.

"He was the only witness who knew the names and ranks of the men who hustled me into a car and later assaulted me, threatening to kill me," Mr Berkeley said.

□ □ □

His assailants fled when he "blessed" them, saying that he would ask God to forgive them for what they had threatened to do.

Yesterday Mr Berkeley told the Sunday Times representative in London that he could not allow photographs to be taken of of himself with Mr Ntshongwana as Mr Ntshongwana's application for political asylum was "conditional that he has no contact with the Press."

A Foreign Office spokesman in Whitehall yesterday described this as "nonsense."

Investigation

Their own on-the-spot follow-up investigations in Lagos proved there was no possibility of such a mission being allowed into the country.

Mr Makiwane and Mr Somdaka openly accused Mr Berkeley and Mr Ntshongwana, former Assistant Secretary of the Transkei Ministry of Foreign Affairs now seeking political asylum in Britain, of misleading the Transkeian cabinet over the Nigerian adventure.

In April 1978, Mr Berkeley was appointed Chief Matanzima's political adviser and later became Transkei's roving ambassador, making frequent global trips trying to win acceptance of the homeland as an independent nation.

Dr David Owen, former British Foreign Secretary, told me this week that Mr Berkeley was being untruthful if he told Chief Matanzima that he was in close touch with the Foreign Secretary over Transkei's future.

From his London home after returning from South Africa, Dr Owen said:

Untrue

"It is simply untrue that I was in any way involved in his efforts in the Transkei. He knows my view that there is no way that Transkei will ever be recognised."

In the Spectator of August 4, Mr Berkeley claimed that he met Dr Owen privately and was asked to put a question to Chief Matanzima by the Foreign Secretary.

Mr Berkeley's version of events in Transkei was further questioned by the Advocate General of the Eastern Cape, Mr E C Heller.

Mr Berkeley claimed that he was abducted by Transkeian security police, beaten up and threatened with death.

But according to Mr Heller, there is no case to answer.

Mr Berkeley wrote in the Spectator that he had held top level discussions in London with representatives of the Nigerian Government, and as a result, "an emissary from Nigeria arrived in Umtata," on February 4, 1979.

Harbour

According to Mr Berkeley the Nigerians were prepared to offer Transkei: "A substantial loan; were prepared to finance a harbour; to train its army and police and to establish a military presence in Transkei in order to protect it from the possibility of outside aggression."

Mr Makiwane and Mr Somdaka have identified the "emissary" as Mr Dennis Ikpa, who, they say, Mr Berkeley said acted as go-between, between himself and the Nigerian High Commission in London.

The Nigerian High Commission this week flatly denied any knowledge of a Mr Ikpa.

Mr Makiwane said that no senior Nigerian government official had heard of Mr Ntshongwana who was supposed to have negotiated with the Nigerian Government on Mr Berkeley's behalf.

Mr Berkeley said in his Spectator article that Mr Ntshongwana was acting for him in flying to Nigeria.

This week the Sunday Times was given a document, allegedly written by Mr Ntshongwana after his visit to Lagos, saying that apartheid in South Africa

DD: 22/9/79 (103)

Church man deported from Transkei

EAST LONDON — A South African who left on an exit permit 15 years ago and returned to Transkei earlier this year, has been deported after having lived 77 days in his new state.

He is Dr Mxolisi Ntlabati, who left on an exit permit after being acquitted on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act and returned to Transkei to take up a church post.

The former assistant to the president of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa said he did not know what his future was as a "stateless" person and described a series of events that finally led to his deportation after a wrangle at the border post between South Africa and Transkei.

Yesterday an under secretary in the Department of Interior in Pretoria, Mr A. B. le Roux, refused to comment on the matter.

"We do not discuss deportations," he said. "This is an official matter and our department will not discuss it with the press."

Transkei's Minister of Interior, Mr H. Pamla, confirmed he had signed the deportation order.

Dr Ntlabati said his troubles started on August 17 when he claims he was assaulted by five white men at an hotel in Umtata. He suffered a broken jaw, a badly cut lip and lost a few teeth.

"I was disgusted to find that after I identified my assailants to the police, no arrests were made. I decided to take the matter with the President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

He claims Chief Kaiser ordered the police to act on the matter.

Chief Kaiser was not available for comment yesterday.

A man was later charged with assault but the charges were dropped after he appeared in court.

Dr Ntlabati said after only one man had been arrested, he again called on Chief Kaiser who again ordered that the police act on the matter.

"But really what happened was that I was detained," Dr Ntlabati said and described his month in detention and how two alleged attempts to deport him had failed.

"When the case against the man arrested was adjourned to September 4, I wrote to the chief of the Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, and asked him if I could go to court. I did not receive a reply and when the case had been postponed to September 12, I again wrote to Col Ngceba and asked if I could go to court. I received no reply."

The charges against the accused man were then dropped.

Dr Ntlabati yesterday contested evidence given to the court that he already had been deported when the case was heard.

"The fact is that while that case was on, I was in detention."

He also questioned how Mr Pamla could have made a press statement on August 28 that he had been deported while he was still in detention.

But yesterday Mr Pamla explained that after he had signed the deportation, he did not know what happened to Dr Ntlabati.

"What happens is that I sign the deportation order and it is given to the Security Police. What the security men do after that I am never told."

Col Ngceba refused to comment yesterday.

He said: "Dr Ntlabati has been deported by the Transkeian Government and the deportation was signed by the Minister. I am not prepared to comment on this because he is no longer here and he is not our man.

"Dr Ntlabati can say what he pleases. I am not prepared to throw stones at him."

Asked if he did not want to even confirm or deny the allegations, Col Ngceba said: "No, because if I do, it will be stupid because I will say something, he will reply, and so it will go on.

"I was only responsible for removing him and I don't want to involve myself in something that concerns my Minister."

He also refused to comment on Dr Ntlabati's allegation of an alleged wrangle between Pretoria and Umtata over the deportation.

Dr Ntlabati said he was taken to the border post on August 28 by security men who were armed with a deportation order signed by Mr Pamla.

"The customs men at the South African post did not want to accept me until they contacted Pretoria. After they had done so Pretoria refused to accept me and I was returned to my cell in Umtata," Dr Ntlabati alleged.

After nearly more than a week he was again taken to the border post and he claims the South African customs were told he was being deported through an arrangement between Colonel Ngceba and Pretoria.

"But again the customs checked with Pretoria and I was taken back to Umtata," Dr Ntlabati said. "I was then released."

On Tuesday, according to Dr Ntlabati, he was picked by the Security Police again and told he was being taken to the border post again to be deported.

"A Sgt P. Moni first allowed me to tie up all my affairs in Umtata before we drove to the border post where I was handed over to the South African Security Police."

A spokesman for the chief of the Security Police in Pretoria, Col J. Coetzee, said they did not handle deportations and referred the matter to the Department of Interior.

Love for Africa brought him back

EAST LONDON — Dr Moxolisi Ntlabati was born in Middledrift in the Ciskei and graduated from Fort Hare with a BA (hons) degree.

A former African National Congress member, he was charged under the Suppression of Communism Act and after being acquitted, he left on an exit permit 15 years ago to study in America.

He studied for a master's degree at Yale University between 1964 and 1965 and a PhD at Harvard which he completed in 1968. He then worked for the Luthuli Foundation until 1970.

He spent 1971 lecturing at Makarere University in Uganda before going to Cambridge, Massachusetts and then to Wayle State University in Detroit where he stayed until he came to Transkei.

"In all my 15 years abroad I always hankered for the soil of Africa," Dr Ntlabati said.

"So when the Transkeian Government invited exiles to come home after independence I toyed with the idea."

His brother sent him passport forms which he filled in and he was issued with a passport number 1717, signed by Mr Yiba and valid until 1983.

"I arrived in Transkei on July 3, 1979 and was made assistant to the president of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa," he said and claimed he had been asked to set up a chair of divinity at the University of Transkei.

He was also made circuit priest in Umtata.

"I worked hard in Umtata and I was longing for my wife, Muriel, a former Frere Hospital nurse studying for her master's degree at Wayle, to join me."

He has three children aged 17, 15 and 8.

"I thought I was settled here and then came this business about me being deported under the Aliens Act. How can I be deported under the Aliens Act when I have a Transkei passport?"

He claimed his passport was confiscated but yesterday the Transkei Minister of Interior, Mr H. Pamla, said he did not know how Dr Ntlabati could have got a passport.

"If he was given a passport it would have gone through as normal procedure but I have never seen an application from him on my desk.

"But I'll investigate that with the immigration people because when I called for his particulars, there was no file on him. How could there be no file on him if he had been issued with a passport?" — DDR.

KEI TENSION OVER SABATA TRIAL

23/103 S/Post 23/9/79

TENSION is building up in Transkei over the treason trial of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Paramount Chief of the Tembus.

Chief Dalindyebo, leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, faces two charges under Transkei's Constitution and Security Acts. The death sentence is the maximum penalty.

Police raids on the home of the former State President of Transkei, the charges preferred against his two sons for alleged possession of firearms and the security police clampdown on other opposition party members in Eastern Pondoland, have generated great public interest in the trial.

Robben Island prisoner, Nelson Mandela and his wife, Winnie, who is serving a banning term in Brandfort, Free State, have been subpoenaed by the defence to testify at the trial of the Chief in Port St John's Supreme Court on November 9.

Twelve rifles and revolvers belonging to the former State President of Transkei, the late Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau of Eastern Pondoland, were confiscated in a dawn police raid on his Qaukeni Palace near Lusikisiki three weeks ago.

Plainclothes policemen and security cops, travelling in 17 vans, arrested Chief Botha's eldest son, Mpondombini, and charged him with illegal possession of firearms.

Earlier that morning the police had raided the home of Chief Mpondombini's sister and former Member of the Transkei Cabinet, Miss Stella Sigcau.

A younger son of the former State President, Chief Ntsikayezwe Sigcau, was also raided by the police at his Tabankulu home. He was charged with illegal possession of firearms.

Chief Ntsikayezwe and Chief Mpondombini have been released on bail of R50 each and are awaiting trial scheduled for October 11 at the Lusikisiki Magistrate's Court.

Particulars of the police raids were disclosed by the Transkei Opposition leader, Mr C S Mda, in Umtata.

The arrests were confirmed by a police spokesman at Lusikisiki.

Mr Mda also revealed that five days before the special session of the Transkei National Assembly this week he and other four Opposition party members in Eastern Pondoland were raided by the security police.

The party members were Chief Zizamele Sigcau, Chief Gobizilwana Sigcau, Chief Daliwonga Mlindazwe and Mr W M Dweba.

SUNDAY POST Reporters

Vd Walt's bold plan to cement sub-continent

103 RDM 24/9/79

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

THE VAN der Walt Commission is virtually certain to recommend that at least part of the disputed territory of Griqualand East be given to Transkei in a move to consolidate Transkei and repair the breach between Pretoria and Umtata.

Cession of part of Griqualand East to Transkei is integral to a plan under discussion by the Van der Walt Commission to both consolidate South Africa's black homelands more effectively and to draw neighbouring black states into the proposed constellation of southern African states.

The plan embraces several bold ideas, including:

● Establishment of East London as a "joint venture" port to be shared by South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei (some observers believe Ciskei is likely to become the next independent homeland).

● Installation of Richards Bay as another joint venture port, with South Africa, KwaZulu and Swaziland as the partners.

● Enlargement of the tiny Basotho homeland of QwaQwa as a possible prelude to its incorporation into the neigbouring Kingdom of Lesotho.

East Griqualand separates the two main blocks of Transkeian territory. Its cession from the Cape to Natal last year was the immediate cause of Transkei's decision to severe diplomatic relations with South Africa.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has said Transkei's decision on whether to restore diplomatic ties with South Africa will depend on the outcome of the East Griqualand dispute.

The idea of East London evolving into a jointly-run port was put forward last month by Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei, when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, visited Ciskei on his tour of the homelands.

Last week the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, expressed astonishment at a reported offer by South Africa to give a section of northern KwaZulu known as Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Inquiries yesterday pointed to the reported offer being part of a wider deal being mooted by South Africa.

The rationale of the deal would be for Swaziland to receive part of Ingwavuma and Maputaland in KwaZulu to provide the Swazi Kingdom with access to the sea. In return KwaZulu would receive compensatory land elsewhere.

A source close to the Van der Walt Commission said yesterday: "I think you are on the right track."

Another well-placed source had earlier drawn attention to the de facto "joint venture" between South Africa and Mozambique in the running of Maputo harbour.

It is an open secret that South African expertise helps keep the harbour going.

The Van der Walt Commission's preliminary report has recommended consolidation of BophuthaTswana into a single block. Its recommendation is based on the assumption that BophuthaTswana will surrender the tiny enclave of Thaba 'Nchu in the Free State.

On the question of incorporation of Thaba 'Nchu into QwaQwa, one of the sources said: "The commission has something quite different in mind for QwaQwa."

The Qwaqwa Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, has publicly declared that his eventual aim is some form of unification with Lesotho. But he has stipulated that he would would first have to get more land for QwaQwa to make unification more attractive to both parties.

The Van der Walt Commission may provide him with the land he seeks. It may involve a land swap, in which the Transkei-held Maluti-region will go to QwaQwa in return for cession of part of Griqualand East to Transkei.

● **GERALD REILLY** reports that the Van der Walt Commission has estimated the overall cost of homeland consolidation will be R3 000-million — including compensation to landowners.

Debate on cash irregularities fails to come up

UMTATA — The financial irregularities contained in the 45-page sessional committee's report on public accounts remained undiscussed during the two-day special parliamentary session here last week.

The expected debate and fierce recriminations failed to materialise, as the members of the house haggled over a government motion to refer the report to a commission of inquiry to investigate its serious charges of maladministration and incompetence.

If the special session revealed anything, it was to reconfirm the ineffectiveness of an intimidated opposition against the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

More than R4,7 million was spent without Treasury consent during the 1977-78 financial year, some of it as part of Transkei's search for international recognition.

Airfares and propaganda literature cost the Department of Foreign Affairs R120 000 in the year, because it had been unable to open foreign offices abroad, the assistant secretary, Mr B. B. Pukwana, told the committee.

Nearly R96 000 was outstanding since 1977 from travel allowances to ministry officials at the time of the investigation.

"We wrote to the people who had collected these advances, but to start with there was no reply," Mr Pukwana said.

He said that repeated reminders had brought scant response, and then named the then Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, the secretary, Mr M. Qaba and a trade representative, the Rev A. Socikwa, as among those who had not paid balances outstanding from their advances.

The fugitive former chief of protocol who is now in Britain, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, and Dr R. E. Blom, who apparently disappeared on a trip to South America with a R10 000 advance, were also mentioned.

How the amounts paid in advance were spent, for example the R10 000 to Dr Blom, cannot be assessed, as the committee was not told how long these overseas visits were.

The subsistence allowances paid to officials of the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism are made up from the cost of air tickets and R39 a day, which excludes the hotel expenses, according to that department's secretary, Mr M. T. Nkungu, who also said the advances could be recovered from salaries.

One of the committee members, Mr D. J. Ndleleni, suggested: "But when a person comes back without having used all the money, it is there to be surrendered, surely.

"There is no question of its being recovered from his salary. It is there and must be surrendered straight away."

Mr Nkungu also revealed that his department was no longer handling the "free port project," which was to be built at the mouth of the Umngazana river, and that this project was now in the hands of the Department of the Prime Minister.

The secret fund of the security intelligence service also came under scrutiny, and it was learned that the R287 000 accumulated during the year was placed in a special account at the Bank of Transkei at interest rates between 5,75 and 6,5 per cent.

The appalling condition of police equipment and vehicles handed over by the South African Police at independence was a major factor in his department's overspending, the ex-commissioner of police, Brig Elliot Cwele, told the committee.

Another aspect of the country's financial chaos was summed up by the retired Secretary for Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, who said his department had virtually nothing in the way of a planning division, with only two seconded officials to complete the personnel training after independence.

"What was not then apparent was that people who had failed to prepare us for independence in 13 years would be unlikely to accomplish that task in 12 months.

"We are learning much more from our own mistakes than from the tuition imparted to us during that period of doubtful belief."

The report has now been referred to a commission of inquiry comprising the same five committee members — the deputy speaker of the National Assembly, Chief S. S. Majeke, Mr D. J. Ndleleni, Mr M. A. Matolengwe, Mr D. B. Mxutu and Chief D. D. Mlindazwe.

The first four are members of the TNIP, a sore point with the deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, whose motion for a judicial commission, headed by a judge rather than a Member of Parliament, was easily defeated.

Parliament will now have to wait until February or March for the commission's report, and observers are expecting some Cabinet changes before then. — DDR.

Transkei to absorb part of East Griq?

The Van der Walt Commission is giving priority to the consolidation of Transkei — and there are signs it will recommend that at least part of Griqualand East should be ceded to the country.

The commission's chairman, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said today proposals for the consolidation should be completed by the end of November.

Informed sources believe that South Africa would agree to at least part of Griqualand East being given to Transkei.

The commission has already investigated the position of Bophuthatswana and is believed to have recommended that it be consolidated into a single unit.

The Cabinet is expected to discuss the proposals at its next meeting.

Mr van der Walt said today that the Cabinet would then discuss the proposals with the Bophuthatswana Government.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said details of the consolidation proposals would be announced as soon as possible after that.

Transkei PM says No to land swop

UMTATA — Transkei would never relinquish any of its land in exchange for more, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

He was reacting to speculation that part of East Griqualand might be given to Transkei in exchange for the Maluti region, which would then become part of the QwaQwa homeland in anticipation of its inclusion into Lesotho.

"These people are mixing up consolidation with restoration. That land is our right, and we are not prepared to accept any exchange of land," Chief George said.

Expectations of restored diplomatic relations between Umtata and Pretoria were premature, he said, and he reiterated earlier statements that reconciliation depended on South Africa's attitude towards Transkeian land claims.

The Transkeian parliamentary commission would probably meet its South African counterpart within a month, although no date had been set and it was uncertain where the meeting would be

Their discussions would centre on the incorporation of East Griqualand into Transkei, as well as the Elliot-Maclear area, Chief George said.

The possibility of closer ties increased when it was learnt yesterday that Transkei could expect financial aid from the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in the way of an increased allocation from the revenue pool, as well as handouts for industrial projects.

The Prime Minister said he knew nothing about East London harbour becoming a "common market place" for Transkei, Ciskei and South Africa.

Asked whether Transkei would consider joining in a scheme for use of the port, the Prime Minister said it would depend on any discussions which might be held.

The question was not included inthe consolidation commission's terms of reference, and if it came up, the members would have to be briefed by the government, Chief George said. — DDR.

Opposition man in court

UMTATA — Mr Babini Pikashe, 49, a member of the executive committee of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, made a brief appearance in court here yesterday charged under the Transkei Constitution Act.

He was not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to October 2. He was allowed out on R150 bail.

It is alleged that during April this year he committed an act calculated to violate the dignity or injure the reputation of the State President of Transkei by causing the publication of a letter which he wrote to the editor of Intsimbi newspaper.

The letter allegedly said the President and others were claiming that Transkei was a democracy when in fact it was a state governed by an aristocracy and the President wished to deliver the people to an authoritarian police state.

The charge states that such imputations were calculated to violate the dignity or injure the reputation of the President.

Mr Pikashe appeared before the magistrate, Mr M. Coetzee, and was defended by Mr R. Lupondwana. — DDR.

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Kokstad not included?

From BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — The government remained silent yesterday about reports that parts of East Griqualand were to be ceded to Transkei and that East London harbour was to be shared between Transkei, Ciskei and South Africa.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday: "We cannot comment on this."

And the chairman of the commission of inquiry into the consolidation of the homelands, Mr Hennie van der Walt, MP, said the reports were "just speculation".

But the fact that neither the government nor Mr Van der Walt debunked the reports — as the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, did on Monday following a report in a Sunday newspaper about the consolidation of Bophuthatswana — is a firm indicator that the reports are well-founded.

However, leading Border Nationalists expressed support yesterday for the proposal of sharing East London harbour.

They feel it would be a waste of money and a duplication of facilities if Ciskei and Transkei established their own harbours.

They also feel that such a scheme would boost confidence in the East London area.

The spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development also pointed out that only the Van der Walt Commission could comment on its proposals.

Once the commission had formulated its plans and had submitted them to the government, the Cabinet would then decide on the issue. Only then would they become government policy.

Meanwhile, it is reliably understood that Kokstad, the main town in the East Griqualand district, is unlikely to be transferred to Transkei.

However, Matatiele, the second most important centre of the district, is likely to be incorporated into Transkei.

A number of farms in the Matatiele area are also in the plans for incorporation.

This is one of the wealthiest farming areas in South Africa, and it is understood that farmers will be encouraged to remain there after the area is transferred to Transkei. This will minimise the costs of transfer.

Once the transfer plans have been implemented, Transkei will be consolidated into one unit.

It will also mean that the disputed East Griqualand area will have been restored to Transkei, fulfilling one of the basic requirements of the Transkei Government's conditions for the resumption of diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Transkei reaction, page 2.

Editorial opinion, page 16.

25/9/79 DD

Mixed reaction to harbour sharing

EAST LONDON — There was mixed reaction here yesterday to reports of a plan to share the city's harbour facilities with Ciskei and Transkei.

The Mayor, Mr Donald Card, said the report did not make sense to him.

"If a plan can be devised for a joint venture of sharing the harbour with East London being kept itact, I would support such a move.

"The proper way of going about this thing is for East London to be declared an export processing zone and then we would have the goods to boost the harbour trade. But at the moment there's not much around for a boost even if we did share the facilities," Mr Card said.

Mr Card also revealed he had been invited to attend the meeting arranged by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to meet businessmen to discuss consolidation on November 22.

"I will first get a mandate from City Council and what our stand will be."

The chairman of the Harbour Advisory Board, Mr Tom Peters, said the suggestion should be dropped.

"I still do not understand the necessity of considering a division of work in the port as Transkei and Ciskei are presently obtaining all benefits from harbour operations which South African enterprises obtain.

"The idea of splitting operations would be costly. It will involve finding the necessary expertise over and above that which exists. South African expertise would have to train those people from Ciskei and Transkei who would ultimately operate their share. This is unnecessary work creating unprofitability.

"It would be exactly opposite to sharing in the profitability of the harbour."

Mr Peters said there seemed to be a mistaken impression that all facets of harbour operations were profitable.

He suggested that the matter be dropped and to let all three enjoy the facilities of the harbour as they were doing now with improvements for the future.

The chairman of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr Max Phillips, said his personal view was that it was the logical and economically sensible thing to do.

"The concept of harbours has changed on account of containerisation. The main harbour in South Africa is Johannesburg because all East London is doing is acting as a channel to send cargo to Johannesburg.

"It can act as a channel to send goods to the Ciskei or Transkei who should logically have a stake in the harbour's activities."

The chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr Jack Snell, was not available for comment yesterday. — DDR

Kei PM makes two key changes

By MARCUS NGANI

AMID a growing wave of political unrest in Transkei, Prime Minister George Matanzima has taken over two key Cabinet security portfolios — defence and police — from his immediate right-hand man, Chief George Ndabankulu.

In a minor but significant cabinet reshuffle announced in Umtata yesterday, the Prime Minister has removed Chief Ndabankulu to the relatively quiet portfolio of commerce, industry and tourism.

Until Chief George took over as Prime Minister at the beginning of the year, he and elder brother Chief Kaiser — now State President — had always shared the defence and police portfolios.

Political observers believe this was for security purposes to guard against a coup against the Matanzima brothers.

OPPOSITION

With the political atmosphere regarded as fluid especially in the opposition party stronghold in eastern Pondoland, it is unlikely that the Matanzima brothers were happy with Chief Ndabankulu as minister of defence and of police.

Chief Ndabankulu is MP for Flagstaff in eastern Pondoland. Although he is a ruling party member and one of most senfor cabinet ministers he has strong family ties with the Sigcau royal house now associated with the opposition party.

In his cabinet reshuffle, Prime Minister Matanzima has also removed the former PAC leader, Mr T T Letlaka, from the finance department where his vigilance as watchdog of government funds became questionable last week.

This was when a special session of the Transkei National Assembly passed a motion of censure against five government departments found to have misspent more than R4,78-million.

Kei won't accept any land swop

103
26/9/79
Post

THE expectations that Transkei would restore diplomatic relations with South Africa if it received part of Griqualand East, were premature, the Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday.

He was commenting on newspaper reports that this could follow a possible decision by the Van Der Walt Commission and its Transkei counterpart to transfer land in Transkei's Maluti region to the QwaQwa homeland in return for part of East Griqualand.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei would never reliquish any of its land in exchange for more land elsewhere.

"These people are mixing up consolidation with restoration. That land is our right, and we are not prepared to accept any exchange of land," he said.

He reiterated earlier statements that reconciliation depended on how much land South Africa was prepared to give Transkei. Discussions between the two land commissions within a month would centre on the incorporation of East Griqualand into Transkei, as well as the Elliot-Maclear area.

Chief Matanzima said he knew nothing about a proposal that the East London harbour be shared by South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei. The matter was not part of the terms of reference of his government's commission.

The news of a likely incorporation of Matatiele and the surrounding farms into Transkei met with a mixed reaction in the Transkei capital this week.

(103) DD 26/9/97

Cabinet shuffle in Transkei

By PETER HONEY

UMTATA — A Cabinet reshuffle involving five Transkeian Ministers was announced by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday.

It is the fourth reshuffle since independence, and comes only seven months after Chief George took over from his brother, the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The Prime Minister takes over the Defence and Police portfolios from Chief George Ndabankulu, who moves to Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

Mr Tsepo Letlaka shifts from Finance to Justice and Prisons in place of Mr Digby Koyana, who becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information.

The Department of Finance and the Auditor-General goes to Mr Ramsay Madikizela, previously from Commerce.

Chief George refused to give reasons for the reshuffle, but some observers see it as an attempt to move three of the Ministers — Chief George, Mr Letlaka and Mr Koyana.

Mr Letlaka's shift from Finance is also thought by some to be partly because of the sessional committee's Report on Public Accounts, which revealed extensive financial irregularities in the administration.

Mr Koyana's reinstatement in the Foreign Affairs ministry, which moves away from the Prime Minister as a department on its own, has come as a surprise to many observers, who thought Mr Koyana's position had been compromised because of the financial report.

His recent statements regarding Mr Humphry Berkeley and the former Chief of Protocol, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, boosted his prestige, however, and ironically damaged the position of his brother-in-law, Mr Letlaka, who apparently introduced Mr Berkeley to the government.

The Prime Minister now holds four portfolios — Defence, Police, the Public Service Commission and his own department, which includes the Transkei Intelligence Service.

Chief George said there had been no changes within the departments. He would not name the person to take over as Commissioner of Police. The acting Commissioner is the Security Police chief, Col. Martin Ngceba.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0.16	0.04	0.06

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

BANK OF TRANSKEI

Big brother

The Bank of Transkei increased taxed profits by 42% in the financial year ended March 31, 1979. Net profit, after provision for tax and transfer to contingency reserve, was R311 280, up from R219 747 in the 1978 financial year.

But Transkei's economy could be in for a rough time. Chairman of the bank, Danie van Huyssteen, reports that "the continued refusal of the international community to recognise an independent Transkei" means that the country is "deprived of the opportunity to obtain dearly needed development capital." This has resulted in a "drastic reduction in (budgeted) government expenditure for the present (1979-80) financial year." In contrast, the year under review (1978-79) showed a 38% increase in government expenditure over the 1977 fiscal year.

Nonetheless, the bank appears fairly confident of prospects for the current year. A bank spokesman feels the expenditure cut will have a minimal effect on business.

The bank increased its dividend to 7,5% (1978: 5%), or 3,75 cents per share on the 2m issued capital. Earnings per share were 15,6 cents, up from 11,0 cents in financial year ended in 1978. R250 000 was transferred to the general reserve (R150 000 in 1978), which represented 80% of net profit as against 68% in 1978. Following parental guidelines — Volkskas has a 50% holding — the bank has steered a conservative course, strengthening reserves while maintaining moderate dividend growth.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

Squatters to be resettled in Ciskei, Transkei

27/9/79

105/103 DD

307

CAPE TOWN — The government is to resettle 3 600 families living at the Crossroads squatter camp in Cape Town to Transkei and Ciskei when houses and jobs are available for them.

About 15 000 people will be involved in the move and the South African Government is investigating Peddie, Alice and Middledrift in the Ciskei as potential sites for the resettlement.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, in an interview.

In a report-back to the Cape congress of the National Party, the MP for Aliwal North, Mr Johan Greeff, also reported that Dr Morrison had told a closed discussion group that the government "will not leave a stone unturned" in overcoming the problem of squatting in South Africa.

Mr Greeff also said the government's policy of removing black spots in the so-called white areas would continue.

"The government must do its best to exchange black spots in white areas and to make those areas white," Mr Greeff reported.

Dr Morrison said there were 24 902 people — 4 494 men, 4 999 women and 15 409 children — living at Crossroads.

Among those people were 3 598 families with no legal rights to be in Cape Town.

Dr Morrison estimated there were between four and six members a family which means that between 14 400 and 21 600 people will be repatriated from Crossroads.

He said: "The repatriation will depend on houses and jobs in the Ciskei and Transkei for the people involved."

The government was investigating the possibility of resettlement at Peddie, Alice and Middledrift which is scheduled to be the new industrial growth point in the Ciskei.

"Bulldozers are out. Dr Koornhof and I have committed ourselves to that."

"But we have to have some control over influx," Dr Morrison said. "If we provide accommodation in the Peninsula for the 3 000 families here totally illegally, it is just going to compound the problem," he said.

The Deputy Minister also disclosed that the government is to spend nearly R28 million on rehousing Crossroads residents in a new township between Langa and Nyanga.

A total of 2 800 houses is to be built, with full infrastructure including roads. The first 1 600 houses have already been put out to tender and should be completed by October or November next year. A further 1 200 will be built later.

Mr Greeff said Dr Koornhof had told the group discussion on the Co-operation and Development portfolio that these people would only be repatriated "after provision has been made for them".

Dr Koornhof said provision would be made for the families of men legally living in Cape Town to join them but he added "this total is not much".

Mr Greeff said the point had been made in the discussions that the number of squatters was rising everywhere and that "crime figures were increasing as a result of unemployment."

The delegates felt that priority should be given to resettlement and that this programme should not be delayed any longer.

Mr Greeff said Dr Morrison had stressed the need for negotiation with homeland leaders over resettlement.

Dr Morrison had also emphasised that "squatting is an area which should never be seen in isolation. It occurred throughout the country and he gave the assurance that his department would not "leave a stone unturned in overcoming the problem".

Meanwhile, angry Crossroads residents yesterday demanded to meet Dr Koornhof to challenge him on the announcement that about half the Crossroads community will be "repatriated" to the homelands.

They said the government would be "killing the people of Crossroads" by implementing the planned "repartiation". — PC-DDC.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

s The Abe Bailey Institute of
acial Studies Limited
rk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
ersiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
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Kantooradres:
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65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

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Qwaqwa offered to buy Herschel claim

28/9/79

JOHANNESBURG — Qwaqwa offered to buy Sotho-speaking regions from Transkei at talks between the two governments, the Commissioner General to the South Sotho peoples, Mr J. S. Pansegrouw, has disclosed.

The initial offer was made for the Transkei region of Herschel, but Maluti, a second Sotho-speaking region which also adjoins Lesotho, was another potential item on the bargaining agenda.

Qwaqwa alternatively proposed a land swop which would have brought Herschel to Qwaqwa and given Transkei compensatory land elsewhere.

Both offers were, however, declined by the then Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who had previously resorted to emergency measures to contain Sotho successionist movements in these regions.

Herschel used to belong to Ciskei but was ceded to Transkei under an agreement struck by South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei before Transkei became independent in October 1976.

Mr Pansegrouw's disclosure of the offer came after a report that the Van der Walt Commission is considering ways of how to enlarge Qwaqwa as a possible prelude to unification between Qwaqwa and neighbouring Lesotho.

Qwaqwa is the smallest of the black homelands and had neither the money nor the land with which to bargain with Transkei. Its offer must therefore have been made with South Africa's blessing, with the implicit promise of funds or land from South Africa with which to strike a bargain.

As was reported earlier, one of the ideas under consideration by the Van der Walt Commission is for Transkei to be given part of East Griqualand, which has been the object of dispute between South Africa and Transkei.

The possible cession of part of East Griqualand to Transkei may be linked to a trade-off under which either Maluti or Herschel or both will go to Qwaqwa.

The Sotho-speaking regions of Transkei have long been a potential source of unrest. Sotho leaders favouring secession from Transkei to Qwaqwa have been detained by Transkei police. Some have fled to Qwaqwa.

A former Sotho-speaking member of the Transkei Cabinet, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, is in detention, having been picked up in the latest swoop by Transkei Security Police. At the time of Transkei independence in 1976 there were more South Sotho in Transkei than Qwaqwa, 90 500 against 89 500. There were another 30 000 in Bophuthatswana, most of whom lived in Thaba 'Nchu'. — DDC.

(103) W2/9/79

Squatters for Transkei: Matanzima's condition

From PETER HONEY

UMTATA — There would be no resettlement of Crossroads squatters in Transkei without prior negotiations, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

"South Africa can negotiate with us with this very strong condition: that those to be settled here are proved beyond doubt to be Transkeians," he said.

The Prime Minister was reacting to news of a South African Government plan to resettle 15 000 people from Town's Crossroads camp in Transkei and Ciskei when houses and jobs became available.

Transkei had its own housing and employment shortages, said Chief George, and the resettlement of more people in Transkei would aggravate the situation.

The South African Government had not made any approaches regarding resettlement since he became Prime Minister seven months ago.

"Our attitude is well-known by the South African authorities, and that is that no people will be settled here unless they are Transkeians," he said.

A dispute over the Crossroads resettlement erupted a year ago when the South African authorities began constructing a town in the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area for the repatriation of Crossroads families.

The plan was abandoned after discussions between Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Minister explains who will qualify

CAPE TOWN — No resident of Crossroads squatter camp would be repatriated if he or she qualified for housing in the new Crossroads area, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G. Morrison, said here.

The categories of those who qualified were announced in April, by the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof. The assurance was given after a statement that 3 000 families, living illegally at Crossroads, would be resettled.

Dr Morrison said: "I made certain statements which may unintentionally have created wrong impressions.

"I would like to emphasise that I did not intend to suggest anything in conflict with the undertakings given by Dr Koornhof to the Crossroads committees."

The 3 000 families he had mentioned included people who did not live in Crossroads when Dr Koornhof made his April statement as well as people who did not qualify in terms of the agreed criteria.

Some of the families, he said, did not even live in Crossroads but had falsely tried to pass themselves off to officials and the Crossroads committee as inhabitants.

Others were excluded from rehousing in the new township in terms of Dr Koornhof's categories, these were criminals, people with no visible and legitimate means of support, and people who accepted offers of housing and employment in Transkei.

No-one would be forced to accept such offers, Dr Morrison said. — SAPA.

(Beperk deur garansie)

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INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

The honorary vice-president of the Institute of Marketing Management, Prof Sandra van der Merwe congratulates Mr Archie Nkonyeni on becoming chairman of the newly formed branch of the Institute of Marketing Management in Umtata. With them are the Border chairman of the Institute, Mr Jack Barber, left, and the national president, Mr George Duncan.

Marketing Institute move in Umtata

(103)
28/9/79
DD

UMTATA — A steering committee of Transkeian marketing executives has been set up to form a local branch of the Institute of Marketing Management.

The move came after a seminar on marketing management under the tutelage of the institute's honorary vice-president, Prof Sandra van der Merwe.

The Umtata committee is headed by local businessman, Mr Archie Nkonueni, and includes Mr J. F. Matutu, of Mqanduli, and four officials of the Transkeian Development Corporation: Mr I. Mdledle, Mr E. Edwards, Mr G. Hofmeyr and Mr I. Mdlekeza.

The committee is to meet within the next two weeks to decide a plan of action to establish the Umtata branch.

The seminar was the brain-child of the Border chairman of the institute, Mr Jack Barber, who said the institute's intention was to stimulate marketing in Umtata.

"Anyone involved in marketing can join, and they will benefit immensely from the exchange of views and educational opportunity it provides," Mr Barber said.

He added that the institute's diploma in marketing management was recognised throughout South Africa.

Objections by seminar members to the strong representation of TDC officials in the steering committee as Government involvement were dismissed by Prof Van der Merwe, who stressed that membership to the institute was on an individual basis and had nothing to do with members' companies.

Prof Van der Merwe occupies the chair in marketing at the Witwatersrand University's Graduate School of Business Administration. — DDR

Transkei theft shrouded in official secrecy

Sun. Tribune. 30/9/79

103

MISSING R40 000 MYSTERY UNSOLVED

MORE than two years after the disappearance of R40 000 in Transkei's State funds — and the death in police detention of the official supposedly responsible for it — the theft remains shrouded in official secrecy.

The money has never been found and it has never been established if the young Department of Justice employee, Mr Kwezi Noah, 35, was responsible — or that he committed suicide while in police custody in July 1977.

Attempts this week by the **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** to establish what efforts the Transkei police were making to have the matter solved were unsuccessful.

The acting commissioner of police in Transkei, Colonel Martin Ngceba — he is also head of the security police — refused to discuss the case when approached in his Umtata office. He would only confirm that investigations were continuing.

When he was asked to outline what progress — if any—has been made, Colonel Ngceba responded sharply. "The investigation is strictly confidential and not for the consumption of newspapers."

He said any further inqury should be directed to the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, but the **Sunday Tribune** was unsuccessful in interviewing him on the case.

But many people in Umtata believe the case has been quietly swept under the carpet and that there will be no further police action.

One highly placed source in Umtata went as far as saying that there was little doubt in some quarters that "other people in high places" were behind the theft of the money.

Asked to substantiate this startling allegation, he said: "It's just what has been noticed since the disappearance of the money."

Pensioners

He refused to elaborate any further, saying it was not worth risking his life to do so.

Mr Noah, employed by the Department of Justice in Umtata, was responsible for the payment of pensions.

On July 5, 1977, he withdrew the R40 000 from the bank for distribution to pensioners in outlying areas of Transkei the following day.

The money was placed in a strongroom at the Umtata magistrate's building, but the following day when he opened the room — he had the only key — the money was no longer there.

Mr Noah and several of his colleagues were taken into police custody the same day. That night Mr Noah died and six

MR Tsepo Letlaka . . . "no official has been accused."

CHIEF George Matanzima . . . could not be contacted for comment.

By ROD JACKSON-SMITH

Transkei policemen eventually appeared in the Supreme Court in Umtata earlier this year in connection with Mr Noah's death and the beating of some of his colleagues.

The State prosecution was led by Transkei's Attorney General, Mr George Muller, QC, a former Durban advocate.

In an interview, Mr Muller said the policemen had been charged with murdering Mr Noah, but were acquitted. Five were convicted of assault with intent do do grievous bodily harm.

These charges, said Mr Muller, related to the beating up of Mr Noah's colleagues.

According to the policemen's evidence at the trial, Mr Noah had been in the process of taking them to the spot where he had hidden the money. The policemen told the court Mr Noah had broken free and plunged into the Umtata River, where his body was later found.

Mr Muller said that according to the postmortem findings, the impossibility of Mr Noah having drowned could not be excluded and the policemen were subsequently acquitted.

Mr Muller confirmed it had never been established that Mr Noah had stolen the money.

But the official Transkei view is that Mr Noah did take the money and the State has successfully laid claim to the money in Mr Noah's pension fund. This decision was taken by Mr Ian Coutts, Transkei's Government attorney.

Asked to explain on what grounds the money had been seized and forfeited to the state, Mr Coutts said: "We applied the civil test of 'on balance of probabilities' as opposed to the criminal test of 'beyond all reasonable doubts'.

"On balance of probabilities therefore, Mr Noah was responsible."

The disappearance of the money was highlighted in the recent report of the National Assembly.

Censure

Last week the specially appointed Sessional Committee on Public Accounts tabled its report in the National Assembly dealing with the over-expenditure by various Government departments of more than R4-million.

This report dealt with over-expenditure for the 1977/78 financial year.

After hearing evidence from various Government department heads, the committee recommended that the National Assembly adopt a motion censuring the heads of departments.

This was done but the Assembly went even further and converted the Sessional Committee into a Commission of Inquiry to probe fully the causes for the over-expenditure.

The commission must report back to the National Assembly at its next session in March next year.

In an interview, the former Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said this move had been made because over-expenditure without approval of the Treasury was unpardonable.

"It must be emphasised, however, that unauthorised expenditure does not imply misappropriation of public funds.

"What it really means is the use of funds without parliamentary authority or Treasury approval.

"Only the ill-informed and vitriolic ignorant imposters make these glib insinuations. Not a single one of the accounting officers from all the departments has been accused of embezzlement of State funds and on the evidence presented to the Sessional Committee no sane person could make such an assertion."

Mr Letlaka, who relinquished his portfolio this week in a cabinet re-shuffle — he is now Minister of Justice and Prisons — said he did not wish to say that there was no misappropriation of State funds but this would be fully investigated by the Commission of Inquiry.

Transkei wants UK talks

103 1/10/79

CHIEF MATANZIMA . . . Transkei former British colony.

MOUNT FRERE — Transkei, as a former British colony, is gearing itself for a round table conference with Britain in an attempt to negotiate the question of her recognition.

Addressing thousands of blacks here on Saturday on his first official visit, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said Transkei had noted the attempts made by Britain to resolve the constitutional dispute over Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"Transkei, as a former colony of Great Britain, is entitled to similar treatment," Chief Matanzima said. When Transkei obtained its independence, it had been hoped Britain would hail the event as a victory for freedom.

"The case of Transkei was, however prejudged. The UN as well as the OAU denied formal political recognition for Transkei."

Chief Matanzima said Transkei had also noted with interest recent newspaper reports regarding re-definition of her boundaries. He said his government's approach in these matters was one of good neighbourliness.

He said the land claims were being made in terms of boundaries set up by the British Government about 1880.

Re-affirming Transkei's stand in relation to South Africa, the Prime Minister said Transkei was not a creation of apartheid, although she availed herself of that policy to attain her independence.

"If Transkei placed a premium on apartheid she would not have abolished that policy immediately," Chief Matanzima said.

The Prime Minister said the acquisition of independence by Transkei was the final phase in her development to full nationhood and was the culmination of a long process of evolution in which South Africa and Transkei worked together amicably.

"With it, the Transkei nation gained the full dignity of nationhood, freedom of thought and expression," he said. — DDR.

PURCHASING OFFICE

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

Wash and shred the lett
keep a few pieces for g
Wash scallions, and cut
green left on. Toss th
scallions together, sal
dressing and serve in
of mint and parsley.

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SAL

2 lbs sliced green bea
2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (sliced
pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

Mix the curry powder,
so that no lumps form
boil up and stir all
and onions, bring to

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce
bite-size pieces (4
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 c
orange sections, dr
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can
and broken in larg

In a large salad bow
tuna and nuts; toss
and lemon juice; mix
toss gently. Makes

EAST LONDON — Don't break up existing economic units such as East London and King William's Town for ideological reasons.

This was the warning given here yesterday by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, when he addressed a lunch-hour meeting in the City Hall.

It was the only reference the leader of the Progressive Federal Party made to the nearly 500-strong crowd who were expecting him to discuss East London's predicament and the future of the "white corridor" between the Ciskei and Transkei.

Later during question time he was asked about

Don't break up Border plea

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

the proposed independence for Ciskei and told that 80 per cent of the people in Mdantsane opposed independence but were too afraid to speak out because of detentions and bannings.

Dr Slabbert said his party opposed independence but they would not object if the majority of the people concerned wanted it.

"But this has to be done through a proper referendum," he said.

Dr Slabbert said in-

dependence could not solve any problems.

"Telling urban blacks to look for their political future in the homelands does not solve any problems and we are against it," he said. "You cannot solve political problems by creating uneconomically developed areas."

He cautioned about adding productive farms to homeland areas to solve the land issue and then to later use them as dumping grounds for blacks from South Africa.

"The people dumped there look first for their basic needs of food and shelter and this could lead to deterioration and later to bigger urban problems," Dr Slabbert said.

In King William's Town last night, Dr Slabbert addressed a large crowd in the Town Hall on his party's constitutional proposals.

In support of his earlier statement against the fragmenting of the Border area, Dr Slabbert said: "It is impossible to impose a fragmented system on an economically integrated area." — DDR.

Nats accused, page 11

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75 FRANCE - General

76 FRANCE - Labour

Furniture — See MANUFACTURING - Furniture

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Gazankulu — See HOMELANDS - Gazankulu
See also DECENTRALIZATION; HOMELANDS - General

77 GERMANY - General

78 GERMANY - Labour

79 GOLD — Treated here as a commodity. For the industry see MINING and subordinate heads.

80 Government — See PUBLIC SECTOR - Government
See also HOMELANDS - General

80 GROUP AREAS - General — File here general material on proclamation and deproclamation of such areas, removals of people and resettlement of white, coloured, and Asian people.
See also HOUSING AND HOSTELS; SERVICES AND AMENITIES FOR BLACKS

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DD 2/10/79 103

New Transkei harbour study

UMTATA — Transkei is investigating the establishment of a harbour at Mazeppa Bay, in conjunction with plans to construct an oil refinery and extend the K. D. Matanzima airport to international specifications.

A team from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's institute for oceanology was at Mazeppa Bay last week, surveying the sea bed.

A spokesman for the CSIR said it had received a contract from the harbour consultants, Middle East Commercial and Investment Services (Mercis), to undertake the survey "to see whether it is at all possible to build a harbour there".

Although no details have been made known, it is believed Mercis is to raise a R250 million loan, repayable by the Transkei government over six years.

The March agreement with Mercis is reported to have been for the continuation of the Umngazana harbour project, which was originally entered into with the Port of Transkei Company (Port).

Tests at Umngazana have indicated Transkei would have to spend R1 million a year to remove silt from the harbour mouth, whereas Mazeppa Bay's deep water and natural reef make it a more attractive prospect.

The Mazeppa Bay survey comes at a time of South Africa's reported willingness to establish East London as a common port with Transkei and Ciskei.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, is said to be amenable to sharing East London, and has openly stated his willingness to negotiate with South Africa in this regard. — DDR

(103) (~~329~~) Post 3/10/79

Moshesh on bail

By MARCUS NGANI

AFTER spending 29 days in security police detention, a former Transkei cabinet minister and tribal head of the Maluti-based Basotho, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, has been released on bail of R500.

Chief Moshesh, who has now joined the official Opposition Party, is awaiting trial on a charge under Transkei Public Security Act for allegedly subverting or interfering with the authority of the State.

The charge carries a maximum sentence of three years' imprisonment.

On his release from detention, Chief Moshesh made a formal appearance in the Mount Frere Magistrate's Court where he was remanded to November 22.

This was two weeks after the start of another security trial against the Opposition party leader, King Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus.

Another Opposition party member, Mr Babini Pikashe of Engcobo, made a fourth appearance in the Umtata Magistrate's Court this week charged under the Transkei Constitution Act for allegedly undermining the dignity of the State President, Paramount Chief K D Matanzima.

The case was postponed to November 1 at the request of his defence attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge of Durban.

Bail of R150 was allowed to stand.

Two parliamentary members for eastern Pondoland, arrested in a massive security police swoop which co-incided with Chief Moshesh's detention, have been charged for allegedly possessing firearms illegally.

Chief Mpondombini Sigcau and his younger brother Ntsikayezwe — sons of the former State President of Transkei, the late Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau — have been released on bail of R50 each.

Other victims of the security swoop last August were:

The publicity secretary of the Transkei Opposition Party, Miss Florence Mangcotywa; a former Oppostion party member deported from Ciskei, Mr Joseph Kobo; two former Robben Island prisoners from Cofimvaba, Mr Waters Toboti and Mr Clarence Makwetu; another former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Fikile Bam, now undergoing pupilage in Johannesburg as an advocate.

The head of the Transkei security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, said the five detainees will be charged and brought to court as soon as police investigations are complete.

Ntshongwana is back in Transkei

103 DD 4/0/79

UMTATA — Transkei's former Chief of Protocol, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, has returned to Umtata after 36 days self-imposed exile in Britain.

Mr Ntshongwana, who fled when Security Police arrived at his home in the early hours of August 24, refused to answer questions when confronted in the Transkei Development Corporation building yesterday morning.

He arrived in Umtata on a Transkei Airways aircraft on Tuesday afternoon, and has already met President Kaiser Matanzima.

A top government source said the President was instrumental in arranging Mr Ntshongwana's return.

While overseas, Mr Ntshongwana was in frequent telephone contact with the President, who yesterday declined to comment, saying these conversations had been "a matter between myself and Mr Ntshongwana".

He said Mr Ntshongwana had had no reason to leave the country, and if there was any confusion regarding his return "it is of his own making".

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said he only learned of Mr Ntshongwana's return yesterday morning when reporters telephoned him for comment, and he had nothing to say regarding the matter.

The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said he would be meeting Mr Ntshongwana shortly.

"He is back and there is no need for excitement. You will just have to watch developments from now on," he said.

The Security Police chief, Col Martin Ngceba, issued a blunt "no comment" when asked if his department was continuing its investigations of Mr Ntshongwana.

At the time of his flight to Britain, Mr Ntshongwana is reported to have said the Transkei Security Police, acting without government backing, had issued a warrant for his arrest, and had wanted to kill him.

This was denied by Col Ngceba at the time, and he dismissed the allegations as "wild".

Mr Ntshongwana said he was re-united with his wife and three children, and had returned to Transkei because it was his home.

He refused to answer questions regarding his association with Transkei's former diplomatic adviser Mr Berkeley, or the alleged Nigerian deal, saying this was "top secret" information.

Mr Ntshongwana left the Foreign Affairs Ministry earlier this year for a post in the Education Department's Cultural Affairs Division, and he is expected to return to this position. — DDR.

Koyana denies theft was covered up

4/10/79 (103)

UMTATA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Digby Koyana, said the tale about a highly placed source who alleges that high officials were behind the theft of R40 000 from the magistrate's office safe must be treated with the contempt it deserves.

Mr Koyana was reacting to an article that appeared in the Sunday Tribune of September 30,

"The correspondent, Rod Jackson-Smith, appears bent on discrediting the Transkei Government when he writes that the theft remains shrouded in official secrecy," Mr Koyana said.

He said the essential facts of the case were clear enough. The R40 000 pension payment disappeared from a government safe. The pension paying officer, who also kept the keys to the safe, the late Mr Kwezi Noah, was held and interrogated.

Mr Noah died in police custody, whereupon the Attorney-General pressed a charge of murder against six policemen.

Mr Koyana said Mr Jackson-Smith could have had little difficulty in establishing all these facts after interviewing the Attorney-General, Mr G. Muller, ZC.

For reasons best known to himself Mr Jackson-Smith had plunged into the world of rumour and conjecture.

Mr Koyana asked why the Transkei Government should be accused of seeking to "sweep the case under the carpet" on the strength of utterances by "cowards who are not man enough to come forward with evidence."

Mr Koyana said Mr Jackson-Smith had not intervieved a single person who claimed to have forwarded evidence about the theft but he still protested an official cover-up.

Mr Koyana said the correspondent's male-fides against Transkei and his attempt to portray the Transkei Government as callous were shown by his claim that "the state had successfully laid claim to the money in Mr Noah's pension fund".

Mr Koyana said it was felt that to deprive Mr Noah's family of his money would amount to making innocents suffer for the unproven conduct of their deceased breadwinner.

Reacting to Mr Koyana's reply, the editor of the Sunday Tribune, Mr Ian Wyllie, said yesterday:

"It appears from Mr Koyana's reply that he did not see the Tribune report himself. Had he seen and read that report he would find that the Sunday Tribune did in fact interview the Transkei Attorney-General and that the report reflected the events following Mr Noah's death in detention, including the fact that six policemen had subsequently appeared in court on a charge of murder.

"Far from attempting to discredit the Transkei Government, the Sunday Tribune made numerous attempts, through official channels, to establish what progress the police had made in solving the case, because the Transkei Attorney-General had told the Sunday Tribune it had never been established that Mr Noah had been responsible for the disappearance of the money.

"The report also makes it clear that attempts were made to obtain an official reply to the Sunday Tribune's queries. The acting Commissioner of Police in Transkei, Colonel Ngceba, refused to see the Sunday Tribune to discuss the case. But in reply to questions put to him on the telephone he said that further police investigations were "strictly confidential." He referred the Sunday Tribune to the Prime Minister. Attempts to speak to Chief George Matanzima were unsuccessful.

"The Sunday Tribune did not claim that 'the state had successfully laid claim to the money in Mr Noah's pension fund.' This is a fact, confirmed by Transkei's government attorney, Mr Ian Coutts.

"Claims that officials in high places could be responsible for the disappearance of the money were made by people who gave us that information on the strict understanding that they would not be identified.

"We stand by the report." — DDR.

44

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)

43

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrot pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a sprig of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them iced water until the radishes open up.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Eliz.

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgewort

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, pealed and di
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dres
Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof
and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

B E V E R A G E S

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Om

GINGER BEER — Judy

10 bottles (750 ml) water
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica Ginger
1 t cream o
1 1/2 heape

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. The
bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mat
when mature.

---oOo---

MOM'S GINGER BEER — Sharon Young, Rondebosch

16 bottles water
3 1/2 lbs sugar
2 lemons
2 pkts cream of tartar
2 oz braised ginger
2 cakes years/2 pkts dried yeast

Mix yeast with 1 cup lukewarm water. Mix all the ingredients (except the yeast) together in a large saucepan and boil. Cool and add the yeast. Leave overnight, strain, bottle - tie the corks down. Leave for a week before drinking.

---oOo---

IRISH COFFEE — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, or goblets. Put 3/4 tot Whiskey in goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Pour hot percolated Mocca Java (or Maccono instant) coffee to about 3/4 of the glass. Top up with whipped fresh cream, poured slowly over the back of a silver teaspoon.

---oOo---

TIA MARIA — Jane Bullock, Durbanville

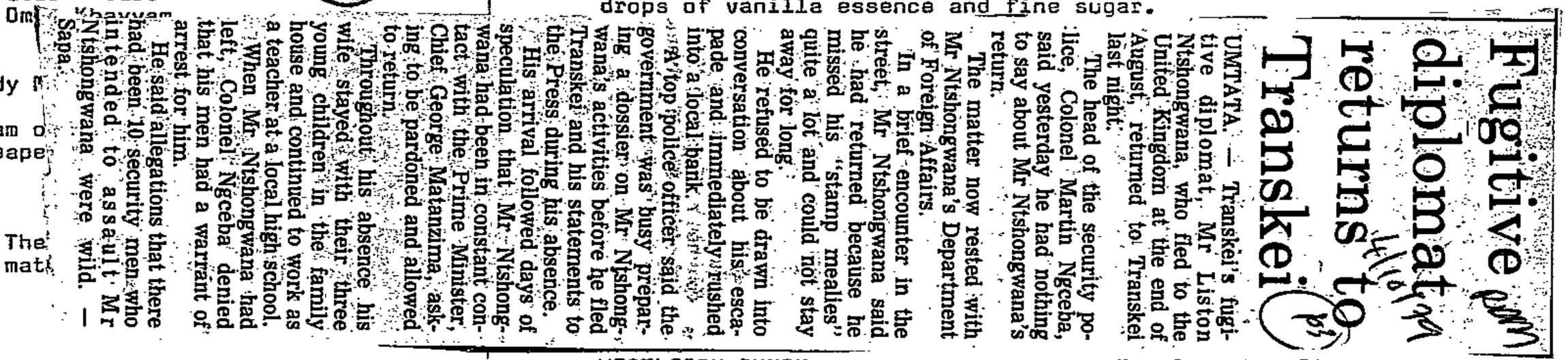
2 cups dark brown sugar
7 t Nescafé
1 cup sugar
1 pt cold water
1 t vanilla essence
2 t cocoa
1/2 t rum essence
1 bottle Mainstay

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

---oOo---

COFFEE SPECIAL — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Pour together into coffee glasses, hot milk and strong coffee. Top with following: fresh cream mixed with a good instant coffee, a few drops of vanilla essence and fine sugar.



Fugitive diplomat returns to Transkei

UMTATA. — Transkei's fugitive diplomat, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, who fled to the United Kingdom at the end of August, returned to Transkei last night.

The head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, said yesterday he had nothing to say about Mr Ntshongwana's return.

The matter now rested with Mr Ntshongwana's Department of Foreign Affairs.

In a brief encounter in the street, Mr Ntshongwana said he had returned because he missed his "stamp mealies" quite a lot and could not stay away for long.

He refused to be drawn into conversation about his escapade and immediately rushed into a local bank.

A top police officer said the government was busy preparing a dossier on Mr Ntshongwana's activities before he fled Transkei and his statements to the Press during his absence.

His arrival followed days of speculation that Mr Ntshongwana had been in constant contact with the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, asking to be pardoned and allowed to return.

Throughout his absence his wife stayed with their three young children in the family house and continued to work as a teacher at a local high school.

When Mr Ntshongwana had left, Colonel Ngceba denied that his men had a warrant of arrest for him.

He said allegations that there had been 10 security men who intended to assault Mr Ntshongwana were wild. — Sapa.

WESTLEIGH PUNCH — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 large tin of pineapple juice
1 medium tin of orange juice
1 small tin lemon juice
1/2 cup sugar
1 large bottle cold ginger ale
1/2 cup cold water
1/2 cup Cinzano Blanc

Mix all together, let it stand 1/2 hour before using, in the refridgerator. Serve in Punch bowl, garnish with a few slices of orange or lemon cut very thin.

---oOo---

CAPPUCINO COFFEE — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Use a strong brew of good percolated coffee. Heat milk but do not boil. Pour equal quantities of coffee and milk into cups, pouring in together. Whip in a spoonful of cream till frothy. Sprinkle a little chocolate and cinnamon on top of cream.

---oOo---

ORANGE HEALTH DRINK — May Bennett, Ridgeworth
(Delicious in Hot Weather)

10 oranges
2 lemons
3 pts boiling water
5 lbs sugar
2 pkts citricacid (small pkts)
1 pkt epsom salt
1 pkt tartaric acid
rind of 8 of the oranges

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fruit juice and boiling water. Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain and bottle (6 large bottles). To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

---oOo---

103 102 6/10/79 DD

Row over educational aid cut

EAST LONDON —Controversy has arisen over the decision by the British Council to stop its programme of educational assistance to the Transkei Department of Education and the University of Transkei.

British Council and British Government embassy officials were reluctant to comment yesterday on the report in the Daily Dispatch on Thursday and on a statement issued yesterday by the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr D.S. Koyana.

In the report on Thursday a British Embassy spokesman was quoted as saying that Britain did not recognise Transkei and they were unable to undertake any activity with Transkei because that could be interpreted as recognising the country.

Mr Koyana said yesterday he doubted that the British Embassy spokesman was correctly reported.

As recently as last month, the British Foreign Office outlined its attitude to British Council aid for Transkei. That attitude was the following "and I quote:

"The British Council maintains contact with individuals and organisations in the Transkei but these contacts do not compromise our position of non-recognition of the 'independent' homelands.

"The council is willing in principle to provide educational assistance in the Transkei provided they can act through unofficial, non-governmental bodies. This would come within our educational programme for black South Africans, which is, however, mainly directed towards urban blacks. The British Council, through their office in Pretoria, are in touch with Transkeian educational institutions'.

"It is, therefore, clear that the British Government stands by the position as was enunciated by Sir David Scott," Mr Koyana said.

"If the British Embassy spokesman is correctly reported, I would say that he is so overwhelmed by the policy of non-recognition of Transkei that he goes further and confuses it with a policy of strangulation and crucifixion.

"Even with the British Council itself there are some officials who are so anti-Transkei that they make adverse statements on the council's policy towards Transkei and pretend they come from the British Government when they do not.

"One of these is a Mr Bates, who came here last year to say that the British Council had been 'ordered out' of Transkei when in fact there was no such thing. After all, in refusing to recognise our independence, the British Government does not say that we are not existing, or that we ought to be starved to death or exterminated. It merely says that we are South Africans, and it is logical that they give to our people the aid and assistance that they give to South African citizens," Mr Koyana said. — DDR.

Transkei spending report criticised

(103) 10 6/10/79

UMTATA — The Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr B. B. Pukwana, has criticised the Daily Dispatch reporting of the Transkei Sessional Committee's Report on Public Accounts for 1977-78.

The Daily Dispatch "conveniently omitted vital information probably because it wants to bolster the sensation to its readership that there is misappropriation of funds," Mr Pukwana said.

Referring to the nearly R96 000 outstanding from travel allowances paid to Foreign Ministry officials since 1977, he said:

"It was explained to the Sessional Committee that some receipts had been submitted to the department in respect of advances, but because they reflected foreign currency, the Department of Finance was requested to assist in the conversion of foreign currency into rands.

"The receipts were returned to our department with the instruction that the recipients of the advances should approach the Standard Bank for this service.

"The bank, in return, stated that it did not have the time to attend to the matter.

"In the light of the foregoing it is clear that it is most unfair and misleading of the Daily Dispatch to suggest conclusions to the public and it is proper that they should correct themselves."

When asked in an interview if Standard Bank had subsequently found the time to convert the foreign currency into rands, bearing in mind some of the advances had been outstanding for two years, Mr Pukwana said: "Not yet."

He went on to say ministers and officials often had to undertake unexpected trips, and incurred expenditure exceeding their advances.

It had been unfair and misleading of the Daily Dispatch to raise the question of advances to overseas delegations under the headline: "R5 million misspent in Transkei."

Footnote: The Daily Dispatch published several reports on the 45-page Sessional Committee Report, the first on September 20 and another — on parliamentary discussion on the report — on September 24.

Both reports were accurate condensations and the allegation of "unfair and misleading" is resisted, though we have afforded Mr Pukwana this facility of reply.

In the September 20 report it was stated:

"The report calls for a motion of censure for a general breakdown of financial administration in the various departments and centres on unauthorised spending of nearly R5 million in the 1977-78 financial year."

The mention of outstanding Foreign Ministry advances was only one of the aspects mentioned in the story, and the headline was obviously not referring to the Department of Foreign Affairs. — DDR.

Exile's mystery return

(103) 7/10/77 Sunday Post

By MARCUS NGANI

BEHIND the scenes deal by the State President of Transkei is believed to have been a reprieve for Umtata's former roving ambassador, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, who surprisingly returned home this week nearly two months after he fled to Britain where he was hoping to be granted political asylum.

Mr Ntshongwana vanished from Transkei claiming that the country's security police had threatened to kill him.

But on his return President K D Matanzima was waiting to receive him and his job in the public service was still secure.

The mystery of it all is that the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, claims he does not know Mr Ntshongwana has returned.

Before this Mr Ntshongwana was regarded as the most wanted man in Transkei.

There were allegations in the Umtata National Assembly that he embezzled government funds running into thousands of rands on a diplomatic mission to South America during 1977.

Shortly after Mr Ntshongwana left for Britain a spokesman for the Justice Ministry said he had disappeared while the police were investigating possible charges of fraud against him.

Although he was branded a fugitive from justice it is known that Mr Ntshongwana's self-imposed exile in Britain was regarded in Umtata Government circles as a security risk.

As a former roving ambassador who was involved in top level negotiations with a number of western countries and with independent black states in Africa, he knew the Umtata regime's best-kept secrets.

What is more, in Britain he found sanctuary with the estranged former political adviser to Transkei, Mr Humphrey Berkeley.

Mr Ntshongwana had also threatened to testify in court as a witness to an assault by Transkei security cops on Mr Berkeley before he was sacked as Umtata's diplomatic agent in London.

Because of this damning evidence the State President is believed to have negotiated for Mr Ntshongwana's return despite what the Umtata regime holds against him.

On his arrival in Umtata Mr Ntshongwana was reportedly taken to the State President and later allowed to resume his post in the Education Department — while the head of the department claimed he knew nothing about his presence.

While Mr Ntshongwana was at his office desk, working as if nothing had ever happened, the Secretary for Education, Mr V Dube, told **SUNDAY POST:**

"I thought Mr Ntshongwana had absconded. If he was back I should have been the first person to know about it."

Asked what he knew of Mr Ntshongwana's return the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said: "I honestly know nothing about it. If you can find out I will be too pleased."

Speaking to newsmen for the first time since his arrival, Mr Ntshongwana said he had returned because he felt threats on his life were over.

He said he had received an assurance from "friends" he would not name that he would be welcomed in Transkei.

President Matanzima . . . struck a deal?

Was there a secret deal with Kaiser?

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under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

Ignore Transkei's call to exiles'

7/10/79 Sunday Post (103) 327

SUNDAY POST
Correspondent

A FORMER nationalist exile, Dr Mxolisi Ntlabati, who left South Africa 15 years ago on an exit permit, has called on other exiles to return to the country but not to the Transkei.

In an interview with SUNDAY POST, he said: "No struggle is ever fought at a long distance."

He said there was an extremely highly qualified South African exile community abroad.

"I invite this community to return to South Africa and hope the Government would grant amnesty to everyone who wishes to return."

He said he was advising the exiles not to go to the Transkei because a large number of those who returned following the Transkei's call to them to return were rotting in Transkei prisons.

He listed a couple of names and said they were detained shortly after their return.

Dr Ntlabati now stays with his brother-in-law in Mdantsane after he was asked to leave the Transkei a fortnight ago. He had lived in the Transkei for 77 days.

He said he came to the Transkei following the Transkei Government's call on all exiles to return to the new state.

He was detained in the Transkei for a month shortly after a scuffle with whites in an Umtata hotel and taken to East London on his release.

When asked if he supported the cutting of South Africa into independent black states, he said he did not.

"I recognise the Transkei as part of South Africa and I do not support the balkanisation of this country.

"The reason I went to the Transkei is because South Africa has been refusing me a passport for the last 15 years."

Dr Ntlabati made news 15 years ago when he staged a 100-hour fast after the University of Natal refused to allow him to do a master's degree.

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A 25% initial allowance is granted for
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r the financial years ended 31.12.19.6

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31.12.19.7, assuming

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for the year ended 31 December 19.7,

method

y method

there are no other items causing
differences)

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which can be set off against the taxable
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assuming the deferral method is used.

, assume now that the company has a set
profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

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(4) D demand excess work load .....

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Sabata man missing

UMTATA — The former representative of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo in the National Assembly, Mr Anderson Joyi, who was banished to Qumbu last year is said to be missing and his wife is worried.

Mrs Nomvumile Joyi said when she went to visit her husband at Gura in the Qumbu district on Saturday she found him missing.

She said she received information he was taken away by members of the Security Police on Friday. But the police could not give her any information on her husband.

"I am panicking. I do not know what they have done to my husband." Mrs Joyi said she and her children were unable to sleep at night through worry.

The Acting Commissioner of Police and the head of the Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, could not be contacted at his office or at his home late last night.

Last year Mr Joyi was arrested at the Great Place of Chief Sabata by the Security Police for defying a previous banishment order and detained. Later he was taken to his present place of banishment at Gura. — DDR.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

103
10/10/79

Transkei asks SA for R74 million assistance

UMTATA — Transkei has had to apply to South Africa for "financial assistance" the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Patrick Laurence of the Rand Daily Mail reports that Chief Matanzima said the request for aid was made to enable Transkei to match salary increases granted to black civil servants in South Africa.

Officially Transkei does not have diplomatic ties with South Africa, having severed diplomatic relations 13 months ago.

The application, which is understood to have been successful, involved about R74-million.

"We needed it to prevent an exodus of Transkei civil servants to South Africa Chief Matanzima said.

Replying to reports in the Afrikaans press that South Africa had provided Transkei with emergency funds of more than R70-million, Chief Matanzima said: "I don't deal with finance, but I know South Africa raised the salaries of its civil servants and we had to make an application for financial assistance to bridge the gap".

The emergency assistance of about R74-million was made in addition to the R113,5-million statutory grant made by South Africa to Transkei. South Africa did not withhold the R113,5-million after Transkei broke diplomatic ties in April last year.

News of South Africa's assistance to Transkei comes in the wake of persistent reports that Transkei is on the verge of bankruptcy.

Commenting on these reports Chief Matanzima said: "I don't think that is true. I think what has happened there is that our people have not been sufficiently trained in the necessary financial skills".

CHIEF MATANZIMA . . . "we needed it."

Chief Matanzima was clearly referring to the report of the Sessional Committee on Public Accounts, tabled last month during a special session of the Transkei National Assembly.

The report found that an unauthorised amount of nearly R4,8-million had been spent during the financial year 1977-78, the first full financial year after Transkei received independence.

The sessional committee has since been converted into a full-scale Commission of Inquiry to investigate financial irregularities in government departments.

Chief George said no secret funds were involved in Transkei's financial plight and there was no question of misappropriation of money, merely the problem of government departments spending money in excess of their budgets without proper authority.

He declined to comment on a report that R8-million had been sent to Beirut in Lebanon by Transkei to help finance a project to build a harbour at Mazeppa Bay.

The company involved is reported to be Middle East Commercial and Investment Services, which is headed by a Beirut-based company headed by Mr Salimel Hajj.

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May Bennett, Ridgeworth

COUNTRY GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

Mix the curry powder, flour with a so that no lumps form, and then ad boil up and stir all the time, the and onions, bring to boil again.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine let tuna and nuts; toss together. Com and lemon juice; mix well. To ser toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings

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44

1 c
min
sca

tuce, chop o
garnishing.
t tops off 1
he lettuce,
lt and peppe
a glass bowl

---oOo---

Mrs Futter, East London

salt, level
ups water

and onions till cooked, than

eaped T flour
bottle vinegar

little water. Mix well,
d the sugar and vinegar,
n add the cooked beans
Bottle.

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

tuce, apple, orange sections,
bine mayonnaise, soya sauce
ve, add dressing to salad;

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Gar
of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt,
2 cups wa

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and oni
pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T
1/2 bottle

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little
so that no lumps form, and then add the su
boil up and stir all the time, then add th
and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

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1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup
1/2 cup
dress
2 t soy
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

Sabata man banished

Security Police, Major L. N. Tyelela yesterday. He said Mr Joyi was removed from his place of banishment [illegible] Qumbu district.

But the Secretary for the Department of Justice and Prisons, Mr J. D. Zeka, said Mr Joyi could, however apply for arable land and that he was not in confinement. — DDR.

UMTATA — The former representative of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo in the National Assembly, Mr Anderson Joyi, was issued with an order signed by the State President banishing him to Banzipoort in the district of Cofimvaba.

This was confirmed by the deputy head of the

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GENERAL NEWS

Matanzima hopes to restore links

ppm 11/10/79 103

MMABATHO. — Transkei was grateful to the South African Government "for liberating us from the bonds of British imperialism", Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

Addressing Tswanas at the national stadium, Chief Matanzima, who is on a three-day official visit to BophuthaTswana, said he was looking forward to the restoration of diplomatic relations with South Africa.

A misunderstanding between Transkei and the South African Government had been caused by the "unilateral excision from Transkei of East Griqualand" and its ultimate incorporation into Natal.

"We are hopeful that all our grievances will soon be vindicated and our land restored to us as we are looking forward to the restoration of diplomatic relations and the re-establishment of harmonious bonds of friendship and the determination to stand together and face all forms of adversity together," he said.

The call for a constellation of southern African states by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was "a diplomatic move in the right direction," provided it consisted only of independent states, with sovereign constitutions.

The constellation idea would solve, among other things, the economic recession, unemployment, labour difficulties resulting from influx control, racial discrimination in general and the colour bar.

Chief Matanzima said the balkanisation of Europe and Africa had been historically inevitable and South Africa was no different.

Malawi and Zambia had broken away from Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to meet the thirst for freedom and a desire for self-determination.

Chief Matanzima said nobody had prescribed the method by which those countries attained freedom from their colonial powers. "Why then should they decide to prescribe freedom attainment for us?" he asked.

"We have fulfilled the essential requirements of the United Nations Charter. We existed as an autonomous nation before colonisation by the British Government, which now denies that fact."

The UN was a community of double standards, clouded by prejudice and hatred.

"We have continued jealously to guard our national identity and we shall continue to exist as a nation — come what may."

Chief Matanzima said the Tswana's task now was to guard against events that would tend to interfere with their sovereignty.

"And with that object in view, we shall closely co-operate with one another in all fields of government, particularly in the defence field," he said.

BophuthaTswana's President Lucas Mangope said at the ceremony that peace and prosperity in southern Africa could be brought about by people's acceptance of one another irrespective of colour or race.

He said it was because of their unswerving support for a policy of harmony, tolerance and co-operation that they totally dissociated themselves from the policy of confrontation as a possible alternative strategy.

"We are definitely opposed to a collision course with South Africa or any other neighbouring state.

"Such a collision or confrontation, and this is my firm belief, would delay and weaken rather than strengthen those forces of the human spirit which will in any case never rest until discrimination in this sub-continent has been consigned to the history books," he said. — Sapa.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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salt and pep
paprika and

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4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

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2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour [illegible]

No to Transkei unions

11/10/79 DD 103

UMTATA — The extension of trade union rights to black workers in South Africa was a progressive move, but the same move in Transkei would be detrimental to the Transkeian national interest, according to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Commenting on the recent decision by Pretoria to extend trade union rights to migrant workers in South Africa, Chief Matanzima said: "I think it will be good for the workers."

Thousands of Transkei migrant workers in South Africa are among those eligible for inclusion under the new dispensation.

Chief Matanzima justified his view that trade union rights would be beneficial in South Africa but not in Transkei on the grounds that South Africa, unlike Transkei, was an advanced industrial state.

"Transkei is an undeveloped country where there is an urgent need to attract industrial investment," Chief Matanzima said. "We would not like to destroy our industrial development in its infancy."

But, he added, when Transkei's industrial development was more advanced the question of trade union rights could be reconsidered. — DDC.

nuts

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

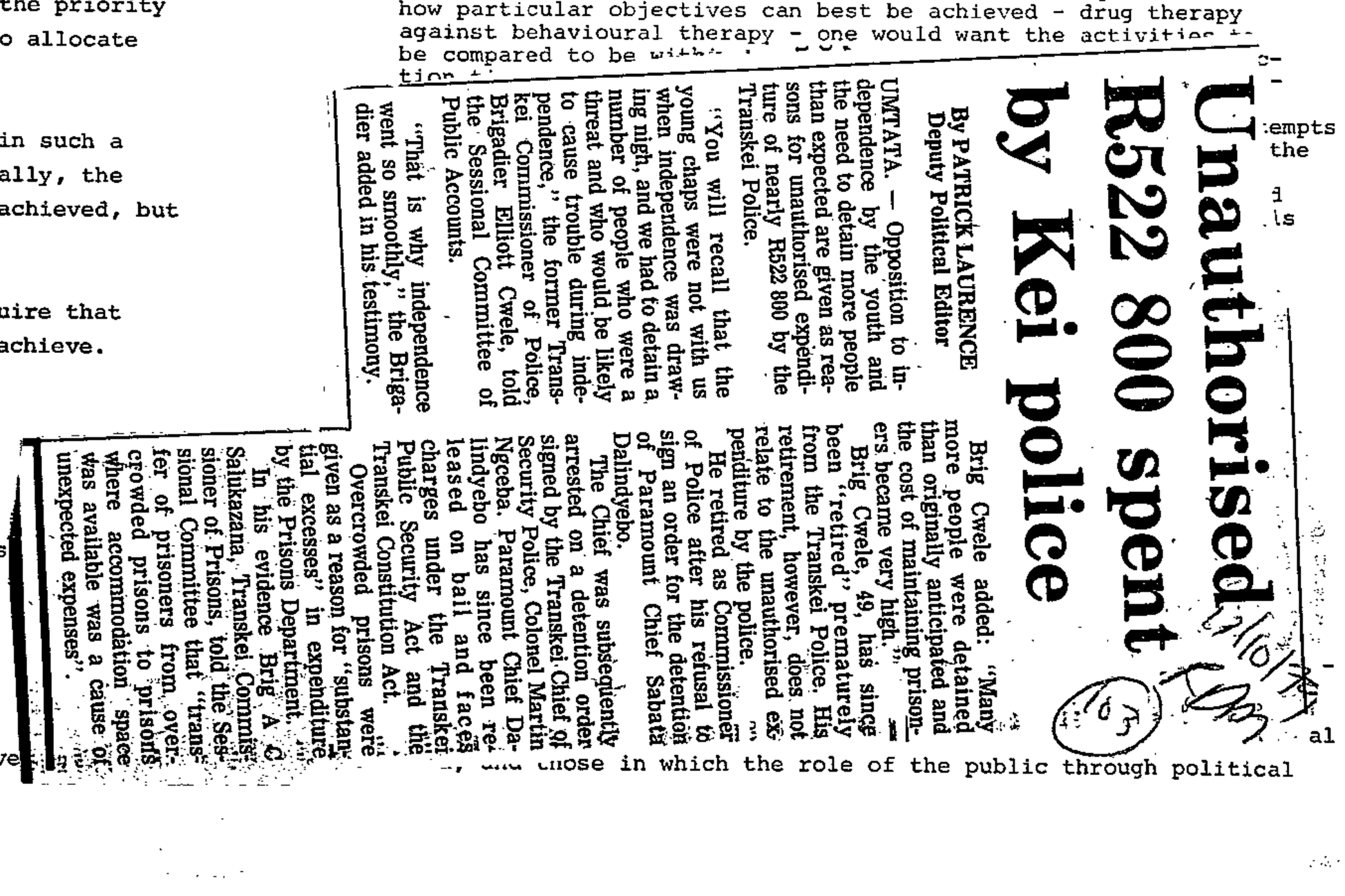
(b) to group together activities with the same objective can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within [illegible]



Unauthorised R522 800 spent by Kei police

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

UMTATA. — Opposition to independence by the youth and the need to detain more people than expected are given as reasons for unauthorised expenditure of nearly R522 800 by the Transkei Police.

"You will recall that the young chaps were not with us when independence was drawing nigh, and we had to detain a number of people who were a threat and who would be likely to cause trouble during independence," the former Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliott Cwele, told the Sessional Committee of Public Accounts.

"That is why independence went so smoothly," the Brigadier added in his testimony.

Brig Cwele added: "Many more people were detained than originally anticipated and the cost of maintaining prisoners became very high."

Brig Cwele, 49, has since been "retired" prematurely from the Transkei Police. His retirement, however, does not relate to the unauthorised expenditure by the police.

He retired as Commissioner of Police after his refusal to sign an order for the detention of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

The Chief was subsequently arrested on a detention order signed by the Transkei Chief of Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba. Paramount Chief Dalindyebo has since been released on bail and faces charges under the Transkei Public Security Act and the Transkei Constitution Act.

Overcrowded prisons were given as a reason for "substantial excesses" in expenditure by the Prisons Department.

In his evidence Brig A C Salukazana, Transkei Commissioner of Prisons, told the Sessional Committee that "transfer of prisoners from overcrowded prisons to prisons where accommodation space was available was a cause of unexpected expenses".

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POST
TRANSVAAL
Telephone 27-6081

163 12/10/79

Trade unions are a right

WE FIND it amazing, albeit not totally unexpected, that Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, should rule out the establishment of trade unions in the homeland.

We wonder just who told Chief Matanzima that trade unions would be used to "destroy Transkei's industrial development".

For years, black unions have been fighting for the right to recognition in South Africa. Needless to say, thousands of Mr Matanzima's so-called citizens are all part and parcel of this struggle.

The absence of collective bargaining power has always resulted in fruitless wildcat strikes which have done nobody any good. We would suggest that this is the kind of action that would do more harm to Transkei's industry.

We are not surprised, though, at this attitude. Transkei has certainly learnt from its masters. For all the years that trade union rights have been denied blacks, the reason has simply been that the government feared that blacks may use trade unionism as a political weapon. We suspect this is more the reason why Mr Matanzima does not want trade unions in Transkei.

We can only hope that good sense will prevail in Transkei, and the people given their right to trade unionism. For too long, blacks have suffered underpayment and poor working conditions because they did not have collective bargaining power.

Mr Matanzima must not make himself a party to this practice.

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SA foots the R74m Kei bill

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

UMTATA. — Transkei has had to apply to South Africa for "financial assistance" worth R74-million.

The application is understood to have been successful.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday the request for aid had been made to enable Transkei to match salary increases granted to black civil servants in South Africa.

Officially, Transkei has not had diplomatic ties with South Africa for the past 18 months.

"We needed it to prevent an exodus of Transkei civil servants to South Africa," Chief Matanzima said.

The R74-million will be in addition to the R113 500 000 annual statuatory grant made by South Africa to Transkei, which is still paid despite the absence of diplomatic relations.

News of South Africa's assistance to Transkei comes in the wake of persistent reports that Transkei is on the verge of bankrupcy.

But Chief Matanzima said: "I don't think that is true. I think what has happened here is that our people have not been sufficiently trained in the necessary financial skills."

GE CE

QUESTIONS

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and tax R50 000
respect d 31.12.19.6
and 19.

1. What is t in respect
of the

a) deferral method

b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad

(103)

Transkei's need of [illegible] doctors

UMTATA — Transkei needs between 400 and 500 doctors to cope with four million people in Transkei, the president of the Transkei Medical Association, Dr A.B.L. Pupuma told a gathering here, writes Stan Mzimba.

Giving a vote of thanks at the Medical Scholarship dinner, Dr Pupuma said the feasibility of a medical school in Transkei was being looked at by both the association and the Medical Council. At least two medical schools would be required in Transkei.

Dr Pupuma said the Department of Health intended increasing the number of medical scholarship funds for Transkeians.

The Minister of Health, Rev Gladstone T. Vika, said "The dire shortage of black doctors and the history of the situation is known."

There were 160 medical practitioners registered by the Medical Council and 37 private doctors helped his department. There were 102 doctors in government service, of whom 10 were Transkeians.

The Medical Scholarship group, which consists mainly of medical practitioners throughout Transkei, met to launch a fund-raising campaign to give financial assistance to help students wanting to study medicine.

Dr Pupuma said the group seemed to be getting more students than funds.

Dr T. Mtimkulu said they had been inundated with applications from students but could not find the money needed.

pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

EEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

ed green beans
onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

eans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then
e water.

sugar
owder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

ry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) manderin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad boul, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

EXAMPLES

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7, assuming

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Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

South African [illegible]

KEI COPS CHARGED WITH MURDER

By MARCUS NGANI

THREE Transkei policemen are facing a murder charge following the death of an awaiting-trial prisoner in police custody during April last year.

When the cops — Augustine Movokoza (50), Siphiwo Ndongeni (30) and Mncedisi Dyantyi (40) — went on trial in the Umtata Regional Court this week, the prosecutor expressed concern over the "indifferent" attitude of the investigating police officer.

The indictment claimed that on April 11 last year the three policemen had "maliciously and intentionally" killed Elias Siteto (50) at Kwaaiman police station near Mqanduli.

Dr J W Pooe of the Umtata General Hospital said he examined Mr Siteto a day before he died.

The doctor found he had a swollen left leg and abrasions on the wrists, forearms and ankles.

The case was postponed to November 9 for further investigation. The policemen were released on their own recognisances.

Sunday Post 11/10/87

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Matanzima: Botha a determined leader

UMTATA — The President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, paid glowing tribute to the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P. W. Botha, and said never in the history of South Africa had it had such a forceful, determined, pragmatic and dynamic leader.

Chief Matanzima, addressing crowds of Pondos during his official visit to Ntabankulu at the weekend, said: "Mr Botha is a man of honest convictions, dedicated to the task of building a united, peaceful and contented community, not only among his own race but among all sections of Southern Africa's peoples."

He said internationally, Mr Botha had attracted the focus of all politicians and non-politicians.

"We live in difficult times under divergent political philosophies and ideologies. This is particularly so in our relations with the rest of Africa".

He said there was a concerted antagonistic attitude against Transkei adopted by African States that attained independence a few years before its sovereignty but after Transkei became a self governing state.

"This attitude stems from Zambia and Tanzania, countries which are a base for anti-South African organisations such as the ANC and PAC, which claim to be the recognised leaders of black South Africa."

Chief Matanzima said: "The question is who do these organisations lead?"

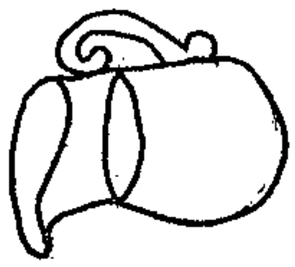
He said the answer was nobody but themselves and a few misguided youngsters who were taken from their parents to train in terrorism for the purpose of coming back to South Africa to kill law abiding people of any colour.

"Lesotho on our borders is another terrorist base judging by its diplomatic relations with cuba."

He said all these African states were no better than Transkei in every respect. They frequently approached European countries, cap in hand, asking for financial assistance, yet they accused Transkei of being a "stooge" of South Africa because of the financial aid received from that country.

"The scathing attack of Prime Minister Jonathan on South Africa at Havana should be noted. The Prime Minister was put into office by South Africa and in times of drought received maize gifts from the government of South Africa and neighbouring Free State farmers."

He said South Africa should consider economic boycotts against its enemies such as Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia and they would see these hypocrites come to it "with cap in hand." — DDR.



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B E V E R A G E S

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Omar Khayyam

GINGER BEER

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

10 bottles (750 ml) water
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica Ginger
1 t cream of tartar
1 1/2 heaped t dry yeast

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge when mature.

---oOo---

MOM'S GINGER BEER

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

16 bottles water
3 1/2 lbs sugar
2 lemons
2 pkts cream of tartar
2 oz braised ginger
2 cakes yeast/2 pkts dried yeast

Mix yeast with 1 cup lukewarm water. Mix all the ingredients (except the yeast) together in a large saucepan and boil. Cool and add the yeast. Leave overnight, strain, bottle - tie the corks down. Leave for a week before drinking.

---oOo---

IRISH COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, or goblets. Put 3/4 tot Whiskey in goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Pour hot percolated Mocca Java (or Maccono instant) coffee to about 3/4 of the glass. Top up with whipped fresh cream, poured slowly over the back of a silver teaspoon.

---oOo---

TIA MARIA

Jane Bullock, Durbanville

2 cups dark brown sugar
7 t Nescafé
1 cup sugar
1 pt cold water
1 t vanilla essence
2 t cocoa
1/2 t rum essence
1 bottle Mainstay

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

---oOo---

question of secret or misappropriated funds, merely of unauthorised expenditure.

He puts it down to lack of accounting skills among the relevant Transkei personnel, with the corollary that the situation will rectify itself as stricter application of prescribed rules and regulations are applied.

The former Finance Minister, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, who was reponsible for the finance portfolio until a Cabinet reshuffle last month, is even more adamant. He points out that the committee did not accuse a single official of embezzlement, saying: "Only ill-informed, vitriolic and ignorant imposters can make these glib insinuations."

But the committee report is punctuated with admissions by civil servants that proper accounts were not kept of expenditure. The possibility of misappropriation of money somewhere along the line cannot therefore be dismissed out of hand.

Equally important, the committee's report covers the financial year 1977-1978: since the irregularities for that period were only disclosed last month, the prima facie deduction is that the same irregularities could have occurred during the R100-million in the hope of raising the shortfall through loans from the world money market. It was at about the time of Transkei's decision to break diplomatic ties with South Africa.

Mr Letlaka and his colleagues in the Transkei Cabinet were not unaware of the risks involved, but they were apparently sustained by the belief that a breakthrough in terms of international recognition and aid was imminent.

As a top official in South Africa's Treasury remarks of Transkei's decision: "They went into it with open eyes."

But Transkei's breakthrough hopes were unrealised, despite the assistance of the then newly-appointed political adviser to Transkei, Mr Humphry Berkeley, the former British MP.

In November of last year, a secret Transkei mission journeyed to Pretoria to seek the aid of South Africa, with whom it had supposedly severed ties.

According to an informed source, the mission was given a "sympathetic hearing" by the South African Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood.

Senator Horwood declined to help them at the "South African taxpayer's expense," but did agree to assist them in raising a bridging loan on the South African money market.

The "Mail" informant adds of the Transkei's experience last year: "In the final analysis, it may have been a necessary lesson. They have got to tailor their needs to the cloth that they have got."

When Mr Letlaka presented his budget for 1979-80 he appears to have learnt the lesson about cutting his cloth to suit his pocket: the budget was cut back sharply by R75-million from R328,3-million to R253,3-million, with practically all government departments having to make do on less money.

But, despite these economies, the Transkei again seems to have run into financial problems.

Last month Die Vaderland reported that South Africa had granted Transkei emergency assistance of more than R70-million to enable it to pay its civil servants next month.

Chief Matanzima says of Die Vaderland report: "I don't deal with finance. But I know South Africa raised the salaries of its civil servants and we had to make application for financial assistance to bridge the gap. It was necessary to prevent an exodus of our civil servants."

If Transkei has to request assistance to grant salary increases to its civil servants, its finances are obviously in a parlous state and its coffers all but empty.

But, ultimately, the problem is economic rather than budgetary. The Transkei is simply not viable economically and is dependent on South Africa for its survival as a politically independent state.

The bulk of its people are quasi-peasants who are forced to subsidise meagre produce which they raise from their allotments by selling their labour as contract workers in South Africa.

As far back as the mid-1950s, the need to reduce the number of peasants on the land was recognised, but little if anything has been done to fulfil that requirement. Transkei, a theoretical "breadbasket" for South Africa, has to import most of its food.

The post-independence period has brought no tangible relief to peasant-migrant worker. It has brought new and heavier taxes. It has imposed a growing and palpably ambitious class of civil servants on him, without reducing the pressure on the land.

In the last year, the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) has created less than 850 new industrial jobs, Mr Roy Gammie, TDC managing director says.

In the same period the Transkeian labour force grew by 30 000, which means more pressure on the land and longer queues for contract work in South Africa.

Transkei remains heavily dependent on South Africa financially. Apart from the annual statutory allocation of R113,5-million which Pretoria pays, there are the transfer to Transkei of taxes from Transkei citizens living in South Africa, Transkei's share of Customs Union revenue, and, of course, any additional grants or loans which South Africa might make.

Whatever their professed political objectives, the Transkei political elite cannot cut ties with South Africa without finding alternative sources of aid. Given the continuing hostility of world opinion to Transkei, the chances of that happening are remote.

Hence the increasingly sympathetic noises in Transkei ruling circles to restoration of diplomatic ties with South Africa and their endorsement of Pretoria's proposed constellation of Southern African states.

THE detention of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo in August and his pending trial in the seaside town of Port St Johns next month are the outward signs of a brewing political storm in Transkei.

The detention of Chief Dalindyebo, an old opponent of the Matanzima brothers who have ruled Transkei since 1963, is deeply resented by many traditional Tembu. In their eyes he is a king, and to them a monarch may not be arrested like a common criminal.

Like the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Dalindyebo is a relative of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela. But unlike President Matanzima he has retained the backing of Mandela's sympathisers because of his steadfast opposition to Pretoria's "bantustan" policy.

Chief Dalindyebo, who faces charges under the Transkei Public Security Act (which carries the maximum penalty of death) and the Republic of Transkei Constitution Act, can draw on potential support from both traditional tribesmen and sophisticated militants.

It is of obvious significance that the former Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, refused to sign the warrant to detain Chief Dalindyebo. Brigadier Cwele was forced into premature retirement at the age of 49 for his stand. The ambitious Transkei Security Police Chief, Colonel Martin Ngceba, stepped in to sign the warrant.

But Brigadier Cwele's refusal raises an important question: if he risked a top position rather than be a party to Chief Dalindyebo's detention, how many more Transkeians are willing to protest against the regime if Chief Dalindyebo is found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment?

Behind that is another question: was it fear of popular sympathy for Chief Dalindyebo which sparked the decision to try him at Port St Johns rather than in the Transkei capital of Umtata — and was the decision related to appearance in Umtata of pro-Dalindyebo pamphlets?

The immediate background to Chief Dalindyebo's arrest goes back to March 28, when the three opposition parties, the Transkei National Progressive Party, the Democratic Party and the New Democratic Party, amalgamated to form the Democratic Progressive Party under his leadership.

The significance of the amalgamation is that it brought together dissidents from two regions, Tembuland and Eastern Pondoland, with a tradition of resistance dating back two decades to the Matanzima brothers, who at that time advocated co-operation with Pretoria and its policy of separate development.

The opposition started in 1957 with protest by a delegation of Tembus against the corner-stone of the "bantustan" policy, the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951. It reached a climax in 1960 with a sustained peasant rebellion against the new system in East Pondoland.

The Pondoland rebellion was eventually crushed, but only after the introduction of emergency measures, including detention without trial, and the use in Pondoland of units of the South African army to bring the recalcitrant peasants to heel.

Later, in 1963, Chief Matanzima clinched election as Transkei's first Chief Minister with the aid of Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau of East Pondoland. But the Matanzima-Sigcau alliance was essentially a deal between chiefs. Chief Sigcau was himself castigated by the rebels for his pro-Pretoria stance.

The Matanzima-Sigcau alliance was cemented by the election of Chief Sigcau as first Transkei President in 1976. But it started to crumble in 1978 and broke up on the death of Chief Sigcau late last year.

The immediate cause was the collapse of the alliance of a dispute between Chief Matanzima and Maxwell Sigcau, former Transkei Minister of Interior, son and daughter of Chief Sigcau. The dispute centred around her relationship with Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, a Basotho chief.

The upshot was the dropping of Ms Sigcau from the Cabinet, her decision to cross the floor and the formation of the Transkei National Progressive Party. The nucleus of the new party consisted of East Pondoland members of the National Assembly.

Since then, of course, a new anti-Matanzima alliance has emerged comprising both chiefs and commoners in Tembuland and East Pondoland. The tribal power bloc was further strengthened by Basotho support when Chief Moshesh joined it. Some Transkei Basotho have long been critical of the Matanzima government.

The alliance has since been further strengthened by the arrest of two sons of the late Chief Botha Sigcau, Chief Mpondombini Sigcau, and Chief Ntsikayesizwe Sigcau, on charges of possessing unlicensed firearms, and of Chief Moshesh on charges under the Republic of Transkei Constitution Act.

Although it holds only about 20 seats in the 150-seat strong Transkei National Assembly, the alliance has the potential to mobilise significant popular support against the Transkei authorities.

The achievement of independence has not assured the Matanzima government of popular support, although it has won the loyalty of what Dr Roger Southall has called the beneficiaries of independence: the chiefs, who account for 75 of the 150 National Assembly seats, the civil servants (provided their salaries can be paid) and the small business elite.

Some idea of the potential opposition to independence — and Chief Dalindyebo has been a staunch opponent of independence for more than 15 years — is evident in the testimony of Brigadier Cwele to the Transkei Sessional Committee on Public Accounts.

Explaining why the police had spent an unauthorised amount of more than R522 800, Brigadier Cwele said of independence: "You will recall that the young chaps were not with us when independence was drawing nigh and we had to detain a number of people who were a threat and who would be likely to cause trouble during independence."

(103)

CHIEF JEREMIAH MOSHESH

PARAMOUNT CHIEF DALINDYEBO

MS STELLA SIGCAU

On the eve of the third anniversary of its controversial independence and 18 months after its decision to sever diplomatic ties with South Africa, Transkei faces threatened crises on the financial and political fronts.

The looming financial crisis is manifest in a recent report of the Sessional Committee on Public Accounts. The report spoke of a "general breakdown of financial administration in the various departments" and of "complete disregard" of treasury instructions. The potential political crisis is less evident. But it is implicit in the pending trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo and the recent decision by the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, to take over both the defence and police portfolios.

The Rand Daily Mail's Deputy Political Editor, **PATRICK LAURENCE**, reports.

Transkei is fighting on two fronts

(RDM. 16/10/79) (104)

The Transkei's Brothers Matanzima — Chief George (left), the Prime Minister, and Paramount Chie Kaiser, the President. Their fraternal partnership has withstood many a crisis.

Picture: VITA PALESTRA

Transkei . . . Financial

IN ITS recent report the Transkei Committee on Public Accounts highlighted unauthorised expenditure of nearly R4,8-million by government departments. Heading the list was the Department of Education with a hefty excess of more than R4-million.

The unauthorised expenditure has been dubbed by some newspapers as "Kaisergate." As it took place during the premiership of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the implication of the label is that Transkei has its own version of South Africa's "Muldergate" scandal.

But Chief George Matanzima, who took over as Prime Minister when his brother became Transkei President in February, rejects the comparison. He insists that there is no financial year 1978-79 and for at least part of the current financial year of 1979-80.

The increase of the budget by more than R90-million from R238,1-million in 1977-78 to R328,3-million in 1978-79 means that there was greater scope for unauthorised expenditure, and, with it, the potential for misappropriation, during the 1978-79 period.

But, of course, the deficiencies highlighted by the committee are only one aspect of the financial crisis facing Transkei. The accounting defects aggravate a deeper, underlying problem: Transkei's perilous state of near-bankruptcy.

When he presented his budget last year, the then Minister of Finance, Mr Letlaka, budgeted for a deficit of more than

Transkei . . . political

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOc---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

Transkei has shortage of technical manpower

UMTATA — More than 42 per cent of Transkei's technical and professional posts are vacant, according to figures released at the University of Transkei's science faculty workshop here yesterday.

The statistics come from the Public Service Commission records, which show that out of 348 technical or professional posts there are 147 vacancies and 82 officers in training.

The posts include pharmacists, medical officers, psychiatrists, engineers, architects and geologists.

More than a third of these posts are occupied by people who are not Transkeians, such as seconded officials and contract workers.

The figures for supportive staff, such as agricultural officers, stock inspectors, foresters, electricians, health inspectors and various technicians show a nearly 31 per cent vacancy.

In this sector only 19 non-Transkeians hold positions.

"By all standards, I consider the position portrayed above as being one of sombreness, because for every vital position in the service of the nation there should, I believe, be at least three more persons, either already qualified for the position, or who are already in the advanced stage of their making," the assistant secretary for the Public Service Commission, Mr P. M. Mdunge, told the delegates.

Even a superficial glance at the situation was sufficient to show Transkei was not only underdeveloped, but economically backward as far as people were concerned, he said.

"A certain degree of improvement could be achieved with better and more efficient use of existing institutional and functional structures, while considerable changes might have to be effected at the same time if the situation is to be brought under reasonable control," he said.

Technological development would probably bring about an improvement in the quality of life of the people, but it was the quality of life which also determined the degree of technological advancement.

The habits and ambitions of the youth would have to be changed to bring about a sound manpower planning policy.

The capacity to handle modern technology should not only reside in a small group of specially qualified personnel, but should be diffused throughout the culture by early training. — DDR.

103

SA officials in Umtata for talks on aid

18/10/79 103 DD

UMTATA — There are at least 19 visiting delegates from the South African Government here at present.

A deputation of 14 representatives of the South African Airways and government arrived here yesterday for discussions with the Transkei Government on "transport matters", while members of the South African Treasury, Foreign Affairs and Agriculture have been here since Tuesday.

Official information is that the deputations are discussing "financial and technical aid", and a South African Government source says a previous group had discussed development projects with the Transkei Government.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has confirmed his government applied for financial assistance from Pretoria, and a figure of R74 million has been reported.

Government sources say the "financial assistance" involves substantially more than R74 million, and the money will only be provided with close monitoring of its expenditure by South African officials.

Transkei's Secretary for Finance, Mr J. Maqubela, said yesterday there was frequent contact between the two countries.

"We are after all within the rand currency area and we have regular consultation," he said.

It has been evident for several months, however, that Transkei is moving closer to South Africa, and the recent contacts are seen as ground work for restoring diplomatic ties, despite the Prime Minister's insistence on "restoration" of Transkeian land before normalisation of relations.

South Africa's Central Consolidation Commission is expected to return to Umtata early next month to continue discussions on the land question.

The last of the delegations in Umtata at present is expected to return to South Africa today. — DDR

QUESTIONS

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1. What is
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a)

b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

F.M. 19/10/79 (103)

TRANSKEI FARMING

Bold new projects

Transkei is well on the way towards becoming an agricultural exporter.

Some 120 km from Umtata, the Transkei government is building a vast irrigated farm system. The project's foundations were left behind by the South African government as a "parting gift."

By the end of 1978, a dam on the Tsomo River had been completed, and over 1 700 ha had been laid out with underground irrigation pipes. The cost of the facilities left behind is guesstimated at around R30m, and a further R25m will have to be spent by the Transkei government over the next 10 years or so to bring the project up to its eventual maximum of more than 5 500 ha.

The farm site, at Ncora (pronounced Nogga), is being managed on behalf of the Transkei government by Inter-Science Research and Development Services and agricultural consultants Loxton, Hunting and Associates (both subsidiaries of Lawrence McCrystal's Field Industries), and consulting engineers O'Connell, Manthe Inc.

The scheme is based on the concept of allowing the traditional land-holders — those with "tribal" rights to the land — to choose how the land is used, while implementing a managed, scientific approach to production. The project will eventually consist of a central servicing farm surrounded by "traditional" plots of 1 ha each which will be allocated to each tribal land-holder. These land-holders will have the right to farm their plots as they wish, or to cede their rights over two-thirds of the plot to a village farming company. Labour for the central farm and the company will be drawn from the surrounding districts. So far, some 550 jobs have been created. Company proceeds will then be paid out periodically to the "shareholders."

As most of the men from the area are migrant labourers, usually working in Port Elizabeth and East London, the alternative employment offered on the farms is proving most attractive.

The central farm will initially consist of 170 ha of dairy farm and 250 ha under selected crops with the emphasis away from maize, which is grown extensively in the rest of the country or on the land-holders' private plots. The company farm will support over 400 cows during the first

McCrystal . . . master-minding an agricultural revolution

financial year. Milk will be marketed locally and, from the first full year, should satisfy much of western Transkei's demand.

Other crops to be planted this year include tobacco and lucerne, both high value crops suited to the environment of the Ncora valley. Wilson-Rowntree is being consulted on the viability of growing peppermint on areas too small for large crop cultivation. Land to be planted this year will total around 2 500 ha.

Residents who wish to farm on a larger scale can apply to become "commercial" farmers on the 26 plots of five ha each, which will be available during the first year. Eventually there will be some 400 plots of this size. Applicants will be selected by the management committee and placed on probation for a year. Thereafter tenure will be based on a lease.

GEN

Transkei uses SA Act

UMTATA — Transkei has inherited a portion of the South African Prisons Act that does not provide for remission or commutation of prison sentences imposed on political prisoners.

Colonel H. Tuswa, deputy commissioner of the Transkei Prisons, confirmed yesterday that they were applying this section of the South African Act.

"We will apply this section until such time it has been repealed by the Transkei National Assembly," Colonel Tuswa said. — DDR.

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. straight line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

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   (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

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GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

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   (assum… er items causing timin…

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4. How does the an… if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss … off against the taxable income from oth… 000? Draw up the income statemen… erral method is used.

5. Further to Note … the company has a set profit before de… 000 in 19.8.

   Draw up the inc… he 19.8 financial year under a) liab…

   b) defe…

   Assume the tax …

Voice of Transkei closes

UMTATA — The monthly colour magazine, Voice of Transkei, has folded through lack of finance and one of its directors, Dr Edmond Panigel, is persona non grata in Transkei.

The editor of the magazine, Mrs Shirley Strydom, said from Pretoria yesterday the magazine had been financed with money she received for bookkeeping services to Radio Transkei.

"The magazine was subsidised by a contract to do administrative work for the radio service, but this was cancelled in mid-July, and I cannot keep a R5 000 magazine going without finance," she said.

The Voice of Transkei's editorial and advertising staff have been laid off, and the creditors would be paid, Mrs Strydom said.

Chief George Matanzima, a board member of Transkei National Press, the magazine's proprietor, said yesterday he did not know whether the magazine would be continued under new management.

Dr Panigel said yesterday the Voice of Transkei had not been closed. "You can put it this way — it has only been suspended, and I hope it can be restarted," he said. — DDR.

19/10/79 DO Indaba (103)

Kaiser warns agitators

Indaba Reporter

NTABANKULU — There was no place for instigators and agitators in Transkei, President Kaiser Matanzima said here.

He told hundreds of Pondos today's youth did not live under the hardships their fathers had experienced.

This was why the youth is condemned independence.

"We are releasing them, let them go and be governed by the white government and leave us alone in our forefathers' land," he said.

From whom do these young men intend taking the Republic of South Africa, which they are claiming? Let them go ahead. There it is.

"These cowards say Matanzima wants Transkei and we want the entire South Africa. They should then, not insult us. They should go and take South Africa."

President Matanzima said when things got tough, the same people would take to their heels and go to Botswana and Lesotho.

He urged Transkeians to pay their taxes as no country could survive without money. He asked people to plough their lands, build schools and send their children to them.

He criticised leaders of the so-called liberation movements as people who placed hungry people in the forefront while they enjoyed money sent to them by their overseas financers.

President Matanzima once more warned of the filthiness of houses in towns. He said people were breeding cattle, fowls and pigs right in the heart of a town, a thing which was not done by white residents.

He said laws would be promulgated in this respect and people failing to adhere to them would be taken out the houses and returned to the rural areas.

He urged people to inform the police of any people who were against both the government and the chiefs with a subversive attitude. .....

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(1) Part-time post .....
(2) Full-time post .....
(3) Additional post .....
(4) Does this position demand excess work load .....

Please state full details of machine required i.e. whether golf ball and if any special key board or features are required .....

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If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type of existing machine .....

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George says 'GO' for R250m 'Kei port

Tribune Reporter

TRANSKEI is looking for a new harbour site as part of a R250 million quest for international status.

A South African team has been engaged in a feasibility survey at Mazeppa Bay for an alternative to the Umngazana harbour project despite a possibility that Transkei may share East London with Ciskei.

Ciskei may be the next independent homeland and the Van der Walt Commission is expected to recommend that East London will be given to Transkei and the Ciskei as a "joint venture" port.

Constellation

This would fall in with plans to consolidate the homelands and draw them into Prime Minister P. W. Botha's constellation of Southern African states.

Although Transkeian Prime Minister George Matanzima is willing to negotiate with South Africa over East London,

Prime Minister Matanzima

were used as spokeshaves for shaping wooden tools, that drills were designed to perforate ostrich eggshell beads, that backed pieces were missile tips and barbs and that pieces esquillées (often classed as 'utilised' pieces) were wedges used to split bone. Whether these interpretations can be sustained is a matter for future research, within which there would seem to be a great need for microwear analyses and replication experiments. The fact remains that fairly specific functions can be suggested for the more common tool classes and that these suggestions can serve as hypotheses for testing in particular research situations.

A second problem is that of how to assess the significance of differences in the frequencies of tools, given that some tools simply wear out faster than others. Thus it may be that four scrapers represent three hours scraping of skins whereas in three hours woodworking twenty adzes would be used, retouched, worn down and discarded. Little is known of the life span of stone tools and it must be admitted that

-- worn out or discarded will remain constant from site to site. An important implication of this problem is that tools which wear out and must be replaced frequently are more likely to dominate assemblages than those with a longer life span, all other things being equal (which they are not).

No less important are the discard characteristics of stone artefacts. Regardless of how frequently tools must be re-worked, it has to be admitted that not all have the same chance of being broken, lost or discarded at the same locality. To take an obvious example, the bored stones used to weight digging sticks would perhaps be most often broken or lost in the veld during plant food gathering and few may be expected in caves or rock shelters. If on the other hand adzes were made, used and discarded at the home base, the chances of their inclusion in cave or rock shelter assemblages would be very good. At least three major points derive from this observation. In the first place it becomes extremely important to distinguish between different types of site and to compare like with like. Secondly, on the assumption

For example if adzes
may not be forests b
the distribution of
which wooden tools we
fluctuations from si
evenly distributed in
to expect adze fluctuatio
scheduled their woodworking activities
If woody resources are unevenly distributed such
may have been necessary. Furthermore, if the woody resources were primarily to be used in the digging up of underground plant foods then the distribution of woods may have been of lesser importance than the distribution of the plant foods in terms of producing adze fluctuations from site to site. Consequently it must be admitted that what will determine site to site fluctuations in tool type frequencies are resource distributions and the associations between resource distributions.

Most of these points will be clarified in the case study which follows. The implications of approaching assemblage composition differences from a funtional standpoint will be discussed in the conclusion. At this point it is sufficient to note that the following relationship between stone tools and environment is assumed to exist. Environments effectively comprise sets of resources each with a specific distribution pattern. In order to extract and manipulate chosen resources prehistoric groups needed to engage in

ahead with moves to build its own port.

A team from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's Institute for Oceanology has been surveying the sea bed at Mazeppa Bay, south of the originally proposed Umngazana harbour site.

Unclear

The CSIR study is under contract to the harbour consultants, Middle East Commercial and Investment Services (Mercis), which has taken over from the Port of Transkei Company chaired by Pretoria-based finance consultant Dr Edmond Panigel.

Reasons for the takeover are unclear. Chief Matanzima has said only that Dr Panigel was engaged "up to a certain time, which is confidential".

Port of Transkei Company's accountant and secretary, Mrs Shirley Strydom, told the Sunday Tribune this week that neither she nor Dr Panigel had been notified by the Transkeian Government of any termination of contract.

She said the Government was to have paid R250,000 every six months toward its shares in the company, but it had stopped paying in November last year.

Loan

"I don't know what the future of this company is to be. There are other shareholders, mostly from West Africa, who must be in the dark just as we are," said Mrs Strydom.

Mercis, headed by Transkei's Middle East representative, Mr Salim El-Haji, is expected to raise R250 million for the harbour project. The loan is re-payable by the Transkeian Government over six years.

Mrs Strydom said: "I don't see how Transkei can repay R250-million with interest in six years."

The half-yearly repayments are expected to be about R16 million and the final payment about R45 million.

Transkei's current annual budget is R5m million.

investigation into the prehistoric settlement arrangements of the south western Cape (Parkington and Poggenpoel 1971, Parkington 1972a, 1972b, 1976a, 1976b, 1977, Robertshaw 1978a, 1978b, Mazel 1978, Mazel and Parkington 1978, Feitelsohn 1975, Wadley 1973, Pettigrew 1977, Sievers 1977, Silberbauer 1974, Thackeray 1977). Previous publications have described the environmental background to the study stressing the physiographic zonation into roughly north-south belts parallel to the Atlantic coast (figure 1). The overall aims of the investigation are to initiate research in individual segments of the landscape (Olifants river valley, coastal lake, karoo margins etc.) and to integrate results into a statement about how prehistoric groups exploited the varied resources available to them. An important hypothesis bearing on the discussion which follows is that prehistoric groups moved in a regular fashion across adjacent resource zones so as to exploit the complementary nature of the resource and achieve an adequate and varied diet. In the course of the fieldwork a number of observations were made on stone

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

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22/10/79 (D) 103

Transkei business survey

UMTATA — Transkei is undertaking an extensive business and trade survey to support its demands for a greater slice of the Customs Union revenue.

The survey entails door to door visits, and over 4 000 questionnaires have been posted to businesses, professions and trades throughout Transkei.

The results are to be used not only for Transkei's revenue pool share, but also the national development plan.

Transkei's cut from the revenue pool is calculated on the extent of its trade activity within the Customs Union, and is presently about 20 per cent (R88 million) of the total this year, according to a Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism spokesman.

"The present formula might well be inaccurate, as Transkei has only two controlled border posts, and we cannot be certain how much is coming into the country," the department's secretary, Mr M. T. Nkungu said.

The survey includes details of household purchases from neighbouring countries. — DDR.

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

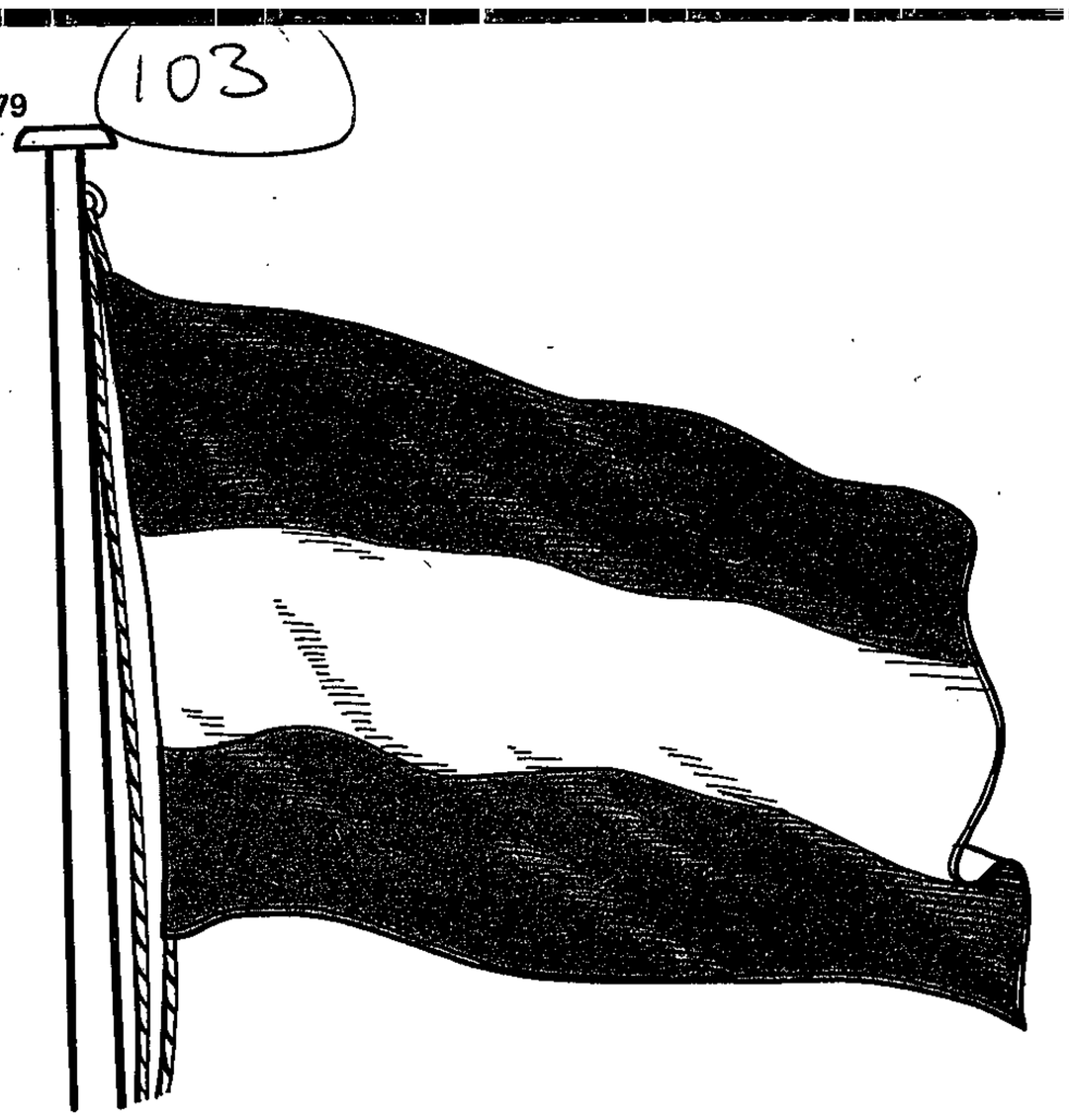
1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

...an tuna, drained
...arge chunks

...owl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, ...ss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce ...ix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; ...s 4 - 6 servings.

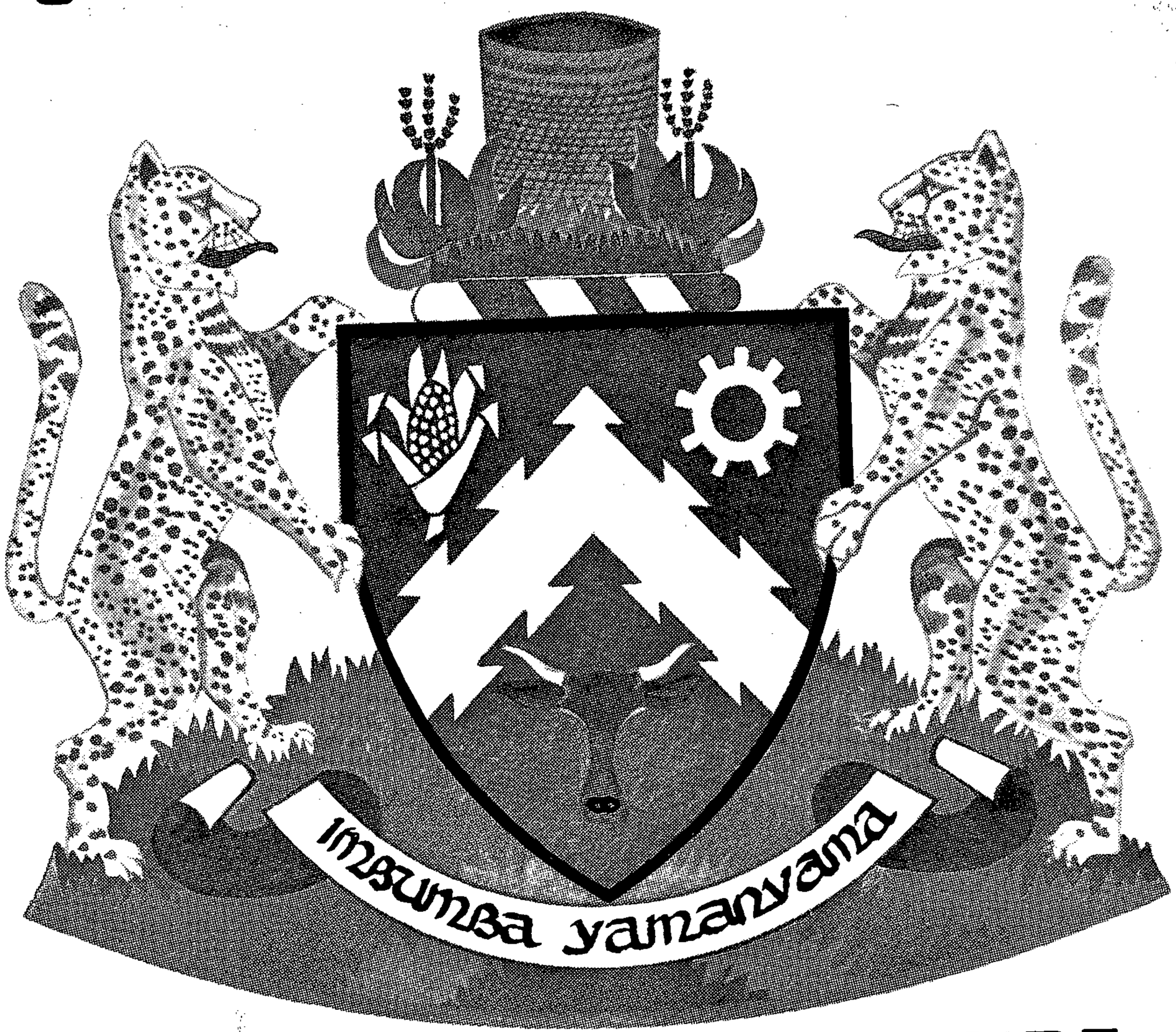
---oOo---

103



TRANSKEI

3 YEARS AFTER INDEPENDENCE



PATHWAY TO THE FUTURE

Our first priority is to develop agricultural and human resources

This third anniversary message was especially written for this Transkei independence review by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Transkei will celebrate her third anniversary as a sovereign independent state tomorrow.

While there will be no main celebrations in Umtata, and there will thus not be the usual pomp and ceremony, this should be an occasion for one to cast one's eyes on the ground covered thus far and to determine the hurdles that still have to be traversed.

I have emphasised on innumerable occasions in the past that my Government's first priority is the development of the country's agricultural and human resources.

Transkei has witnessed the endless doling out of financial hand-outs to countries of the Third World. What has been the result? Not only have the recipient countries been perpetual victims of hunger, ignorance and disease, but their spirit of self-reliance has been destroyed in the process.

Transkei will adopt a pragmatic approach to the proposed constellation of Southern African states to which leaders of the subcontinent have already referred. At best the scheme should lead to an improvement in the well-being of the inhabitants of the sub-continent.

Transkei knows that the so-called "aid" to underdeveloped countries has been a disastrous failure and in many instances has resulted in political docility.

Consequently, on April 12, 1979, I laid before Parliament an embryo of a national development plan entitled "The development strategy, 1980-2000". Outlined in brief the key objectives of the strategy are:

- Achieving a high but balanced rate of economic progress in order to ensure sufficient employment opportunities;
- Ensuring that the manufacturing industry is developed as a driving force in Transkei's economy;
- Making possible the maximum utilisation of manpower and resources and
- Exploiting Transkei agricultural potential. This is indeed a slumbering giant that has still to be awakened. Good soil, abundant rainfall and perennial rivers give Transkei the ideal raw materials for a vibrant agricultural-based economy.

Bitter experience has shown that one might have the best development schemes in one's mind but, unless one has a country over which to exercise sovereignty and to mobilise the necessary human resources, the plans remain a dead letter.

Even in the short space of three years, I am in a position to summarise Transkei's achievements in this way:

(A) Independence has given Transkeians access to the levers of power for the first time after more than half a century of colonial rule.

(B) The removal of discrimination and the creation of opportunities without regard to race, colour or creed. This has led to the emergence of a purely Transkeian middle class which is destined to form the nucleus of Transkei's economy.

(C) Improvement of the country's infrastructure which is a requisite for national development. An improved infrastructure would also serve to boost the tourist industry.

(D) Transkei's international contact is growing despite vain moves to isolate the country. This is evidenced by the recent significant visits by Transkei's President to such countries as Turkey and Austria. Indeed, there is a constant flow of trade envoys to and from Umtata.

National planning may be long-term or short-term i.e. a national plan may be prepared for a five or 20-year period. These plans are never and should never be rigid. Changing circumstances may require that they be revised and adjusted each year — so indeed they act as guidelines.

Lack of discipline in planning and implementation has led to serious problems in numerous Third World countries.

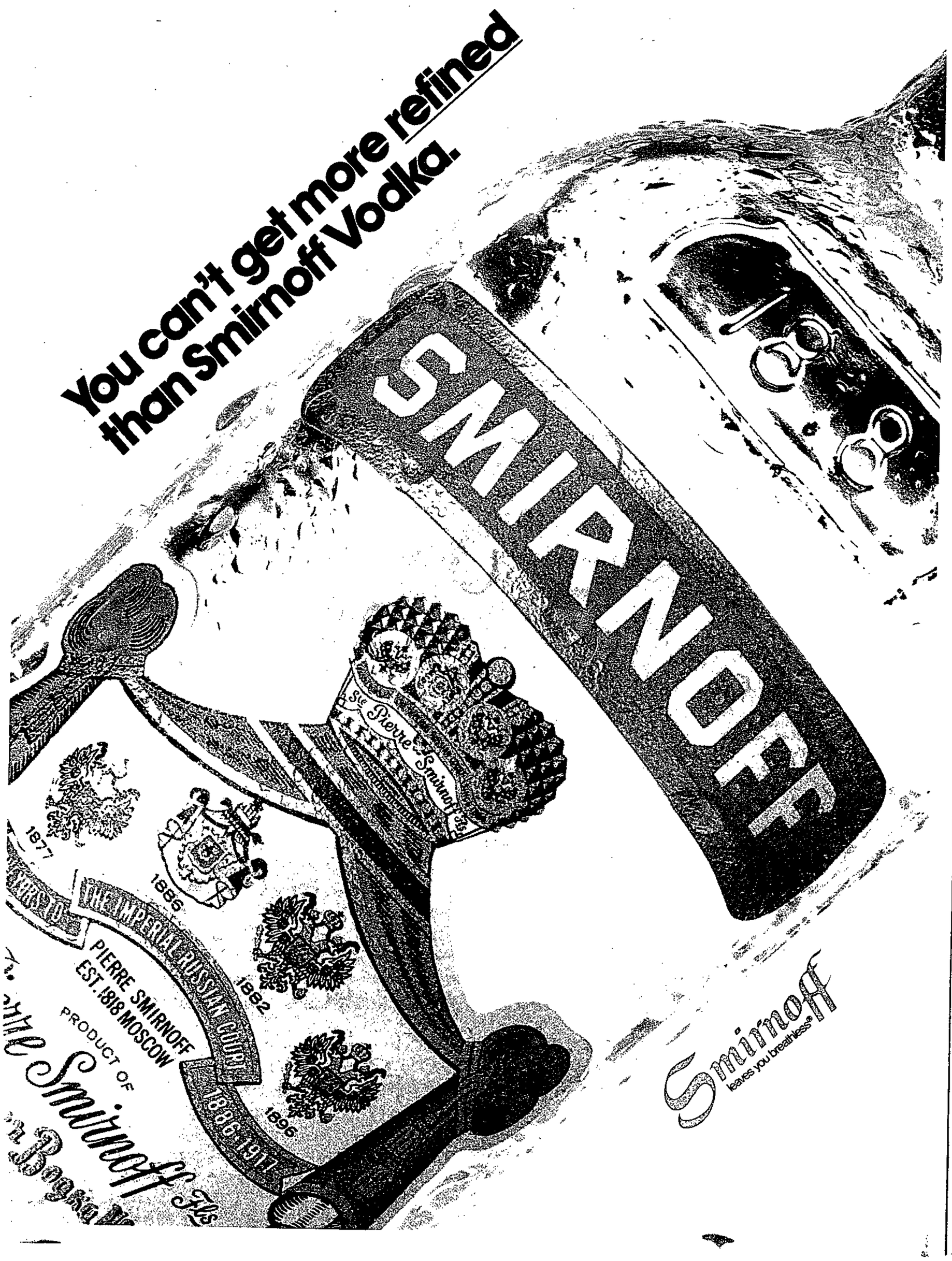
Why in Third World countries specifically? The most important reason for this lies in their history. Before independence Transkei was ruled by South Africa. The same is true for the majority of Third World countries which were ruled by colonial administrators. These administrators had long time experience in setting budgets for planning purposes. Unless approval was given for an extra budget allocation, no overspending was allowed.

The Government is also making a determined effort to prevent misspending of Government funds and the resultant adverse publicity this entails. These are teething problems of developing countries and Transkei cannot, with justification, be singled out as an exception.

The fledgling University of Transkei is an everlasting symbol of my Government's desire to improve the country's human potential.

Peaceful coexistence and good neighbourliness remain the key words in matters of foreign policy.

My forecast, based on the experience of the past three years, is that Transkei will go ad astra per aspera (to the stars through bolts and bars) and in so doing evoke the admiration from the well-wisher and confound the ill-informed critic.



A man called George

A journalist who has known him for 13 years has of Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima: "He's a clear-headed chap. He is direct and not evasive. He is a man who listens to facts and is not biased."

He is also described as a bald-headed and the same build as his brother but lanky. He is approachable, intelligent, witty and mixes freely with other people.

Chief George Mzumvume Mhlobo Matanzima, BSc (SA) and Attorney's Admission, was born at Qamata in the St Marks's district of Transkei on December 26, 1918. He is the younger of two sons of the late Chief Mhlobo Matanzima Mtirara — two men who have played a key role in the development of Transkei to independence.

The elder brother, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, is the State President and was Transkei's first Chief Minister and then Prime Minister.

Chief George first attended the Mhlobo primary school — named after his father — and then the Ntlonze and Qamata primary schools. In 1932, after the death of his father, and on the advice of his brother, he returned to school and passed Stds 2 and 3 that year and Std 4 the next. He went on to Lovedale, gained a first class Junior Certificate pass and matriculated in 1940.

candidate for the Emigrant Tembuland constituency in the first general election in Transkei under that constitution in 1963 and was appointed Minister of Justice. In 1966 the Cabinet was reshuffled and he was given the Education portfolio.

He was unopposed in the St Mark's constituency in the 1968 general election and was again allotted the education portfolio. But he returned to the Justice portfolio in a Cabinet reshuffle in 1970. Again in the 1973 general election he was unopposed in his constituency and was reappointed Minister of Justice.

In the pre-independence election of September 29, 1976, he was once more unopposed and was appointed to the new State's Cabinet as Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons.

After the election of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima as State President in February this year, he was appointed Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, and of the Public Service Commission. In a Cabinet reshuffle on September 26, he relinquished Foreign Affairs and Information and took over the Defence and Police portfolios.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and his brother were determined to push through Transkei's independence on their own terms and led it resolutely toward that goal.

In doing so they alienated other homeland leaders and earned the wrath of the black consciousness movement. They were written off by exiles and met considerable opposition within Transkei.

They had chosen a lonely road, but they believed in it. They hoped that in the future people would judge that they had taken the right one. As they saw it, Transkei, by being completely non-racial, would be the blueprint for change in South Africa.

It would not be a Xhosa state, but a state in which people of all races had equal rights. The belief was that the Transkei National Independence Party would not only liberate the people of Transkei, but also be trail-blazers for the liberation of the whole of Southern Africa.

The Prime Minister is a straight talker — as these quotes from some of his speeches illustrate:

"The United Nations is a body of political lunatics and should be disbanded."

In a speech closing the first session of the National Assembly after independence: "Not everyone wanted independence, but once a baby is born everyone in the family adopts a tender feeling toward the child ... whether this young baby is well-nourished or suffers from kwashiorkor depends on members of the National Assembly."

To Fingo tribesmen at Tsomo: "In real terms independence means to accord blacks a place on the southern tip of Africa where they can enjoy full human dignity."

On public security: "Transkei would prefer to live in isolation than see the country plunged into bloody chaos."

To the Pondos at Flagstaff: "Transkei will never renounce the sovereignty it acquired through peaceful negotiations and which has given its nation full dignity, freedom of thought and freedom of expression. It was the final phase in the development of full nationhood."

A straight talker who mixes easily

At Fort Hare University College he graduated B Sc and in 1945 taught at Queemantle High School.

He served his articles in the office of the late Mr A. Quanta of Engcobo, from 1946 to 1949, and then passed his Attorney's Admission examination. He taught at Lovedale High School until 1951 before doing a year's clerical work in an attorney's office at Lady Frere — a prerequisite for practising as an attorney. He completed his oral examination in 1951 and started practising at Engcobo in 1952.

He was elected to the Transkeian Territorial Authority in 1956 and gave up his law practice in 1959 when called on to act temporarily as Chief of Emigrant Tembuland, taking over Chief Kaiser Matanzima's duties at Qamata. In 1961 he resumed his legal practice, this time at Queenstown.

In the lead-up to Transkei's constitutional development he served on several committees, one being the Territorial Authority's Recess Committee charged with drafting the self-government constitution. The recommendations of the committee were adopted by the Transkei Territorial Assembly and put on the statute book by the South African Parliament as the Transkei Constitution Act of 1963.

He was the successful

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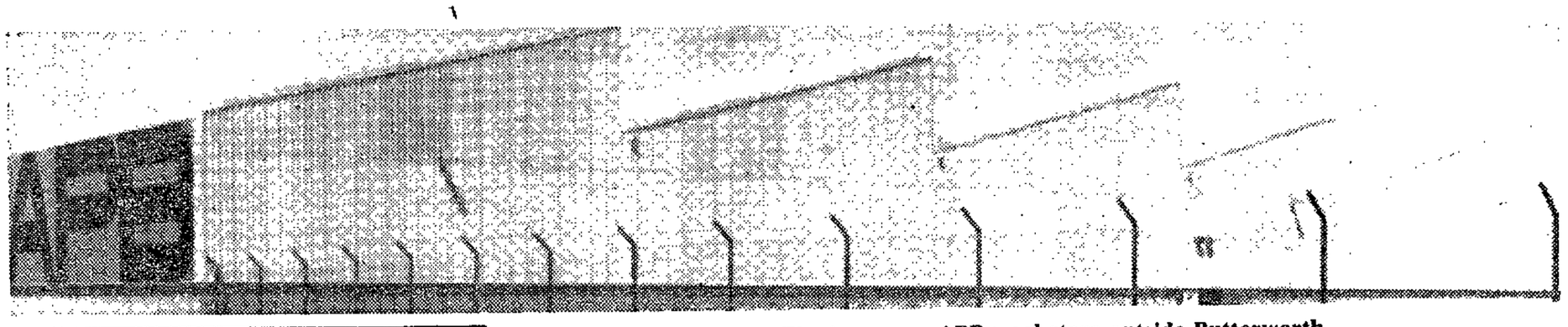

The huge new APB wool store outside Butterworth.

Now Transkei has its own modern wool store

Transkei farmers, speculators and traders now sell their wool, hides and skins through their own vast store in Butterworth. The first auction of hides and skins was held on September 27. The company concerned is Agricultural Produce Brokers (Pty), a full subsidiary of BKB.

The Transkei Government has appointed the South African Wool Board the sole agents for wool, and hides and skins, respectively and these two bodies in turn have appointed APB their sole agents in Transkei.

The store, measuring some 16 400 square metres, was built by the Transkei Development Corporation at the Ibika industrial township outside Butterworth at a cost of R1 400 000. It is rented to APB. It is estimated APB will handle about 24 000 bales of wool and 3 000 000 kg of hides and skins annually. Together, the value is about R6 million.

Prices at the first sale of hides and skins were about 4c lower than in Port Elizabeth and it is expected that will be the pattern because of the additional expenses of buying and selling in Butterworth. The biggest percentage of what is bought is railed to Port Elizabeth.

The hides and skins sales are independent of any stabilisation scheme. In other words, the producer gets what his produce realises at the auctions, less the broker's commission.

Women sorting wool into bins at APB in Butterworth. APB expects to handle 24 000 bales of Transkei wool a year.

Wool sales, controlled by the South African Wool Board, are governed by a stabilisation scheme. Mr Glen Page, manager of APB, said the big advantage of this was that the producers were paid out within five days of the wool being received in the store. This involved tremendous financing by the Wool Board as the Board was paid only when the wool was sold.

The Wool Board has installed a computer in the Butterworth store — unique for one firm — because of the completely different system in use. Transkeians are being trained as computer and terminal operators.

At the height of the season the store will employ 70 men and 50 women. A big factor for Transkeian producers is the job opportunities created and having their own industry.

"Because we are here," said Mr Page, "a wool washery and a tannery are here. Both concerns will draw their raw material from APB. Their products will be for export."

The new wool store is reputedly the most modern in this part of the world.

Mr Page went to Selborne College and has been in the wool business since 1966 when he joined the WGA under Basil Kenyon. He was appointed to APB in 1977.

Mr W. Meintjes, head of the hides and skins department of APB, examines a consignment of hides.

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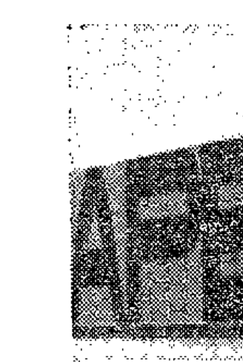

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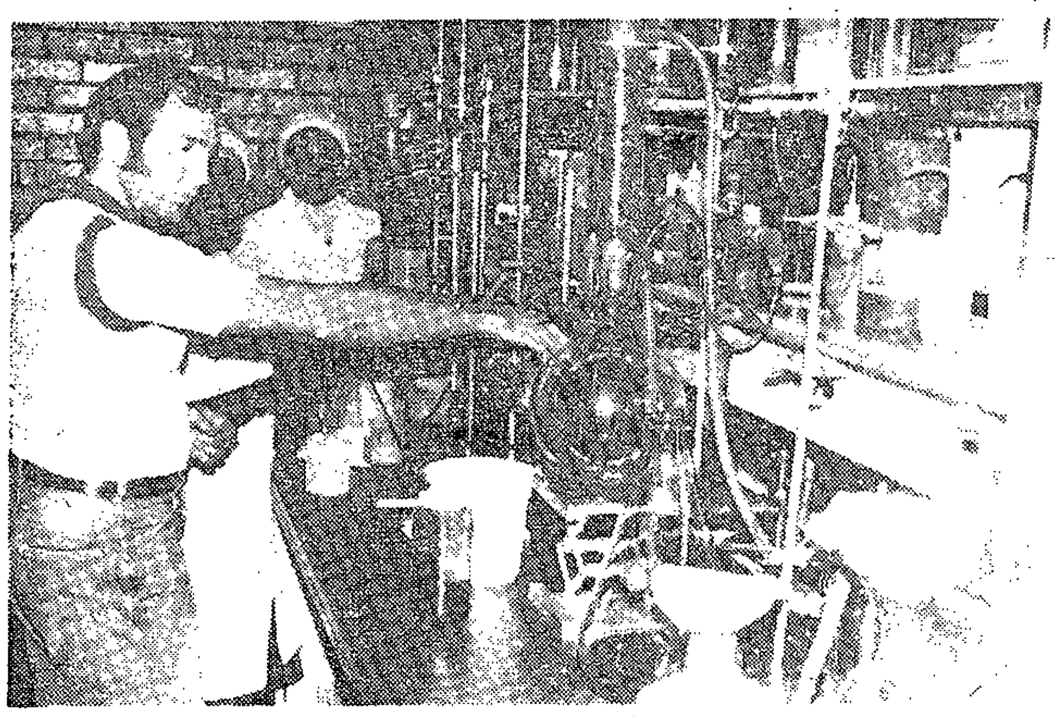


Mr H. Schoppenhauer, factory manager of Taurus Chemicals (Transkei) Pty, checking equipment in the factory.

Transkeian women do the first sorting out of the red seaweed at Taurus.

They produce agar from seaweed

The smell was unmistakable — and very strong. I could have been standing on a rock at the mouth of the Umtata River with my line in the surf.

But I wasn't anywhere near the sea. I was in Butterworth, about to enter the factory of Taurus Chemicals (Transkei) Pty. In front of me was a group of women working over some material spread out on the floor. It was red seaweed.

Taurus is the only factory in Southern Africa that produces agar (Polysaccharide). It is extracted from this particular seaweed. Inside the factory there were vast stacks of it.

Agar, which is tasteless, colourless and which, in granule form, resembles gelatine, is a jelling agent. It is used in sweets, in meat products like brawn, and in toothpaste, as a thickening agent.

A major use is in bacteriology and microbiology as a culture medium for growing bacteria, and it can be used as a replacement for gelatine. It is more expensive, but Taurus Chemicals claim that this is offset by its being much more effective.

It has a use, too, in what Taurus describes as the "religious" market — by Jewish people and Moslems who are not allowed to use animal products.

Mr K. Rotman, the managing director, and Mr H. Schoppenhauer, the factory manager, said Taurus Maintenance Products, a Johannesburg firm, started investigating the possibility of producing agar from red seaweed some four years ago. They had to work out the technology.

Butterworth was chosen for their new factory because Transkei is the centre of the richest area of coastline for red seaweed — from Port Elizabeth to the Natal border — and also because of the lucrative incentives offered by the Transkei Development Corporation.

Collecting the seaweed is operated from points all the way along the coast from Plettenberg Bay to Port Edward and there is a team at Saldanha Bay now as well. The collection manager is stationed at East London. More than 1 000 people mostly Transkeians, are employed in this work.

The seaweed is collected off the rocks at low spring tides twice a month. It is air dried and then taken to Butterworth by truck or sent by rail.

At the factory it is desanded and cleaned manually and is milled, washed and cooked before the extraction process starts. The weed is separated from the solution by filtration and the solution is "dewatered". The resulting agar is dried and milled into a powder.

The Butterworth plant has made Southern Africa self-sufficient in the production of agar. The seaweed residue is also dewatered, milled and used to make a seaweed powder valuable for its trace elements and iodine.

The market is mainly in South Africa, but Taurus has begun exporting to Japan and is looking at the market in Europe and the United States.

What of the future?

"The beauty of the situation" said Mr Schoppenhauer "is that we have a large coastal area from which the raw material can be collected. Our collections are very strictly monitored and we sponsor a research programme at the University of Port Elizabeth. UPE has a full-time botanist checking red seaweed growth and making sure our collection methods are right. Regeneration takes 1½ to three months, depending on the season".

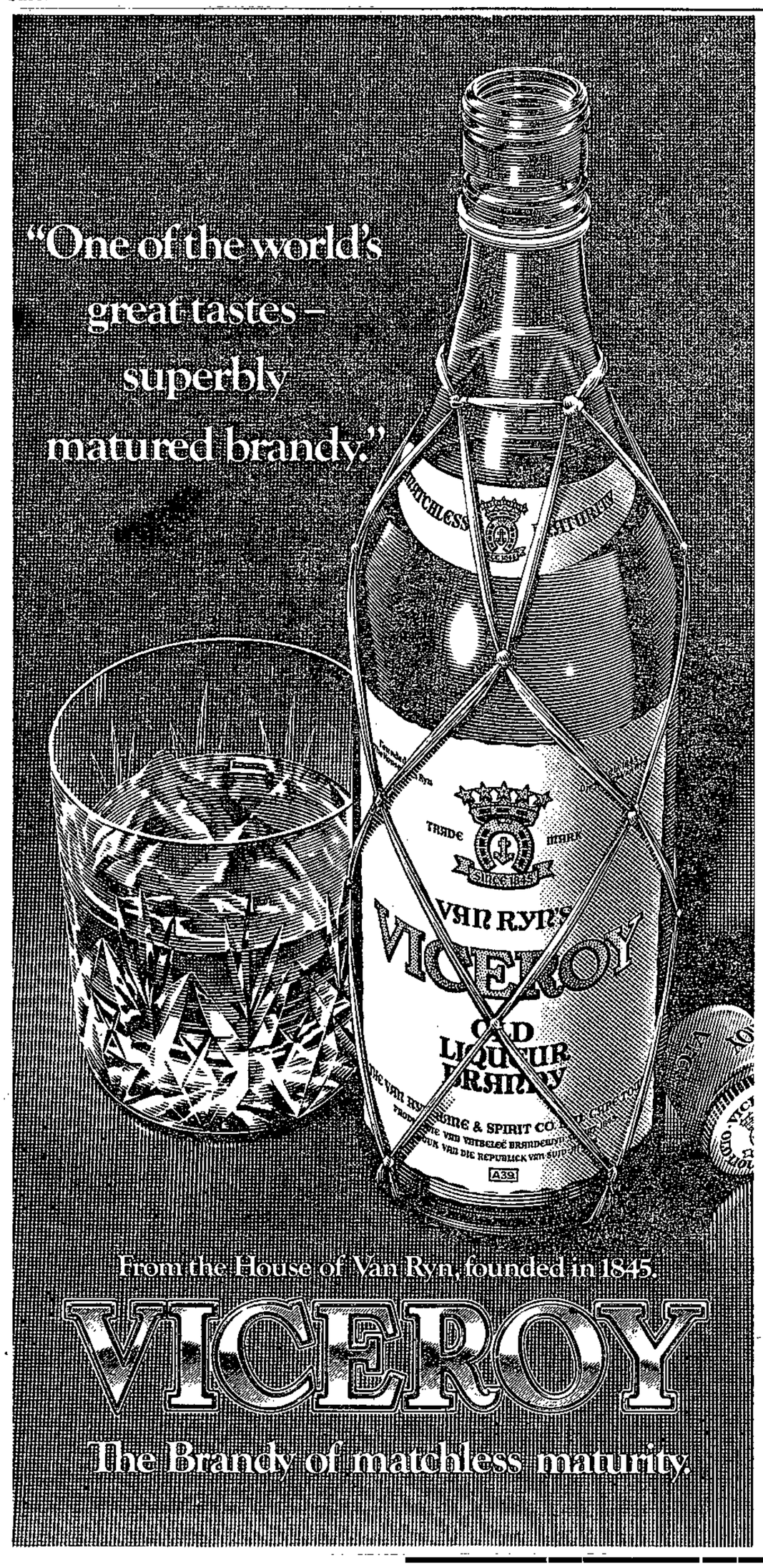
Mr Rotman added: "We have to be very sure there is always seaweed in the sea. We have R1½ million invested in plant here."

Taurus Chemicals (Transkei) has a second line of production. Like its parent company in Johannesburg, Taurus Maintenance Products, it produces industrial chemicals for metal etching, metal degreasing, disinfecting and the like. This side of the business is also likely to expand.

The vast majority of the Taurus (Transkei) staff are Transkeian.

Mr Rotman was born in Germany and grew up in Luderitz in South West Africa. He is a graduate of Pretoria University and Unisa.

Mr Schoppenhauer, who has been in Southern Africa for 4½ years, was born in Bremerhaven. He is a chemist.



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DTG heads TDC

Man at the helm of the Transkei Development Corporation's move away from commerce to deal exclusively in industrial and agricultural development is Dalroy Trevor Gammie, who became managing director less than nine months ago.

Roy Gammie, as he is known to his friends and business associates, was born on the Natal South Coast , August 8, 1929. He did his primary schooling at Sezela and matriculated from Port Shepstone High School in 1945.

He articled with a Durban firm of accountants before moving to Lusikisiki in 1950 as an accountant for the Pat Goss organisation.

He came to Umtata 16 years later as an accountant for the Bantu Investment Corporation and in 1968 was promoted to retail managership for the Xhosa Development Corporation, which had taken over in Transkei on April 1, 1967.

Two years later he moved to East London as a commercial manager in charge of the XDC's wholesale and retail operations

The formation of the TDC on April 1, 1976, brought Roy Gammie general managership in Umtata until his appointment as managing director on February 12 this year.

He is optimistic about TDC's future in Transkei.

"We'll become a corporation concentrating on business loans to Transkeians," he says, "with a development division for industry and an agricultural division providing assistance to Transkeian farmers."

The TDC staff has shrunk from over 500 whites to 243 over the past year. Does he see the corporation phasing out completely?

"Not at all. The idea of a development corporation is to assist the country's people in undertaking development projects and we'll be needed for that. We'll simply shift our emphasis.

"As we hand over projects, the head office and project staff move away from the TDC.

"Ours was originally a commercial body engaged in the transfer of trading stations to Transkeians mainly. It spent the first four years doing this and granting loans to Transkei businessmen," he says.

Since 1968 when the TDC began its first large-scale factory — Transkei Textiles and Plastics — the corporation has gradually moved out of the commercial field and controls only one trading station at Misty Mount.

"The TDC staff will continue to diminish as the existing commercial undertakings are sold to private enterprise," he says, and cites Tembalethu Wholesale as an example.

"With Tembalethu and our franchise garages sold to private enterprise — and I expect that to happen within the next 12 months — we'll be out of the commercial field altogether and then we can concentrate on industry and agriculture.

"We're working on about 50 potential projects at the moment, with a capital involvement of about R9 million for the next year and this could be boosted considerably if we get something big overnight."

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Tanda training Transkei miller

Tanda Milling Company of Butterworth hopes that by the end of next year it will have its first fully-qualified Transkei miller.

Those taking the examination, said Mr Bryan Coventry, the mill manager, must have passed Std 8, be able to read and write English and do a little mathematics. The examinations cover the theory and practice of milling and the science involved.

Some of the mill's employees had passed the half-way stage in their wheat milling examinations and were doing very well. After the "wheat examinations" they would be able to go on to maize milling courses.

Mr Coventry, who came to Transkei 2½ years ago, has been in the trade for 25 years. He is a Scot who did his apprenticeship with the milling giant, Spillers.

Tanda, in a statement to the Daily Dispatch, says that in the three years since independence it has continued to expand and grow into one of the largest industries in Transkei.

It moved into wheat milling last year and the venture is proving to be very successful. Tanda bread flour is becoming well-known. Transkeians are proud to be able to buy mealie meal and flour manufactured in their own country.

At the factory in Butterworth the seven maize silos and six wheat silos have become a land mark. The erection of a new packing material store is virtually complete. This will give the company more room to store products and materials required for the market.

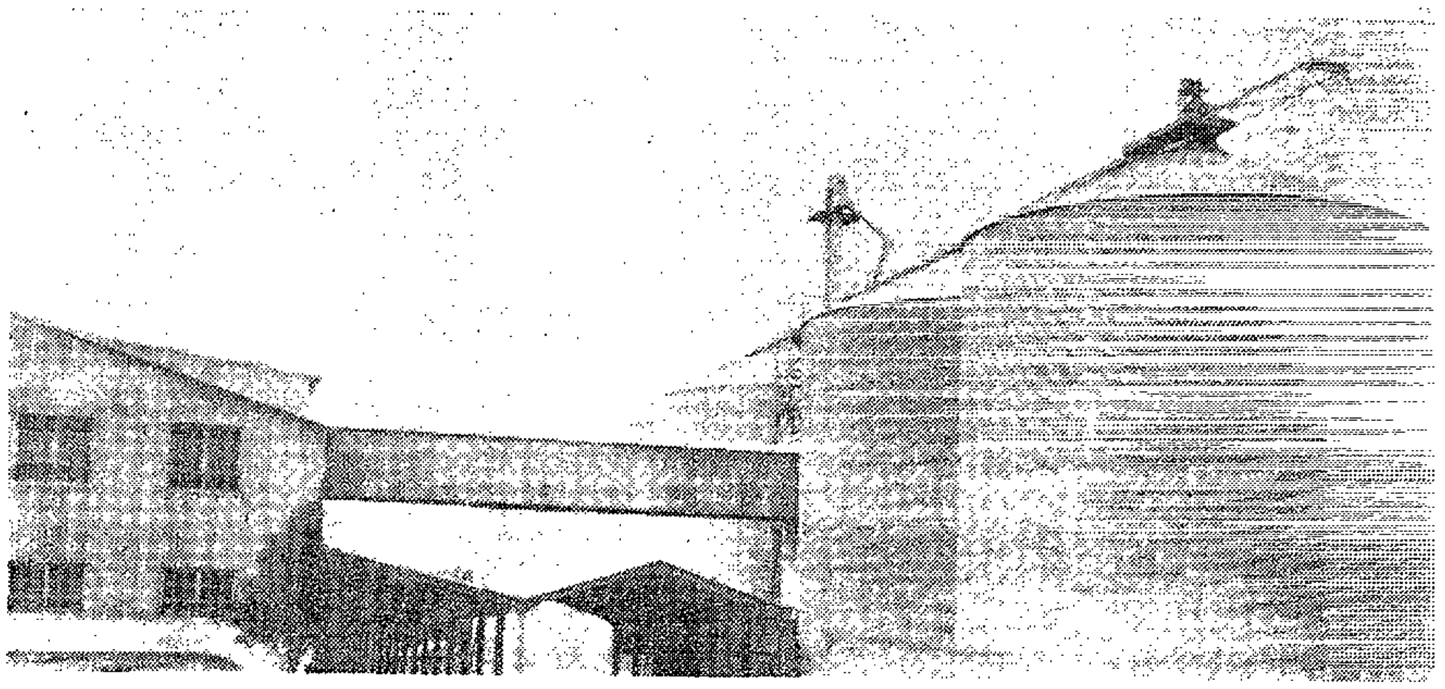
In Umtata and Idutywa, bulk depots have been expanded to ensure that there will always be a plentiful supply of mealie meal and flour at strategic points throughout the southern Transkei. Wholesalers and retailers can be serviced daily from these points.

Tanda recently formed a new company together with Transkei citizens known as Mziwonkwe Trading (Pty). The company has started to operate bakeries in Transkei and, while the venture is still in its infancy, bread sales from the Mziwonkwe bakeries are exceeding all expectations.

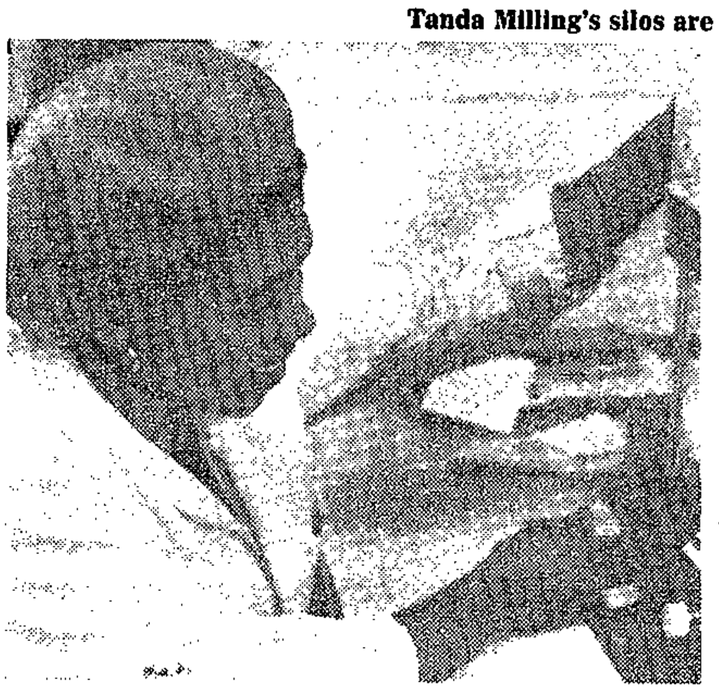
In addition to other lines, Tanda manufactures feeds in Butterworth and although the demand is small, it is slowly increasing as the farming community gets used to the idea of feeding livestock on balanced feeds.

Tanda now employs more than 500 Transkeians. It will continue in the coming year to expand its operations in Transkei and a number of new projects have been investigated.

The statement ends by saying that the directors, management and staff of Tanda, which is a subsidiary of H. Lewis and Company of Kempton Park, wish Transkei every success in its fourth year of independence.



Tanda Milling's silos are a Butterworth landmark.



In the laboratory at Tanda Milling.

Mr Bryan Coventry, Tanda's mill manager.

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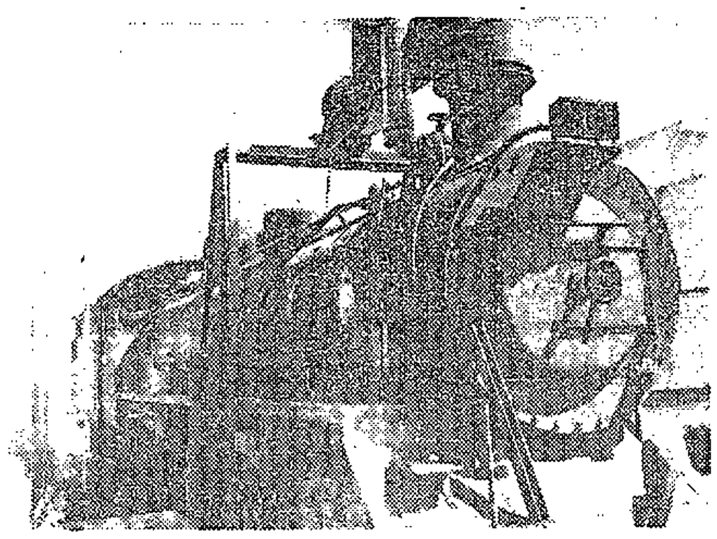
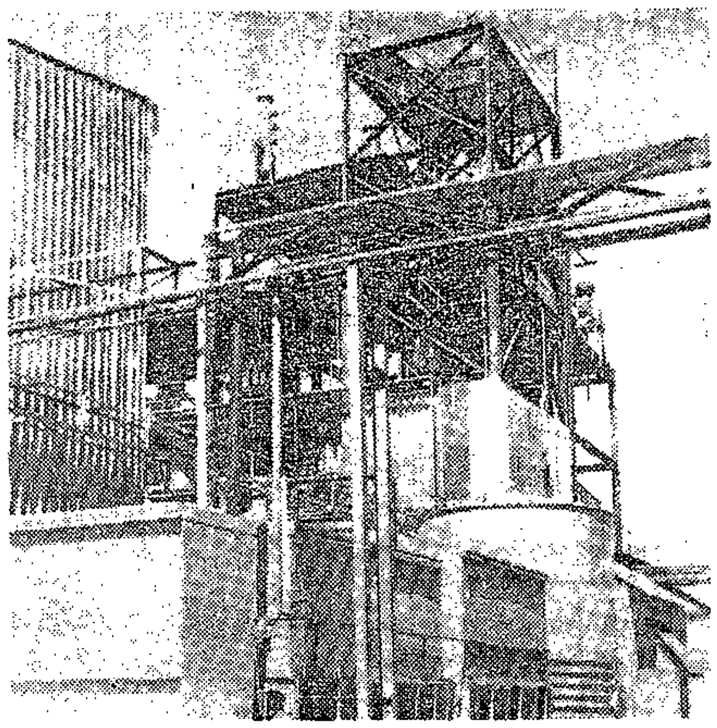


This locomotive, bought from the SAR, now serves as a standby "steam producer" at the Butakem factory.



Malic acid — the acid from apples — is produced synthetically in this plant at Butakem, Butterworth.

Butakem the only factory of its kind

Butakem in Butterworth is another Transkei factory that applies to itself the adjective "unique".

It is believed to be the only factory in Southern Africa producing tartaric acid and related materials synthetically rather than as a by-product of, for instance, the wine industry.

Mrs A. Fowlds (wife of the managing director, Mr R. Fowlds) and the production manager, Mr D. Swart (who is a chemist) said the concept of making tartaric acid synthetically stemmed from laboratory work done in the US in 1952.

Butakem achieved this after laboratory work at a pilot plant at Edenvale in the Transvaal.

Early in 1973 Glenjohn Chemical Holdings, of Edenvale, negotiated with the XDC to establish Butakem at Butterworth to manufacture edible acids — all of which were being imported into South Africa.

The factory, constructed by Glenjohns own engineering staff and local labour, opened in November, 1974 with Mr Fowlds in charge. Early this year Glenjohn withdrew from participation in the company which, today, is owned jointly by Mr Fowlds' company and the TDC.

Investment in plant and equipment at the factory is approximately R2,5 million. It has a staff of 120, most of them Transkeians and some in supervisory positions. The factory works round the clock in eight hour shifts.

The main products of the factory are:

Tartaric acid, used in soft drinks, bakeries, gelatin desserts, photography, tanning, ceramics, the gypsum industry hard candies, the textile industry, bleach powders and in dyeing.

Cream of tartar, used in baking powder and baking mixes, cleaners for brass, in electrolytic tinning of steel and iron, in gold and silver coating of various metals, and in metal colouring processes.

Fumaric acid, used as a substitute for tartaric acid in beverages and baking powders, as an anti-oxident, mordant in dyeing and in the manufacture of synthetic resin.

Malic acid, used in confectionery, in the canning of fruit and vegetables for taste and the inhibiting of enzymatic browning, and in beverages and jellies.

The products are sold throughout Southern Africa and have been exported to Britain, North America, Australia and Europe.

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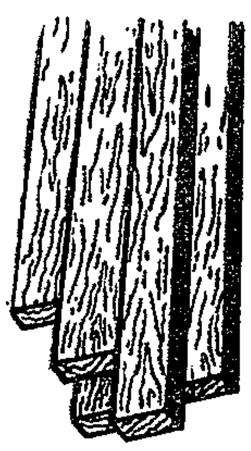

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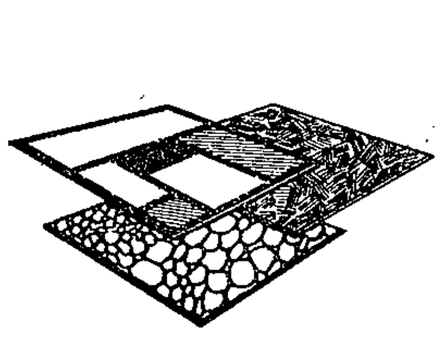

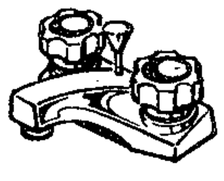

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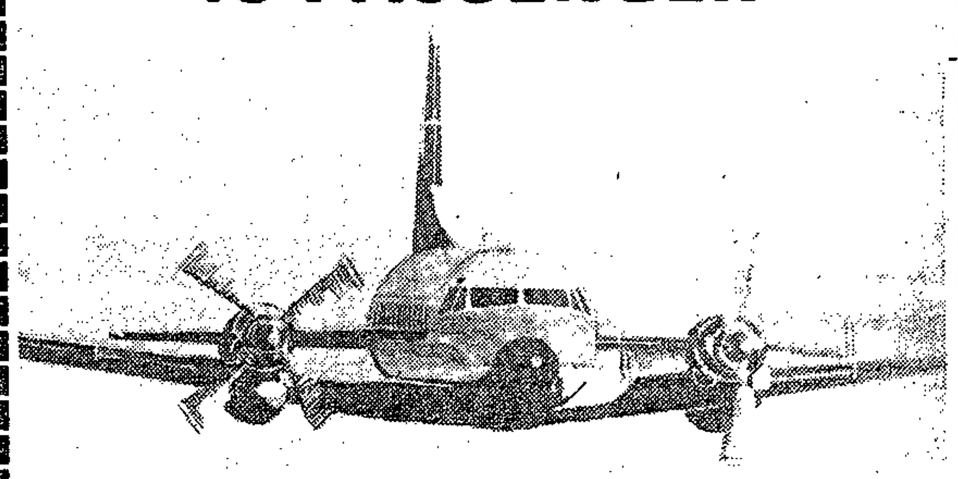

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One of the modern Tramatex group factories at their site at Ibika 12 km from Butterworth.

They're up to something fancy at Tramatex

It sprawls over 7ha overlooking green, verdant forests.

And as financial director Des de Bruyn said: "Show me anywhere in Europe where you can set up a factory and have a view like that."

"It" is Tramatex, the young textile group of Italian extraction which is flexing its muscles and growing with Transkei.

In fact, the Tramatex group comprises five inter-related companies, some under the same roof and all within the same complex of modern buildings at Ibika, the burgeoning hilltop industrial site overlooking a rapidly expanding Butterworth some 12km away.

The mini-textile empire comprises Tramatex (Pty), the company involved in up-twisting yarn (as it is called in the trade — in layman's language, blending different fibres like acetate, polyester and nylon); Texspin (Pty), the spinning operation; Texdye (Pty), the dyehouse division; Texcon (Pty), the factory responsible for tow-breaking (breaking continuous fibre into short pieces for spinning); and Textex (Pty), where continuous synthetic fibre is texturised (elasticised).

Earlier in the year Tramatex also took over the management of Keitex in Butterworth on behalf of the TDC, which has acquired 100 per cent of the share capital following the decision of the previous management to withdraw from Transkei.

One of Tramatex's first moves with their orphaned fledgling was to install R200 000 worth of new machinery which will diversify Keitex's product range and improve efficiency.

The Tramatex group is currently producing around 800 tons of yarn for the knitting industry although it is running at under capacity in some operations following a major European fashion swing which has a one-year lag on South African fashions.

Tramatex are primarily involved in working with acetate, derived from timber, and polyester and acrylic, derivatives of oil.

A major Transkei exporter, Tramatex is already exporting about 20 per cent of its production to Australia, Spain, Italy, Malawi, Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Mauritius.

Negotiations between Tramatex's Italian principals and the TDC started in 1974 and building started early in 1976.

By the end of 1976 the first machinery had been installed at Tramatex and 10 months later Texdye came on stream.

By December 1977 Texspin was operational, but this year — 1979 — is the first year all five component factories have been in full production.

The complex represents a R10 million investment in which the TDC has a sizeable interest.

The most exciting development at Tramatex is a move into fancy yarns involving highly sophisticated machinery and processes.

Tramatex are gearing up now to introduce short specialised runs to produce the fancy yarns and are confident they can capture a large slice of a market presently dominated by imports because the fancy yarns are not available locally.

In the wider picture, long-term group strategy is aimed at improving their share of the overall knitted yarn market, an attainable goal considering the group has already cornered 10 per cent of the local market in only its first full year of production — a remarkable achievement.

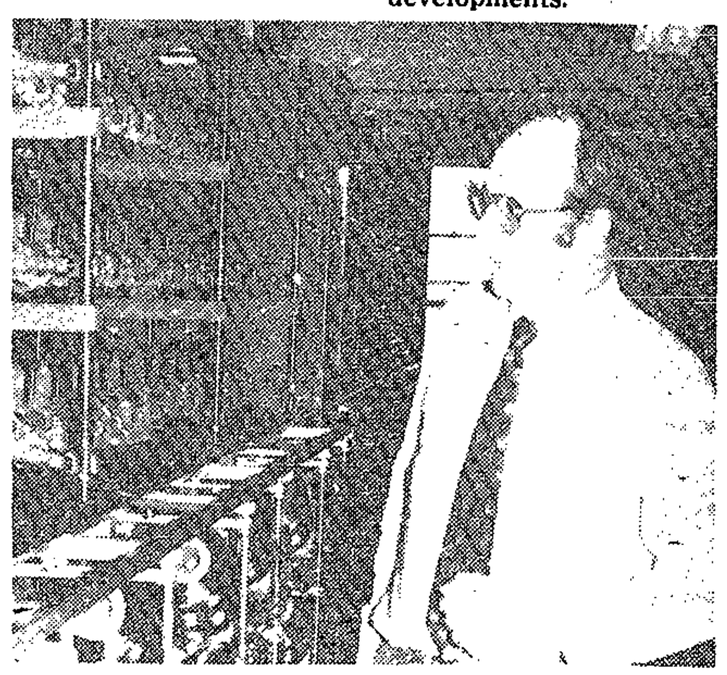
The company, which provides canteen facilities, incidentally, for its large staff of 446, has also recently installed three autoconer machines.

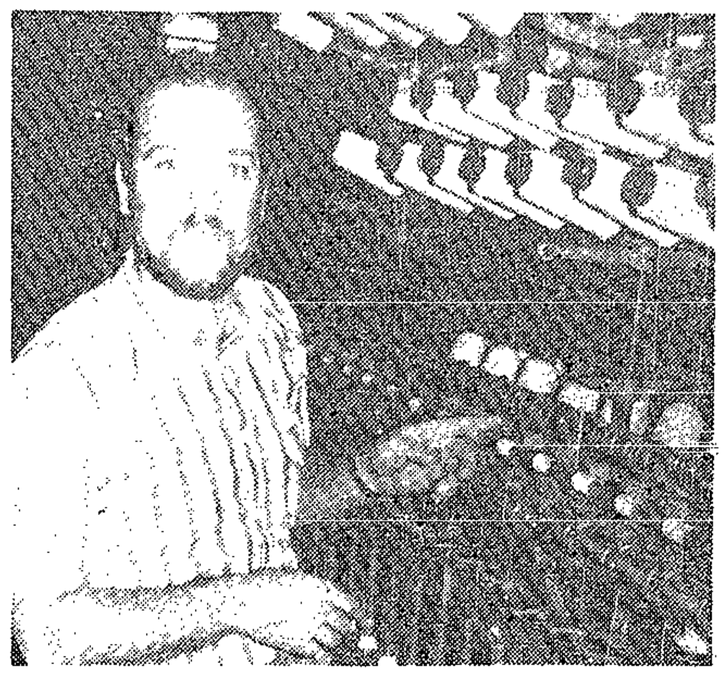
There is such a worldwide demand for the revolutionary machines, which cost around R350 000 each, that there is a three-year international delivery waiting list.

The man who heads Tramatex's operations is a dynamic, 39-year-old Italian economics graduate, Dr Vittorio Galli.

The Italian connection is significant because the Tramatex group is associated with the giant Italian conglomerate, Bertrand, which has major interests in the textile, textile engineering and building industries.

Their association with Bertrand means the Transkei group is able to introduce to the South African market the latest European fashion trends and Tramatex can also draw on Bertrand's expertise in the yarn industry and be fully briefed on the latest European developments.



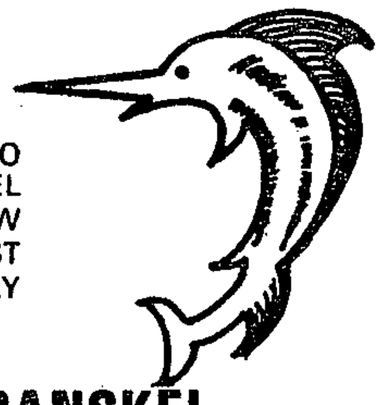


Two of the key personnel at Tramatex.

TOP. Mr Des de Bruyn, financial director. An accountant, he was previously with the Xhosa Development Corporation before it was split into the Transkei Development Corporation and the Ciskei National Development Corporation. He is stationed at the group's head office in East London.

ABOVE. Mr Fausto Rossa, factory manager. A textile machinery expert, he was busy installing new machinery when a Daily Dispatch team visited the factory.

Wild Coast Holiday Hotels



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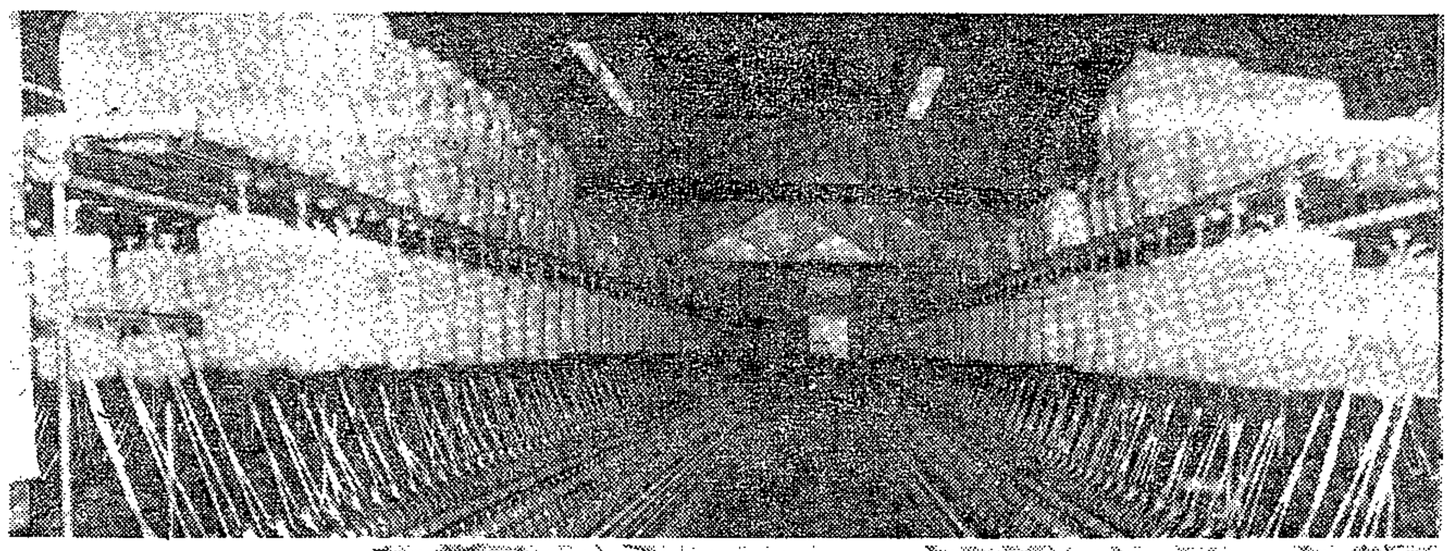
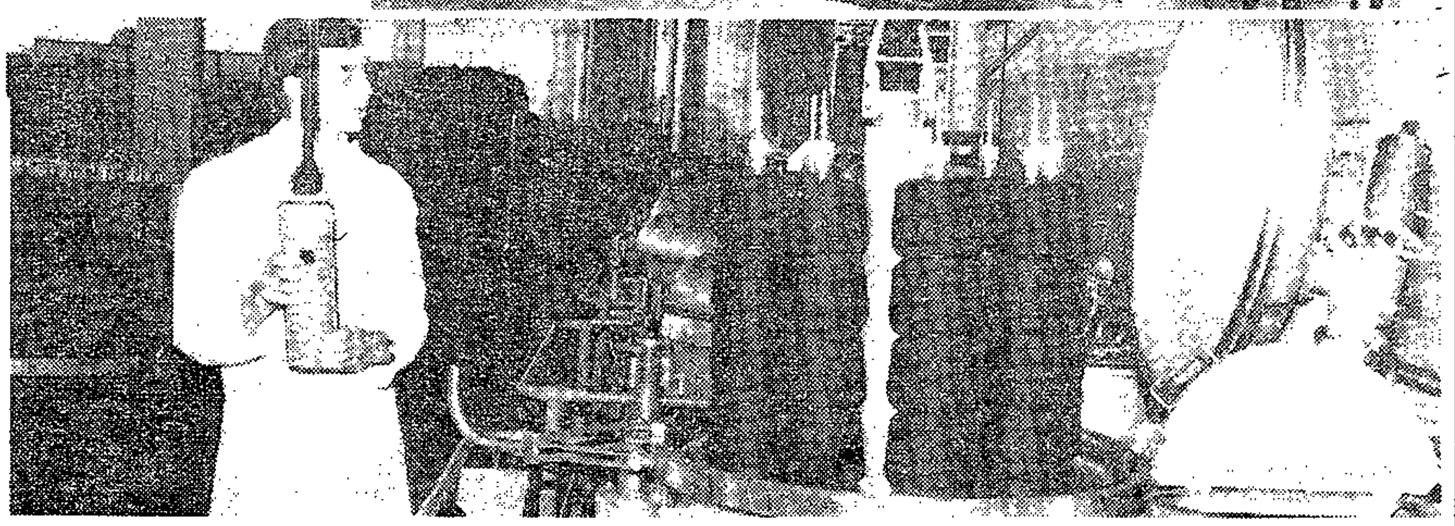
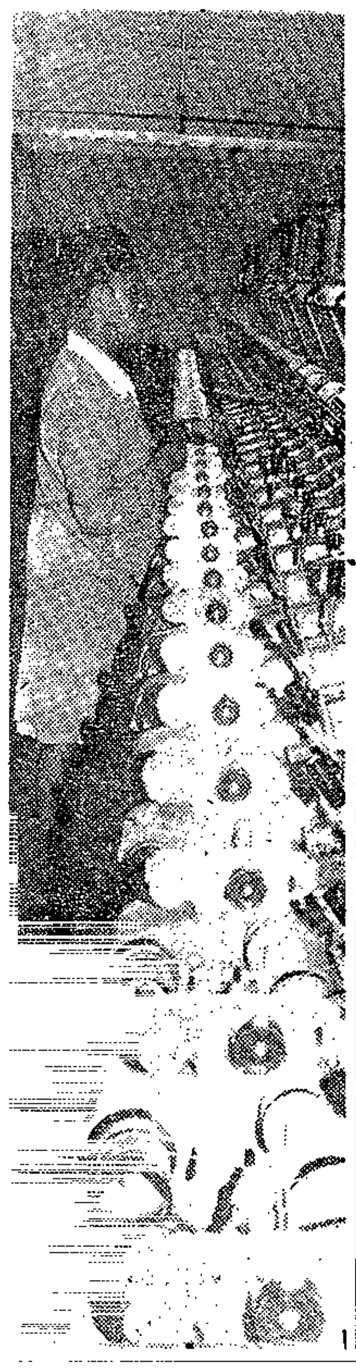


Camera captures some of the action at Tramatex



Mr Christopher Cotterell, dyehouse supervisor at Texdye (Pty), part of the Tramatex group, with one of the dyeing machines in what is believed to be the most modern dyehouse in Africa.



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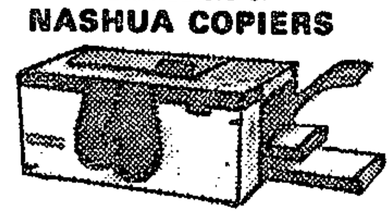

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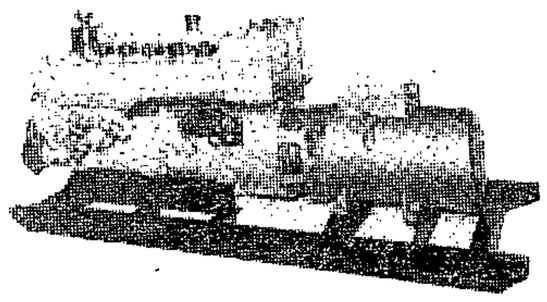

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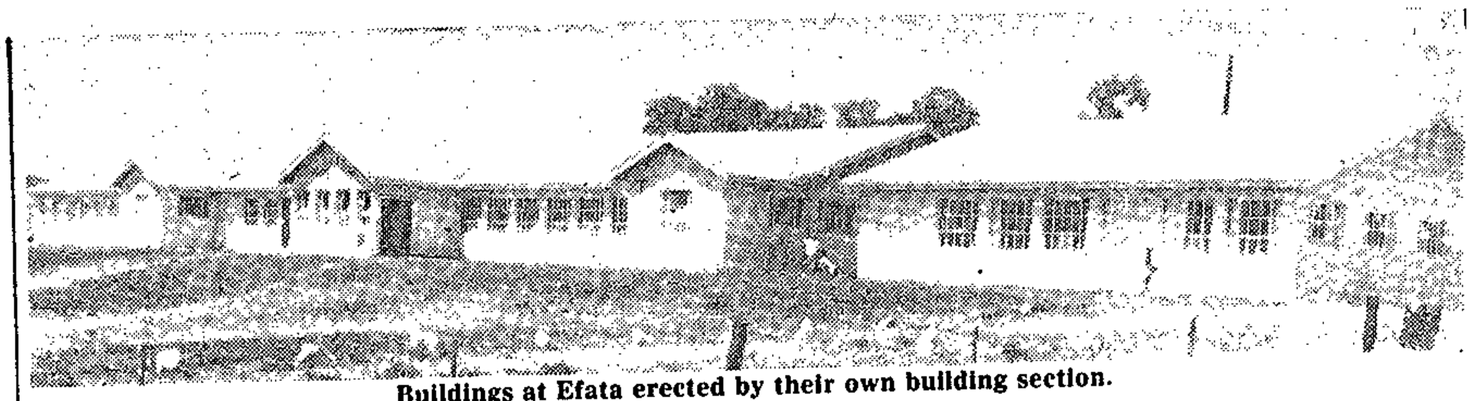


Buildings at Efata erected by their own building section.

A helping hand at Efata

There is a remarkable institution 10 km from Umtata on the road to Queenstown.

It takes its name from the Gospel of Mark, Chapter 7:33 and 34, when Jesus said to the deaf man, "Effata" — that is, "be opened".

It has dropped one of the "fs" and calls itself the Efata School for the Blind and the Deaf. Attached to it is the Efata Welfare Organisation, Efata Spinners and Efata Builders.

In the school are 400 children, 300 deaf and 100 blind. The school has a staff of 88. It is the only school of its kind in Transkei and the biggest in Africa.

It started in 1957 with nine pupils. In time the need arose for after-school training and employment and so the welfare organisation was created. And from this has emerged Efata Spinners and Efata Builders.

The need for the school was first recognised by the Dutch Reformed Church, but today it is controlled by a board of management consisting of church officials and the State. The school is subsidised by the DRC and the Government.

The manager-secretary of the institution, Mr B. W. Jones, said its objective was "to provide skilled training to a point of self-sufficiency so that the handicapped can return to their rightful place in the community".

In the school the blind pupils follow the same syllabus as seeing pupils. They are taught to read and write braille. The deaf children are taught "total communication" — speech, signs, speech reading and finger-spelling. The boys follow a two-year pre-vocational course in building, carpentry and welding; the girls, a two-year course in needlework, knitting and cookery.

The building and carpentry sections of the Welfare Organisation developed to the point that in 1972 they became "separate financially" — independent of Government support. They are happily on their own feet and contribute to the finances of the Welfare Organisation.

Today Efata Builders employ 107 people of whom 47 are deaf and dumb. Efata Spinners employ 40 of whom 14 are blind and 10 deaf and dumb. The Welfare Organisation itself employs 69 of whom 35 are deaf and dumb and 23 blind.

Efata Builders operate as building contractors and have built most of the buildings in the grounds of the institution. Today they are engaged in making buildings from prefabricated concrete. These include houses. There is also a metal shop which produces all the institution's metal-work needs. The reupholstery of bus seats is a new venture.

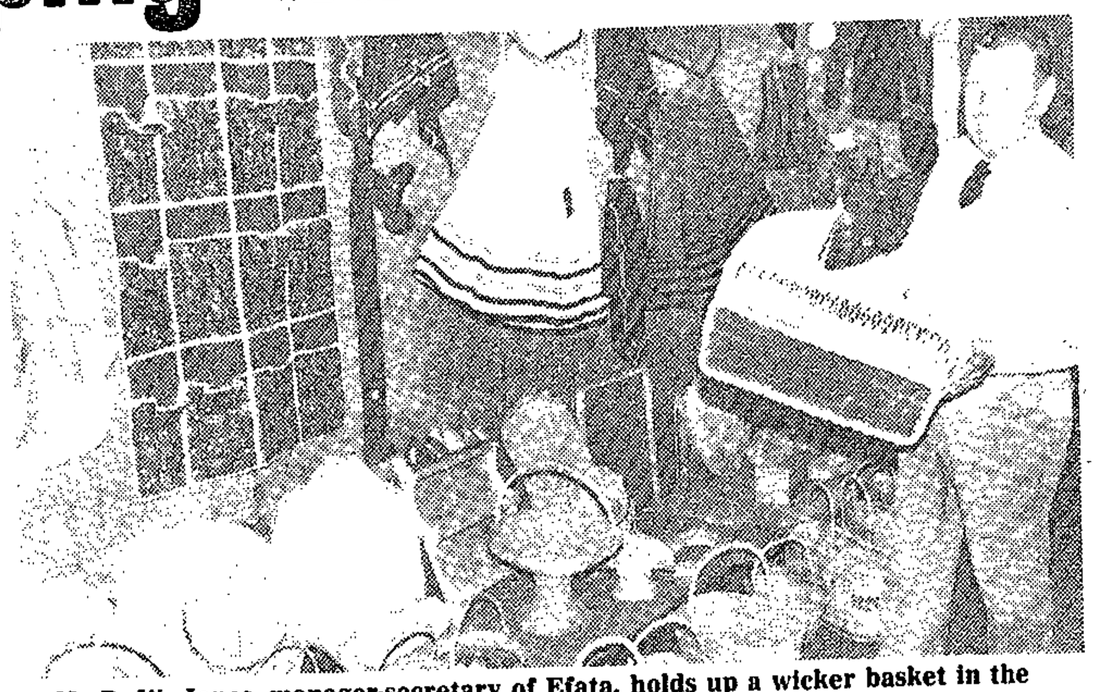
The joinery shop produces a standard range of furniture, custom built furniture and a portion of the joinery needs of the building section.

Efata Spinners spin wool and mohair yarn on hand looms. Their staff consists of blind, deaf and non-handicapped people. "We spin mohair for Hilmond Weavers — a TDC project," Mr Jones said. "And we spin mohair and wool for the home-weaving industry in South Africa, weavers' guilds, technical colleges and a number of commercial weavers. The demand is growing. There has been an upsurge in the interest in home-weaving."

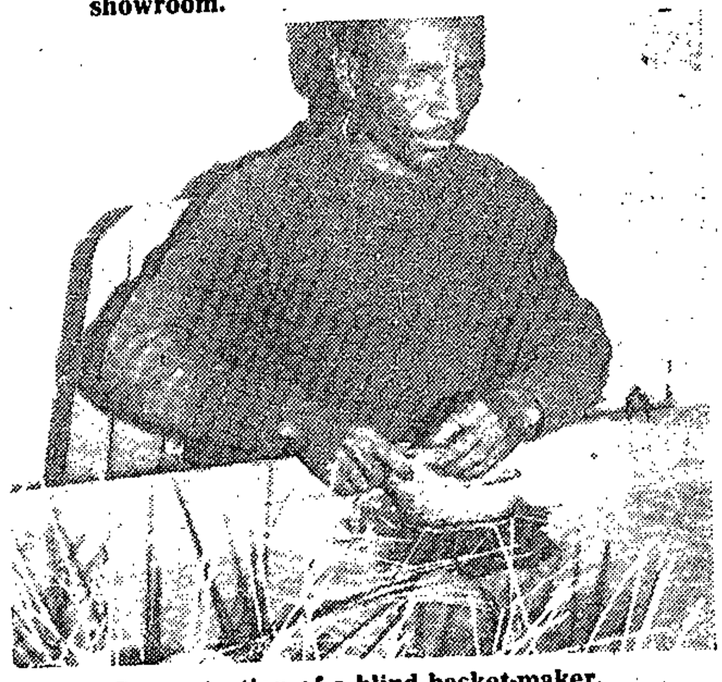
The Efata Welfare Organisation operates a sewing workshop which produces traditional tribal wear and a range of novelties, curtaining on special order, and school uniforms. It spins mohair and has a range of cane basket-ware. Recently, it introduced a special section for the hand-sewing of footballs. There is also training of the blind as switchboard operators.

"All these people," said Mr Jones, "are on the payroll. Everybody makes a contribution to the cost of board and lodging in the hostels. In other words, they are making a contribution to their own support."

Recreational facilities of many kinds are provided.



Mr B. W. Jones, manager-secretary of Efata, holds up a wicker basket in the showroom.



Concentration of a blind basket-maker.

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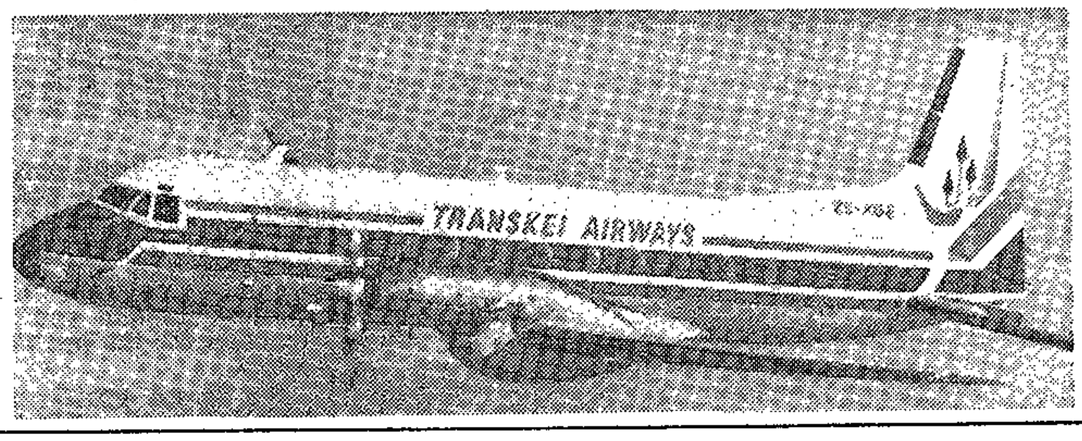


Transkei Airways new R4 million 40-seater Hawker Siddeley aircraft. The airline's new flagship will inaugurate regular Johannesburg-Umtata-Johannesburg flights from next Thursday, Nov 1

In NASA (National Aeronautic and Space Administration) jargon they talk about "We have a lift-off".

At Transkei Airways, management's sights are set at a lower but no less exciting elevation and from deep within the old Bunga building in Umtata they're getting ready to tell the world: "We have a take-off".

Not that the fledgling airline is only now about to start spreading its wings, but rather that even the remarkable achievements up to now with small aircraft are about to be overshadowed by a big move into the big time.

Exactly a week from today Flight KV 161 will take off from Jan Smuts Airport on its maiden flight to Umtata, inaugurating a major step up the aviation ladder with the introduction of a spanking new R4 million 40-seater Hawker Siddeley 748 aircraft.

The HS 748 will be on the Johannesburg-Umtata-Johannesburg run from Mondays to Fridays and will boost Transkei Airways' weekly seating capacity from 286 to 400.

The new flagship brings the airline's complement of craft up to four. In addition to the Hawker Siddeley there are two 11-seater King Airs and a 10-seater Norman Britten Islander.

Transkei Airways managing director Maurice Pike said the smaller aircraft would now be used as back-up aircraft to the Hawker when it was fully booked and would also be used to grab a slice of the highly lucrative Southern African charter market.

"There is a growing demand for charter work, particularly by high-powered executives who want to get to point A quickly and conveniently," he said and added: "We've already had charter inquiries for the 748".

Since its inception in 1977 the airline has seen a steady increase in passenger traffic.

In its first full year of service, 1977-78, a total of 5 169 passengers were carried. The following year, '78-79, that had jumped to 6 656 — a 29 per cent increase.

And the indications are the current year's operations will see 9 600 passengers ferried in and out of the Transkei capital — a 44 per cent increase over the previous year.

Revenue has also shown spectacular growth with a turnover of R490 000 in the year to March 31, 1979 — an increase of 59 per cent over the first year of operations.

The airline chalked up another "vital statistic" in August when it carried a record monthly total of 907 passengers — a 51 per cent increase over August last year.

The previous high was 764 passengers in July this year.

Mr Pike estimates about 80 per cent of the airline's passengers are businessmen and about 50 per cent of those fly in in the morning and out the same afternoon.

Transkei Airways has long had its own ground hostesses and they will soon be joined by the airline's first air hostesses.

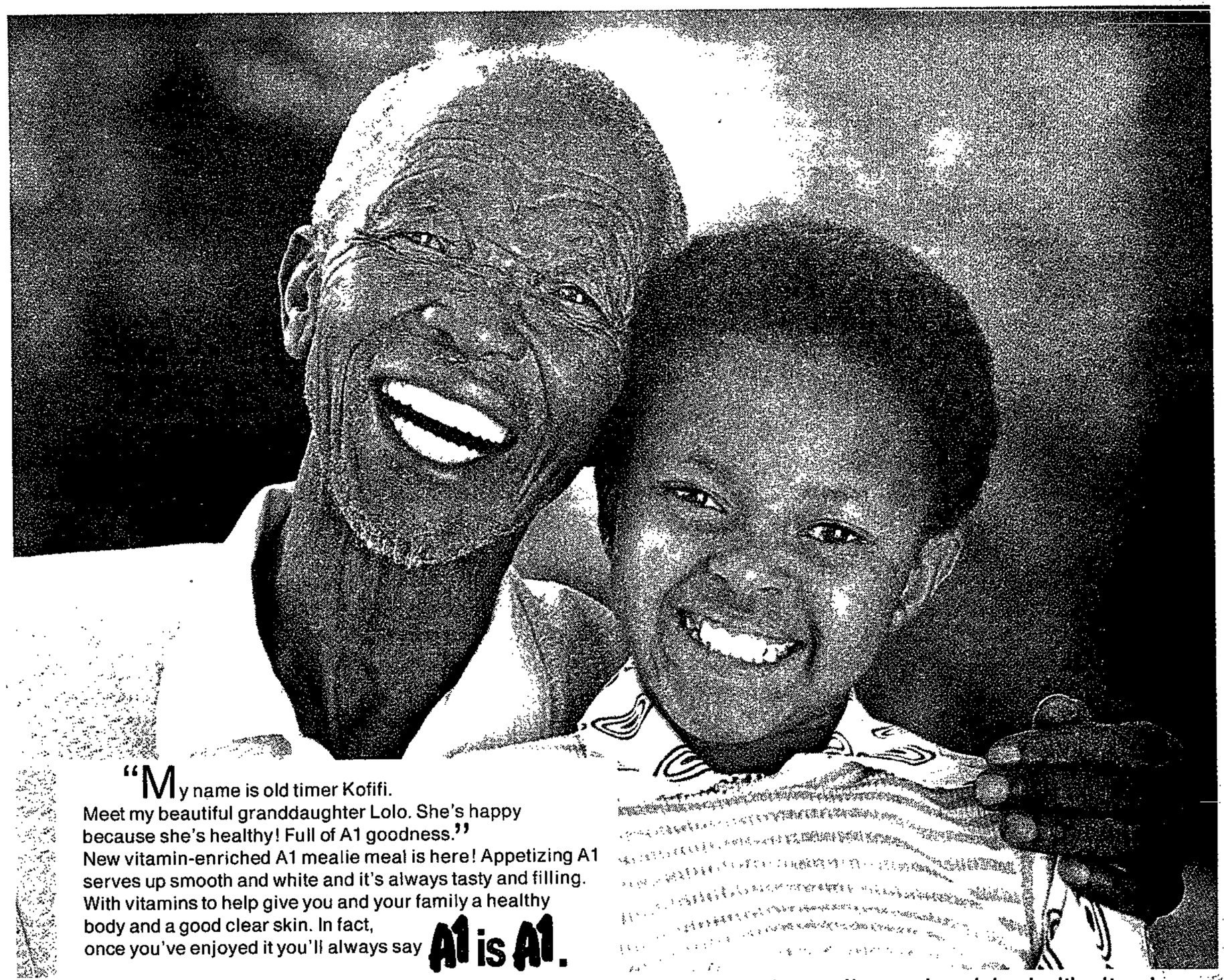
Six Transkei "girls" are presently undergoing extensive training in Johannesburg and they will make their debut flights on the Hawker Siddeley. There will be two air hostesses on each flight.

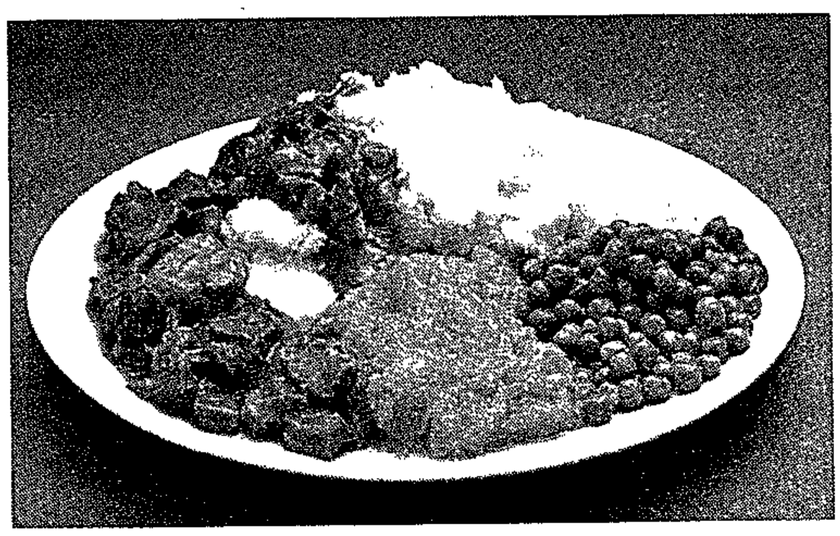
Their uniforms, described by those who have had a sneak preview, as ultra-smart, were designed by Terence Putzier, the Johannesburg couturier who has designed gowns for several Miss South Africas and the uniforms of several other airlines.

Putzier himself is on record as saying he believes the Transkei Airways uniforms are the smartest he has designed.

The jacket, hat and skirt are malachite green gaberdine, imported from the United States, with ochre accessories. A pure silk scarf in white, with the airline's aloe motif in each corner, will complete the silk finish white shirt.

Long-term plans include introducing a programme to train Transkeian pilots.





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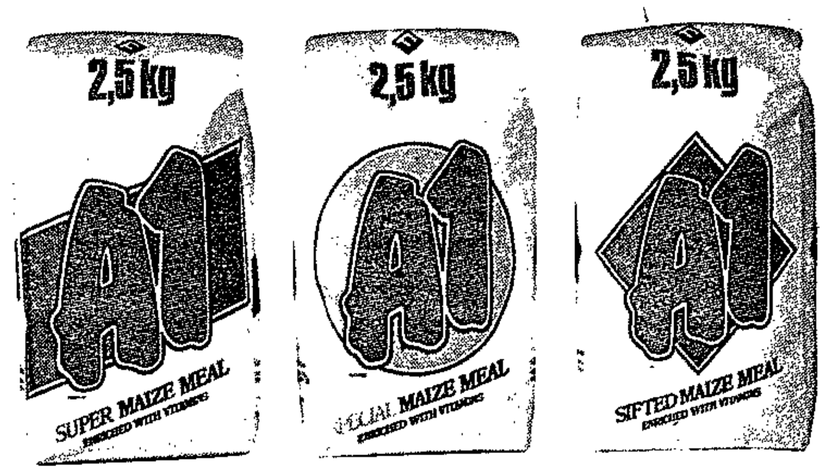


New vitamin-enriched A1

Happy eating. Healthy living.

Wild Coast beaches offer many attractions. One who was caught soaking up the sun was 19-year-old Yolanda Gamito.

The men who brought Sheffield to Transkei

He came to South Africa eight years ago for a holiday, got involved in his brother's engineering business and has been around ever since — first in East London and in Transkei for the last two years.

He is an ebullient Englishman, Albert Spencer, now production director of Transkei Springs (Pty) in Butterworth, a company founded by his brother Bill who is managing director.

Between them, Bill and Albert Spencer have brought 40 years of expertise in the steel industry in Sheffield, England, to Transkei.

Starting out with one black worker, Transkei Springs have accomplished in three years what many companies take more than a decade to achieve in terms of sales penetration and expansion.

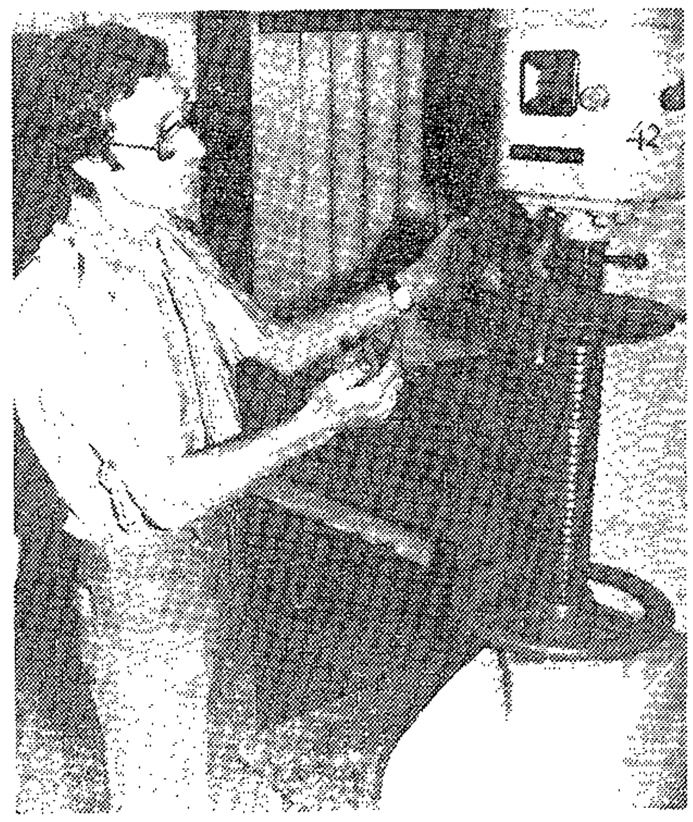
They now employ 40 blacks and nine whites in Butterworth; have invested R400 000 in plant at their Butterworth factory; have increased sales by 500 per cent in two years; and are confident they will double their volume and work force by next year.

Already the company is producing springs for Oshkosh, Leyland and International Harvester trucks among others; for Rockwell low bed trailers; all the springs, stabilisers and attendant accessories for Jurgens caravans; and are supplying Busaf in the Western Cape and the Armaments Board with springs.

Transkei Springs is one of three companies established by Bill Spencer. Products manufactured at the East London and Port Elizabeth factories are sold under the Automaster brand name, though these two divisions are also involved in spring repairs and spring replacements.

Though all three manufacturing outlets are involved in springs in some way or other, the Port Elizabeth factory is primarily concerned with manufacturing tow hitches, East London with stabilisers and Butterworth with springs.

While business is booming, Automaster are tremendously excited because they have been granted the franchise to manufacture under licence Scott stabilisers, considered the Rolls Royce of stabilisers, by the overseas manufacturers.



The man who came to South Africa from England for a holiday eight years ago and has never been back — Mr Albert Spencer, production director of Transkei Springs in Butterworth.

As part of their expansion programme the Transkei company is presently building two innovative oil filled quenching tanks which will incorporate a cambering machine, part of the process in manufacturing springs.

In fact, the steel goes through 32 processes from raw material to finished product.

It will cost around R14 000 just to fill both quenching tanks with oil.

With 65 per cent of springs still imported into Southern Africa there is obviously enormous market potential "and we aim to get a sizeable chunk of that market" says Albert Spencer.

At present the Butterworth factory is producing 70 tons of springs a month and is also looking to expand its export market. At present the group is exporting tow hitches to Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Botswana.

The company, which has brought Sheffield to Transkei, is very much part of a family concern, involving two brothers, a son, two daughters and a son-in-law.

Apart from brothers Bill and Albert Spencer, Mr Paul Spencer (Bill's son) runs the East London factory; Mrs Lynn Hanger and Mrs Wendy Warricker, both daughters of Bill Spencer, are bookkeepers within the group; and son-in-law Peter Warricker is the group's sales manager.

Geography in a nutshell

The Republic of Transkei covers 4,4 million ha, making it larger than 12 other independent African states and larger than the European countries of Switzerland and Denmark. Its natural boundaries are the Great Kei River in the south-west, the Drakensberg Mountains in the north and north-east and the Indian Ocean in the south.

Seafoods is their business

Transkei Sea Harvest (Pty) Ltd was incorporated in Transkei in 1979.

It is a Transkeian-based and owned company formed primarily to procure seafoods and allied products as shellfish for distribution in Transkei and the international export market.

The directors are pledged to encourage employment for Transkei citizens and to make available an abundant supply of protein — a necessity for the well-being of Transkeians.

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Mazeppa Bay (right) is a family hotel which lies snugly at the foot of a hill.

The essence of the hotel is simplicity and informality. Children are welcome and well catered for with playground, trampoline, children's diningroom and rumpus room.

Nannies are available for hire so even Mums can relax here.

A variety of rooms are also available. Thatched rondavels and inter-leading family rooms, or double rooms, make Mazeppa as comfortable as one could wish. All rooms have private bathrooms.

The Pub, where everyone gathers for pre-dinner drinks and a chat, becomes a hive of activity in the evening with dancing, darts and other games.

Mazeppa also boasts two beautiful beaches well sheltered from the wind. Steps from the hotel lead down to a beach-side shelter where morning tea is served.

Mazeppa also has some of the best and most accessible fishing spots along the Wild Coast, all within walking distance from the hotel, and the island at Mazeppa, reached by a suspension bridge, is famous as a fishing spot.

Karel and Trudi Ochse will ensure you get a warm welcome at Mazeppa.

But Mazeppa is only one of many beautiful hotel resorts along the Wild Coast. Others with wide appeal include Agate Terrace and Second Beach at Port St Johns; the magnificent Umngazi Mouth where mouth-watering crayfish is freely available ; Coffee Bay and the nearby awe-inspiring Hole-in-the-Wall; Wavecrest, a fisherman's paradise; or Qolora Mouth which offers surf, sea, lagoon, golf course, bowls and tennis, among other attractions, at two hotels — Trennerys and Seagulls.

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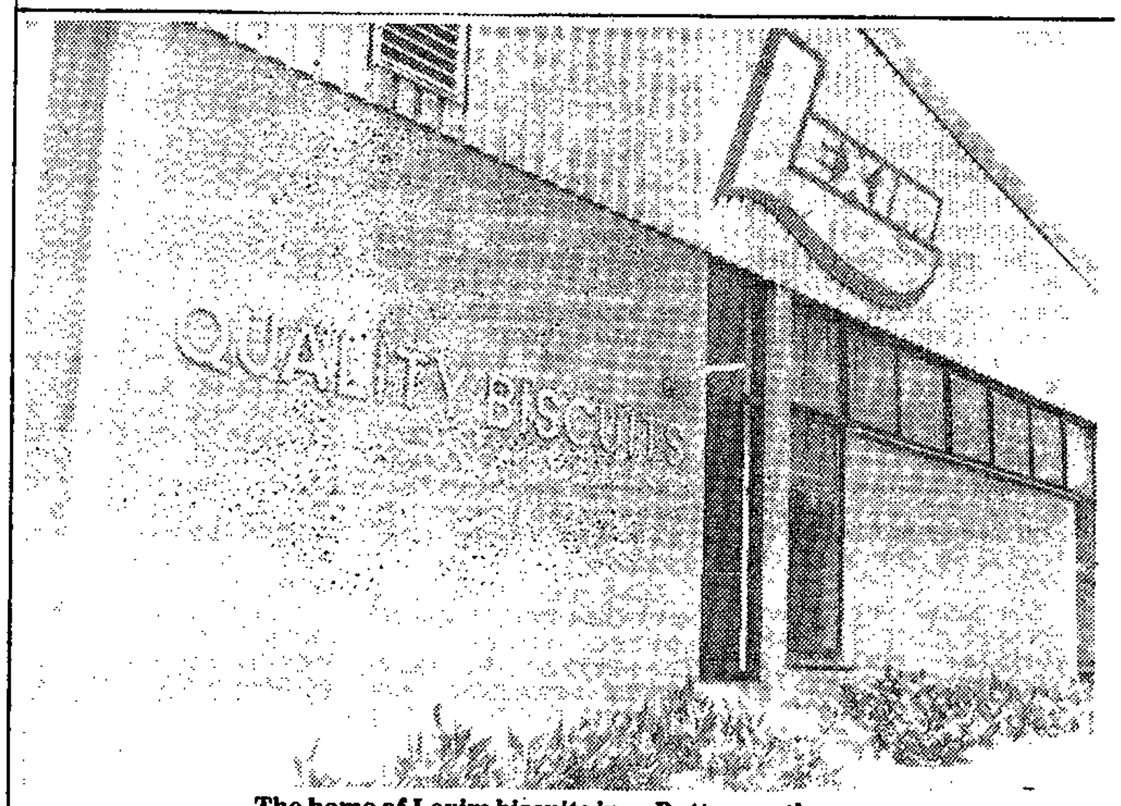

The home of Lexim biscuits in Butterworth.

Tennis at Lexim means biscuits

The pungent smell of ammonia bicarbonate is in the air as you stroll through the factory.

It's a vital ingredient in the product being manufactured by Lexim (Pty) in Butterworth.

The name of the company gives no clue to the product, but in fact it's biscuits and Lexim is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bakers (SA), one of South Africa's best known biscuit manufacturers whose head office is in Durban.

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The factory, in the Zitulele industrial sites, was completed in July 1977 and the production plant commissioned the following month.

Transkeian citizens with previous biscuit-manufacturing experience were not readily available and Lexim introduced a training programme for the original complement of 14 men and 36 women employed in the various departments of the factory.

More than 50 per cent of the original staff are still employed by the company and staff members enjoy canteen facilities. A medical aid scheme has also been introduced.

The company produces five varieties of biscuits and is steadily making inroads into a highly competitive market, according to the manager of the Butterworth factory, Mr Basil Price.

Their product range includes Tennis biscuits.

About 65 per cent of production is sold in Transkei with the balance being distributed to customers in the Free State, Eastern Cape, Border and even South West Africa.

Lexim is a young company which has fitted in well with other Butterworth industries. It buys its main raw material, flour, from the Tanda Milling Company in Butterworth for instance.

This Transkeian company also has a Transkeian at the helm.

Mr Price, a man with an accountancy background, is a product of Umtata High School.

He was in the restaurant business in Umtata from 1967 to 73 and then worked for a construction company before taking up his present position with Lexim in 1977.

Man in charge of production is a Scot, Mr Peter Gilhooley, a specialist biscuit maker with 46 years in the trade — 13½ years of it in Southern Africa.

In a statement, Lexim's board said: "We have every confidence in the ability of the Transkei Government to sustain and stimulate a growing economy and congratulate it on its third year of independence."

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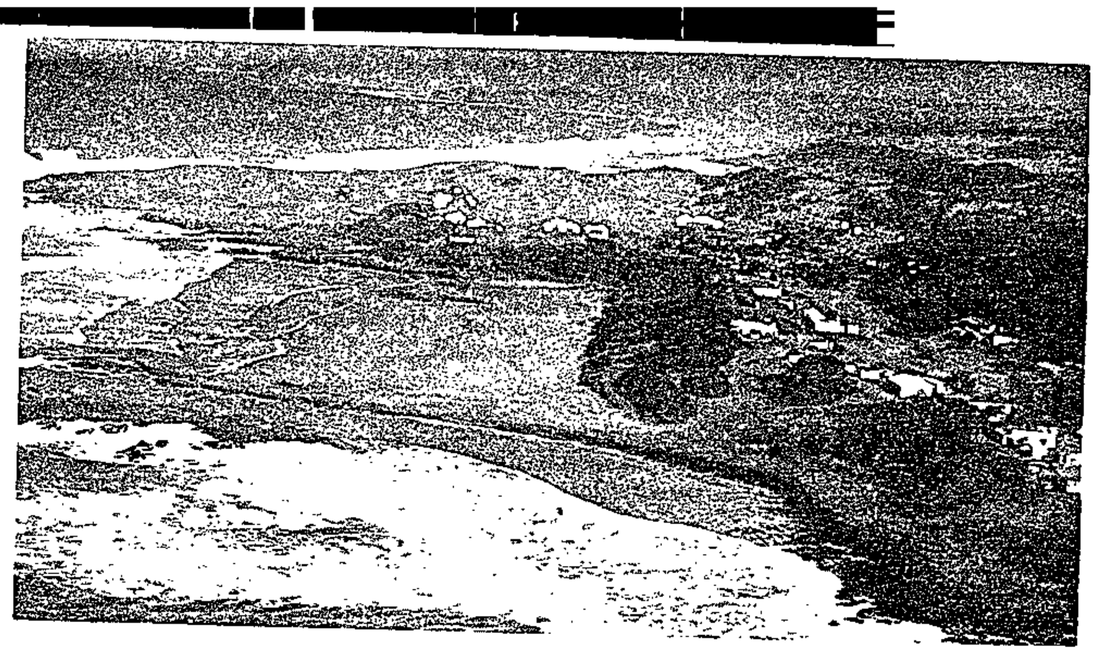

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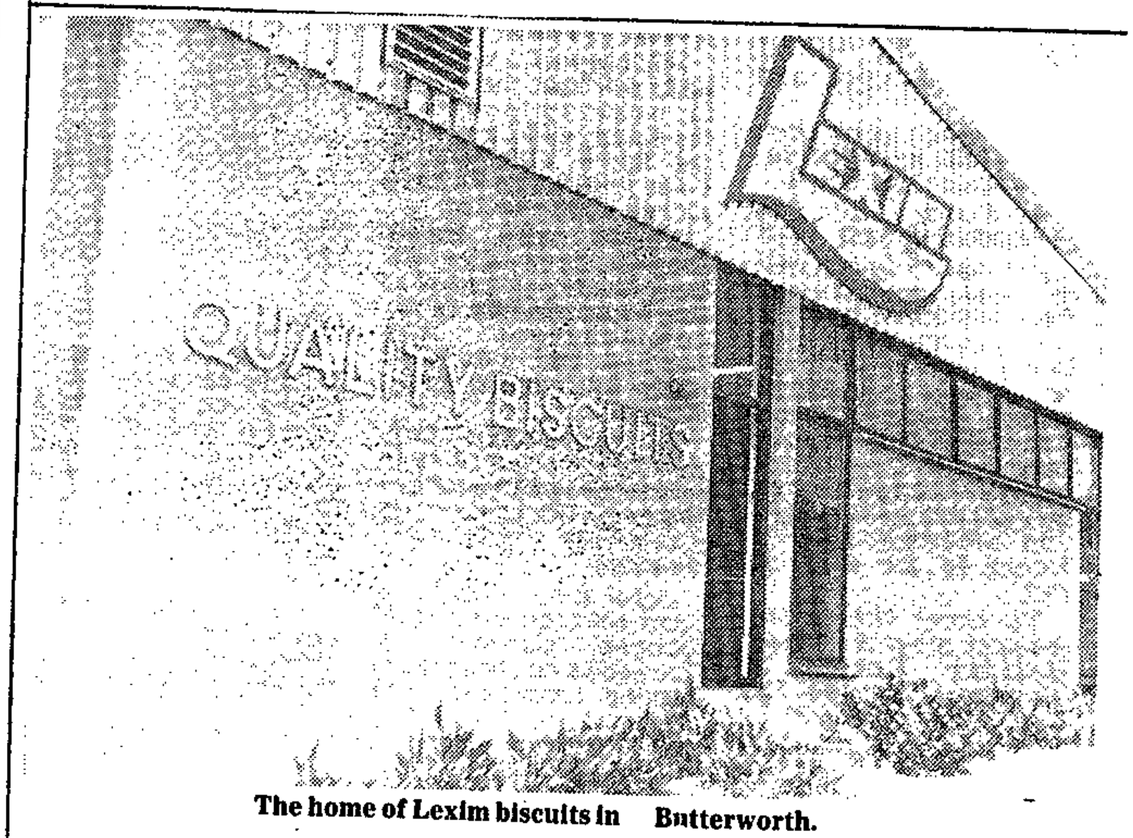

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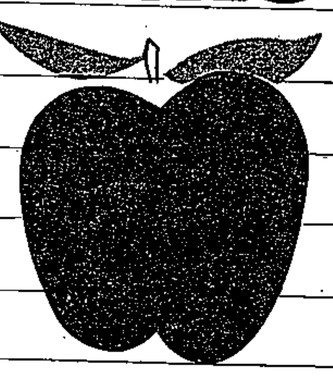

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"Big six luxury from a frugal four."

That is Harvey Thomas' headline from his recent roadtest of the new 2 litre Datsun 200L published in The Star.

He's not alone in discovering the welcome economy of this spacious car. S.A. Motor Magazine covered 100 kilometres for just R3,70 in the 200L manual at 70 km/h on the Highveld where regular petrol costs 53,6 cents a litre. Overall fuel consumption was a remarkable 6,91 ℓ/100 km.

While this Datsun's engine is certainly light on petrol it is no sluggard. You'll zip from a standstill to 80 km/h in a shade over 8 seconds.

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The Datsun 200L comes off the assembly line as a completely equipped car. Such items as fully reclining seats with adjustable headrests, inertia reel seat belts, table type console box, warning indicators for doors, brake fluid level, handbrake and safety belt, quartz clock, 3 speed heater/demister, economy indicator are all included in the basic price. As we've always said, great features make Datsuns great.

Hint: Always be cautious when pricing cars. Make sure all these desirable features are included in the price you expect to pay. They are in the Datsun 200L.

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Datsun engineers have never felt that a car should pay for its economy by cutting corners somewhere else.

For example, in the Datsun 200L you ride in the safest, most rust resistant body Datsun engineers know how to build. It's welded at 2 500 points. This taut structure can't loosen up to rattle, squeak or groan.

Background note: Datsun engineers have an absolute knack for building reliable and lasting cars — a knack that has resulted in hundreds of rally victories including such car-destroying expeditions as the Kenya Safari Rally. The 1979 event was won by a Datsun. Again.

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Multi million rand irrigation scheme

Transkei is tackling a multi million-rand programme of irrigation and hydro-electric dam construction and Form-Scaff (Pty) has featured prominently as suppliers of shuttering for these projects.

The major part of the construction programme — a programme initiated by the Transkei Department of Agriculture and Forestry — is the erection of two hydro-electric dams on the Mtata River some 22km east of Umtata.

Contractors are Sir Alfred McAlpine and Son (Transkei) (Pty). The contract called for the two dams to be positioned on waterfalls on the Mtata River, one of the relatively few falls in South Africa or Transkei suited to hydro-electric power generation.

Both dams are similar in construction with wall heights varying from 9m to 11m.

Form-Scaff was able to provide a shuttering solution for the dams using similar sets of "Economy form" steel shutters. "Economy form" shutters made it possible to cut changes to the minimum when alternating the shuttering between the two sites. Due to the durability of the panels, a high standard of concrete finish was achieved.

Construction started in January 1978. The First Falls Power Station is already complete and the second will come into operation shortly.

Form-Scaff has just received a third formwork contract for a new dam project in the Sterkspruit area of Transkei. McAlpine are also principal contractors on this scheme, which will be used to store irrigation water.

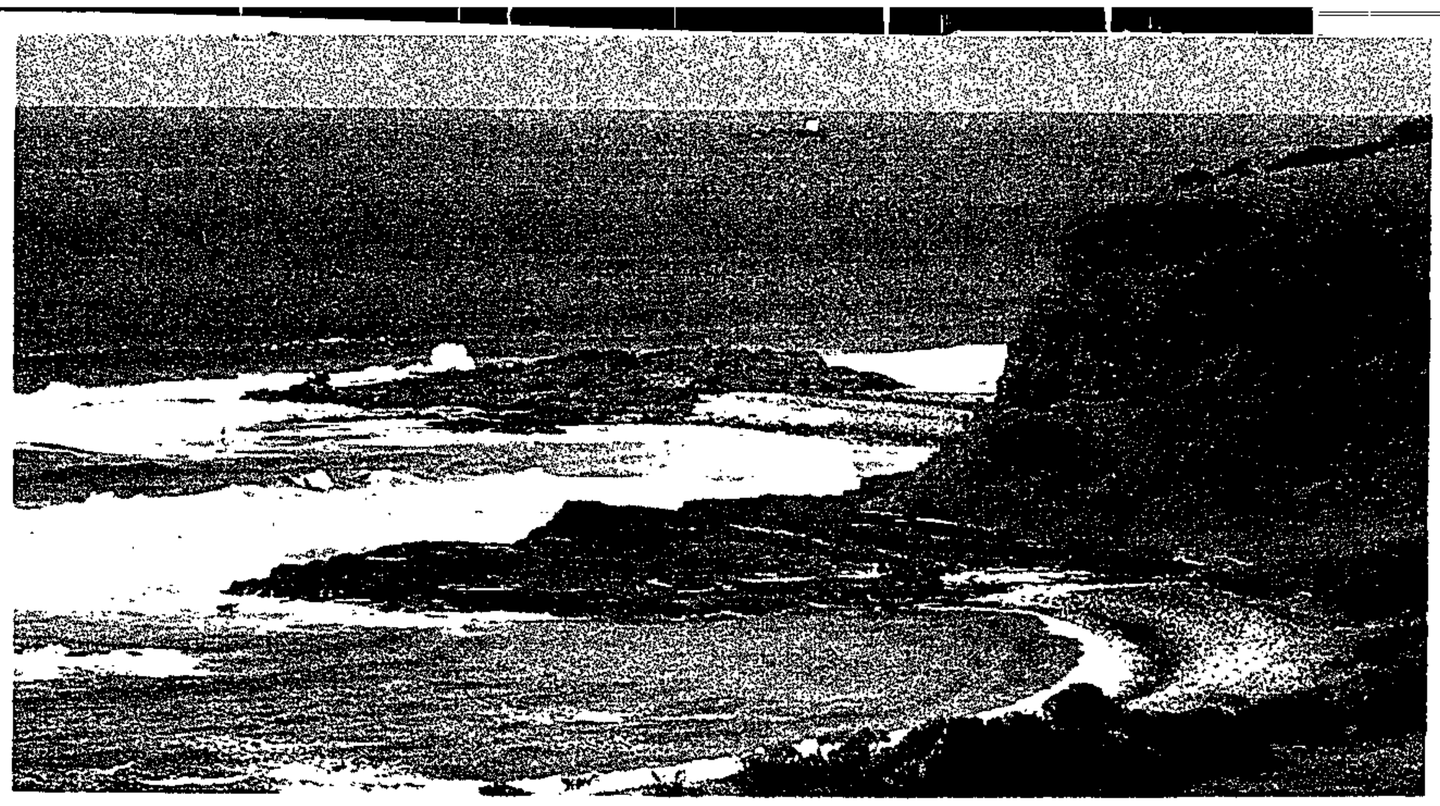
Some 100 tons of shuttering is being used on the dam which is of buttress design. "Economy form" shuttering panels are again being employed on this project, together with FormScaff's "Strongback" shuttering supports, to form a cantilevered system with built-in walkway brackets adaptable to both upstream and downstream faces.

As the stop end areas reduce, shuttering is recovered and used to start new blocks.

The dam is due to be completed in two years' time.

Transkei snippets

- Timber, one of Transkei's biggest assets, is being fully utilised. Furniture is made at a large factory on the outskirts of Umtata and scientific methods are being used by the Department of Forestry and Agriculture to protect and develop this natural resource.
- Since independence extensive agricultural programmes have been introduced and with the teaching of modern methods, Transkei will soon be self-sufficient in most of its agricultural requirements.



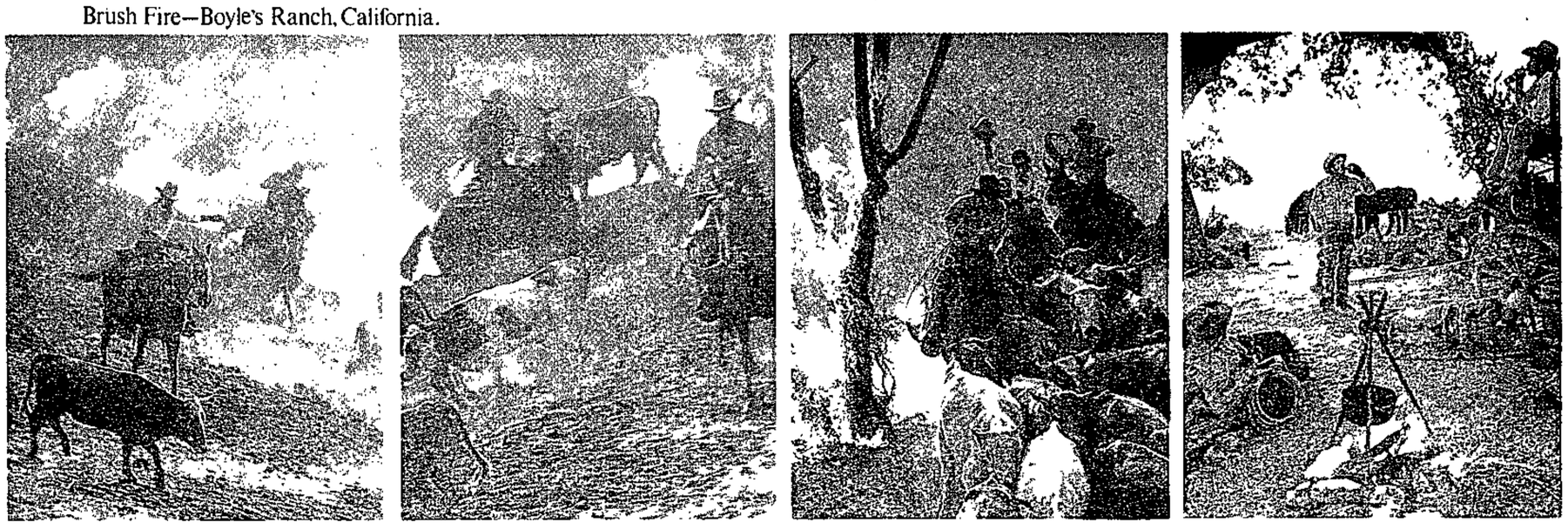
The Wild Coast

An artist whose panorama has never been matched, Nature dipped her brush deep into a kaleidodcopic palette when she came to the canvas that is Transkei.

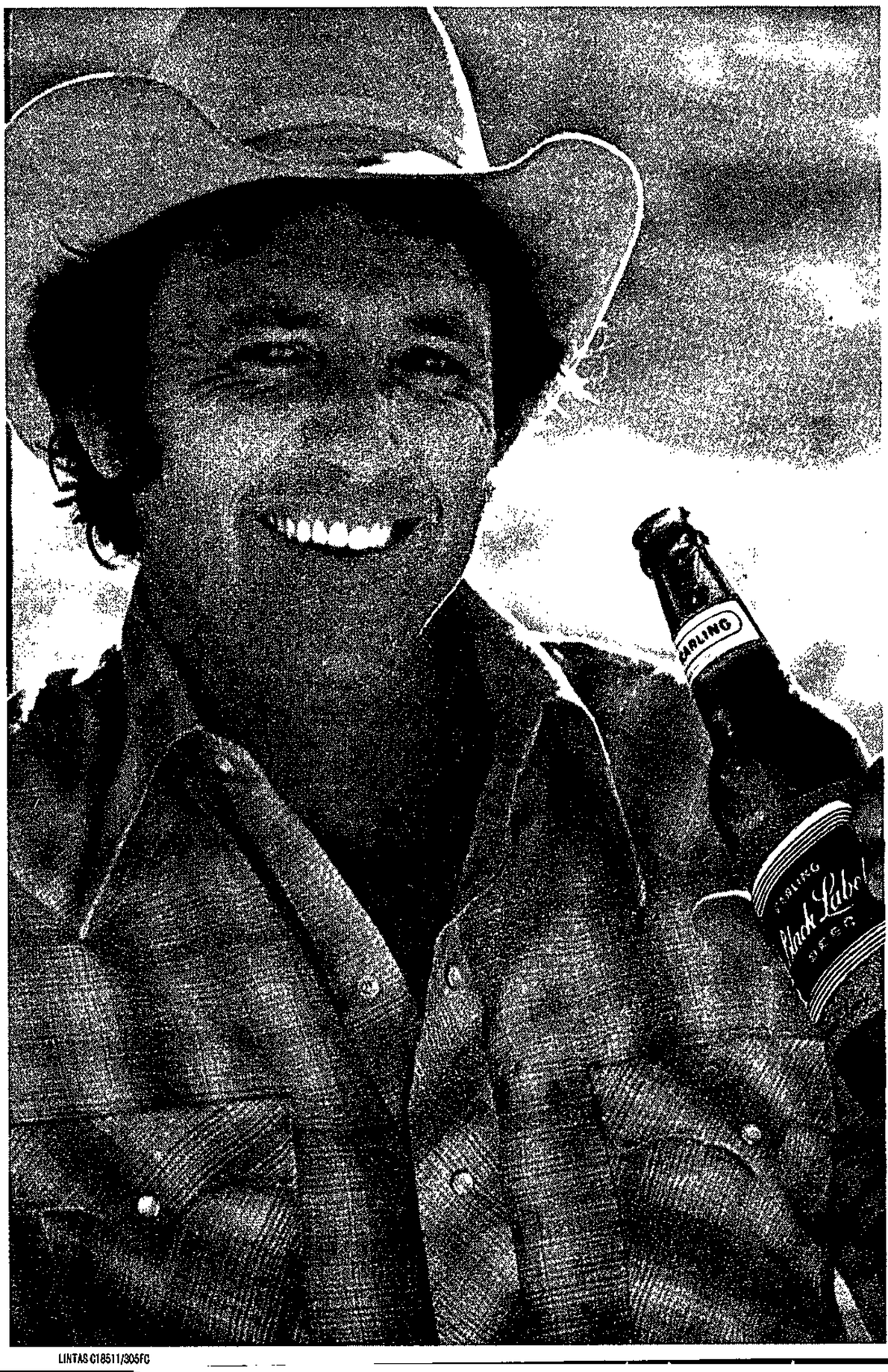
Whirling her brushes with breath-taking, vibrant strokes, she filled in a rich tapestry covering all of her bounteous wonders, including an unspoilt coastline that spawned its own descriptive and distinctive identity — the Wild Coast.

It is a coast which features beautiful sun-drenched coves and bays — like this scene near Coffe Bay.

Brush Fire—Boyle's Ranch, California.



TAME A MAN'S THIRST. CRACK A CARLING.



When you've got a man's thirst, crack a Carling. America's lusty, lively beer. Carling Black Label is brewed right here in South Africa to stay husky and strong to the last lively drop. It's America's brew right through.

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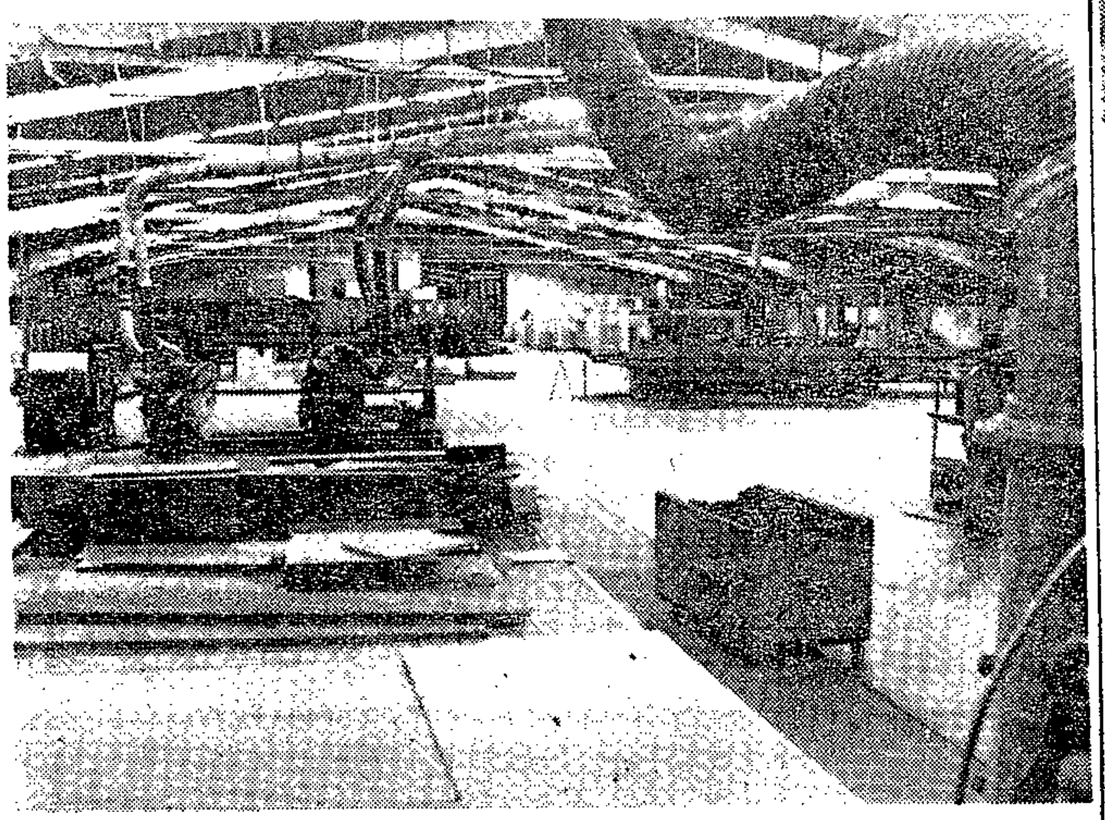


Part of the spacious workshop area at Laborbau in Butterworth.

Laborbau taken over by King Lloyd group

Laborbau, a company which builds a wide range of laboratory furniture, was established in Butterworth five years ago and taken over by the King Lloyd group of companies in July this year.

The group's expertise in designing, planning and manufacturing have led to Laborbau successfully obtaining the sole licence to manufacture and install German-sourced Waldner laboratory furniture in Southern Africa.

Hermann Waldner has been manufacturing laboratory furniture for more than two decades and has become well-known internationally.

Laborbau offers a complete service regarding the planning, manufaeturing and installation of laboratory furniture in all sections of industry, research and technology; in hospitals, universities, schools and institutes.

The Butterworth factory, in fact, has just completed a R1 million contract to build, supply and install all the laboratory furniture in the new University of Transkei.

The company is also involved in hotel interior design and markets a range of household and office furniture.

Modular design Waldner laboratory furniture comprises basic elements and a large number of individual components made from timber, metal and plastics. In different combinations they offer almost unlimited possibilities.

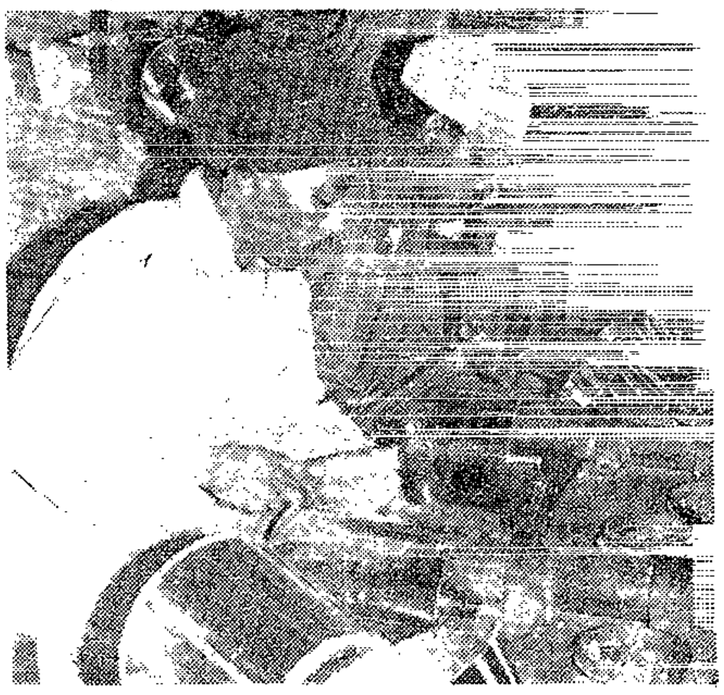
Preparing billycan lids at Butterworth Metal Industries.

In Transkei for Transkei

Butterworth Metal Industries was established in Butterworth in 1976 because it is in Transkei that the "basically household commodities" that it produces are mainly sold.

A wholly owned subsidiary of the East London firm, Border Tin and Steelware, Butterworth Metal Industries manufactures billycans, galvanised household buckets and galvanised rainwater goods — guttering, ridging and so on. It also does hot-dip galvanising — the immersion of metal articles in a hot zinc dip to give them a non-corrosive coating.

"We aim," says the managing director of Border Tin and Steelware, Mr G. E. Brown, "to produce articles sold in Transkei, for Transkei, by Transkeians."



Handles being fitted to billycans.

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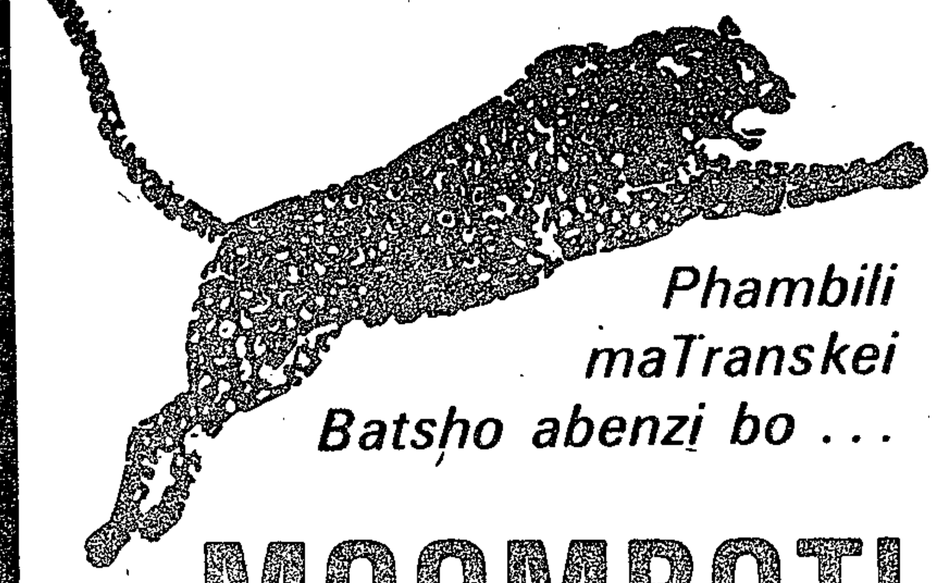

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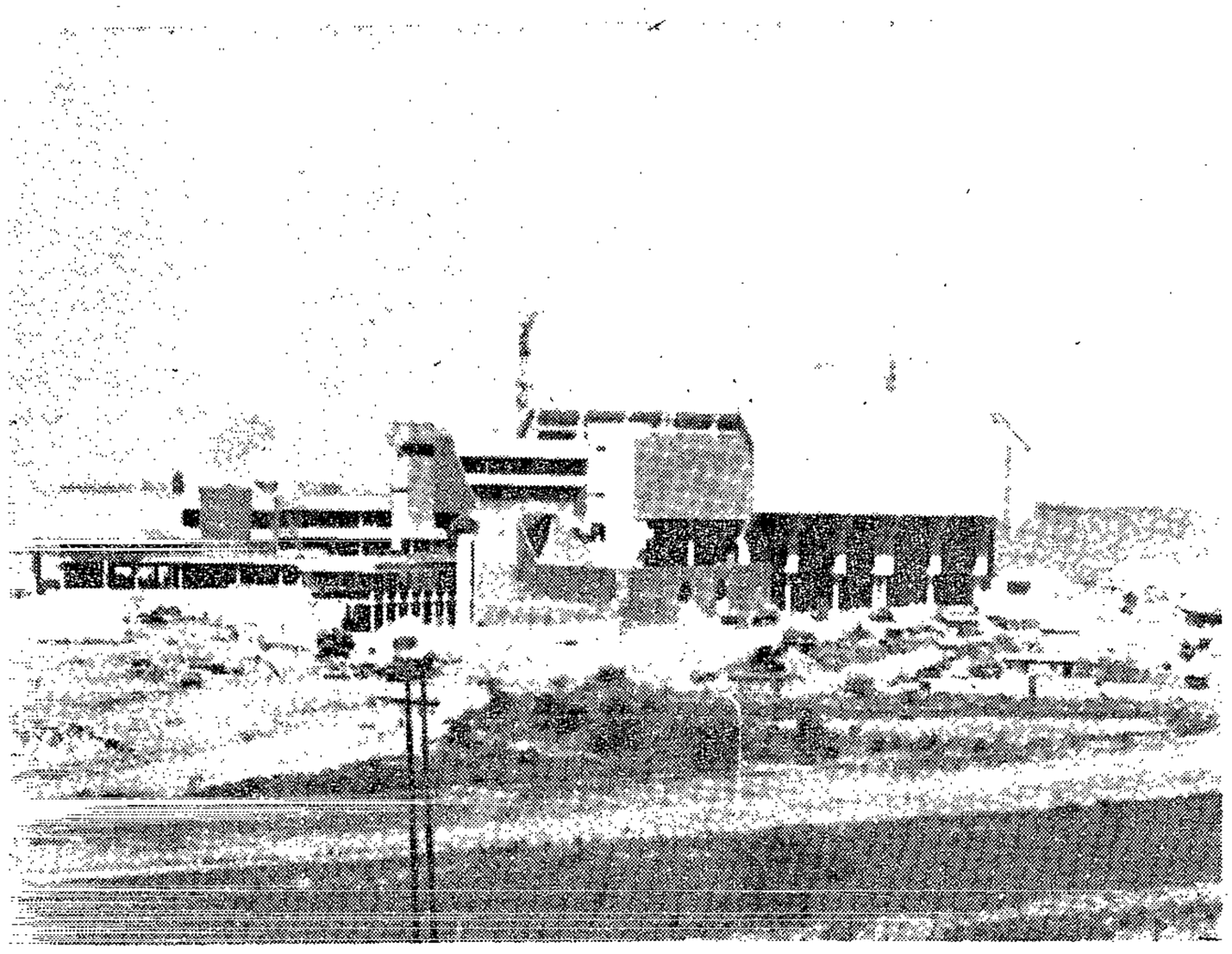


Thrusting its way skywards, the main block of the first phase of the new University of Transkei in Umtata.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Transkei, Prof B. de V van der Merwe.

Unitra will be ultra modern

At the moment it looks like a massive jumble of concrete with three cranes on top of it.

The buildings are the R26 million first phase of the University of Transkei in Umtata and the Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Prof B de V van der Merwe, says he hopes he, his staff and the students will be able to "move in" early next year.

Since its establishment in 1976 (when it enrolled its first students) the University has occupied temporary premises at the Technical College in Umtata. Of the 659 students, only 15 are not in full employment, Prof Van der Merwe said, "but when we move to the new buildings, with two hostels and accommodation for 500, we will have our first full-time students".

The University will offer courses in five faculties — Arts, Economic Sciences, Science, Education and Law. Dominating the first-phase group of buildings is the R5 million library.

The University occupies a site of 157 ha across the road from the Presidential palace and the Cabinet ministers' houses. After much study and investigation of universities overseas, it was decided to design it on the modular concept so that it could always be added to. Phase 2 is expected to cost R32 million and will provide the sporting facilities, including an Olympic-size swimming bath.

Eventually there will be eight hostels and a total enrolment of 7 500. It is expected that with phase 1 there will be 1 200 students.

The university is non-racial. "The colour of a man's skin is never mentioned," Prof Van der Merwe said. The entry qualification is the same as for universities in South Africa — matriculation exemption or equivalent. The University offers diplomas in some courses, as well as degrees.

He said the University was having many more applications than it could cope with "from all over the show". Its staff, too, was drawn from many different countries, as well as Transkei and South Africa.

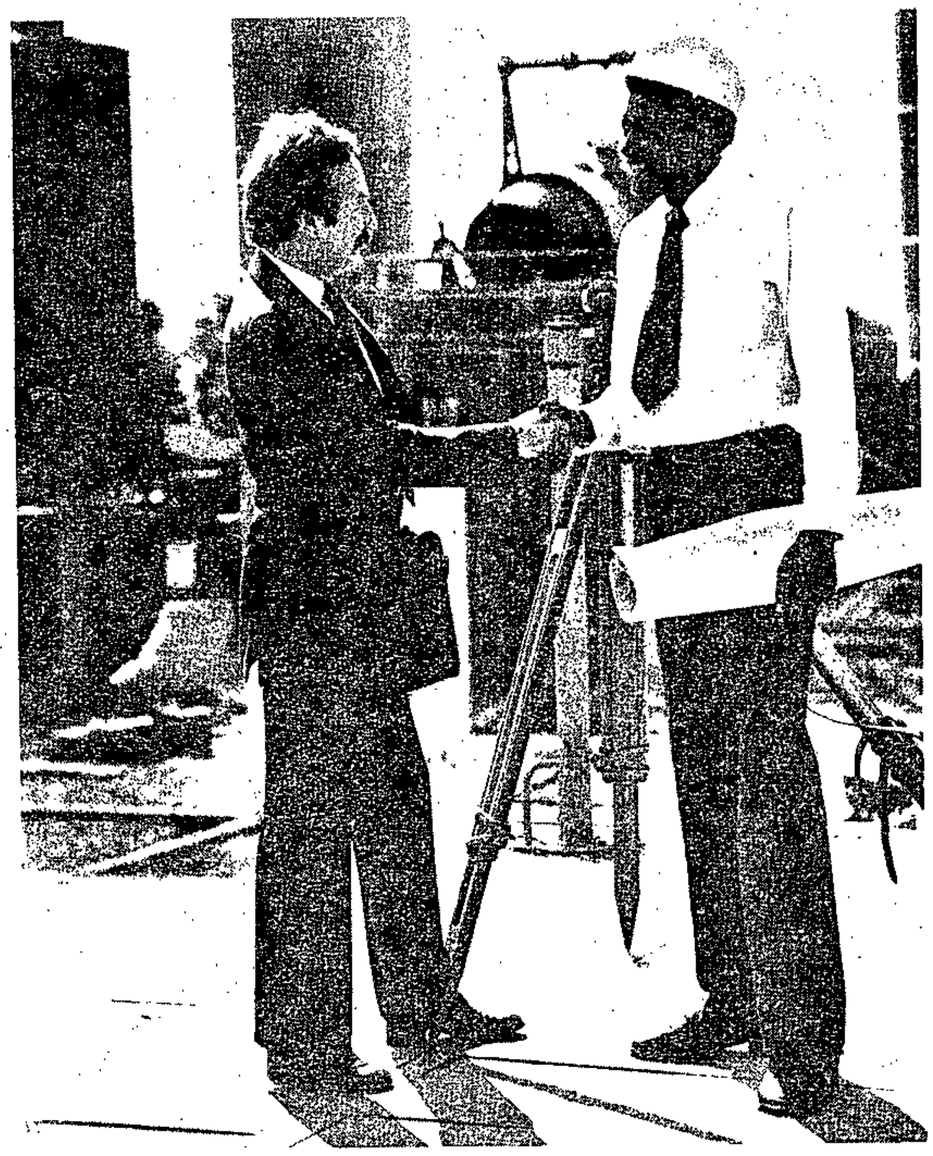
Earlier this year the professor and his wife, the University architect and the University planner made an extensive tour overseas. The object was to make contact with other universities and to inform them about the University of Transkei, to keep in touch with developments and to have a good look at student residences. Only the University of Utrecht refused to receive them. Elsewhere they had had a hearty welcome.

Although financial provision had not yet been made for phase 2 it was hoped nevertheless to go ahead with the building of the didactic centre next year. This, with its TV studio, its tape libraries and language laboratories and much else, was one of the most essential buildings in the whole University, Prof Van der Merwe said. The old methods of teaching had gone by the board.

The professor spread out on his desk plans of the University as it eventually is expected to look. With its many fine buildings, its covered overpasses so that students would never have to cross roads, and its ultra-modern concept, it was most impressive.

"We are very much looking forward to what we can do next year, having been here for four years," he said.

We'd like to be part of Transkei's future.



Look around you. The developments you see going on are a sure sign that this young country has a great future ahead of it.

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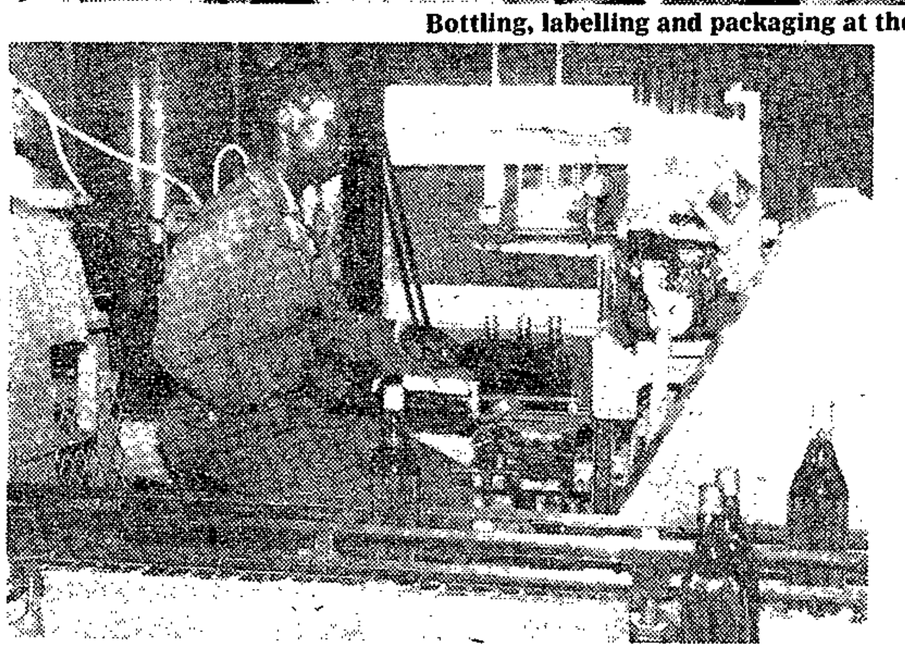
Bottling, labelling and packaging at the Distillers Corporation plant in Umtata



It really is thirsty work at Distillers Corporation

See a huge road tanker trundling its way into Transkei and chances are it's on its way to the bottling plant of Distillers Corporation in Umtata, carrying base wine from the company's head office in Stellenbosch.

In Umtata the base wine is broken down, blended and bottled and I watched fascinated as Distillers brandy products Limousin, Commando, Viceroy and Royal Oak chugged their orderly way along the production line to the final stages of being labelled and "dressed" in their distinctive straw plaiting.

Other major products bottled in Umtata include Castle brand aperitifs and Mint Punch.

To service their Transkei outlets Distillers maintain a truck fleet comprising two 7-tonners, one 9-tonner and one 14-tonner.

They also have large storage facilities comprising six 25 000-litre storage tanks and ten 5 000-litre tanks and large warehousing facilities to store imported brands already bottled.

The company provides free lunches for its staff complement of 70, which includes six whites; a pension scheme for all staff; and a medical aid scheme for salaried staff.

Manager of the Umtata branch is Mr C.F. Lombaard.

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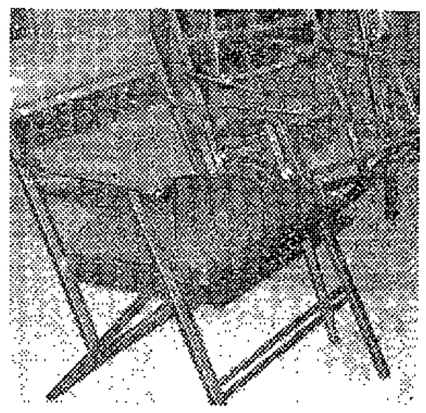

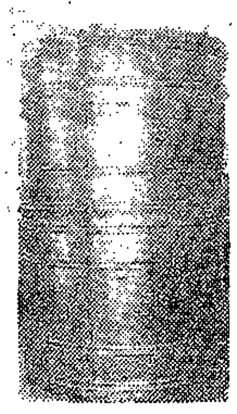

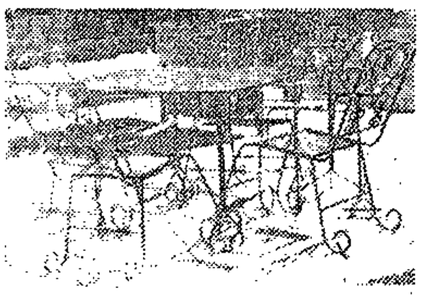

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BEST OF LUCK FOR

1980

Magwa, heart of the Transkei tea industry

Tea planting in East Pondoland has entered a new and exciting phase of expansion and development.

Many hectares of virgin land lie under plantings of young tea bushes — an expression of the confidence of the Magwa Tea Corporation in the potential of this labour-intensive enterprise.

Taking advantage, as it does, of two of the most valuable assets in Transkei — labour and land — the tea industry provides work at a relatively low cost, providing employment for nearly 3 000 Transkei citizens.

The history of tea in the Transkei dates back less than two decades and owes its existence to the capable and dedicated guidance of Dr B.J. Plathe of the South African Government Department of Agriculture and Forestry, whose thinking in this direction was confirmed by the discovery of a strong and healthy tea bush planted some ten years earlier by a tribesman at Ngodweni.

The seed for this single bush came from an old plantation in Natal.

Tribal land for the establishment of the present plantings at Magwa (near Lusikisiki) and Majola (near Port St Johns) was made available to the Government Department of Agriculture through the good offices and wise insight of then Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, later Transkei's first President.

Commercial plantings started in earnest in 1964 with the planting of a 20 ha block to an Indian jat (type of tea). The seed was obtained from Mocambique. A factory to process tea was built in 1970 and production started soon thereafter.

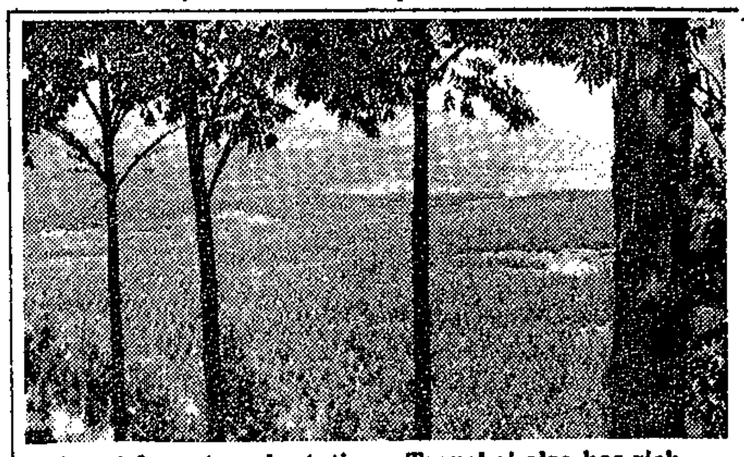
"At Independence, the project, valued at R10 million, was handed over to the Government of Transkei which continued to administer it for a period of one year through the Department of Agriculture.

But since October 1977, the industry has been administered on a free enterprise basis under the umbrella of the Magwa Tea Corporation. Since then progress in the industry has gathered strength and in the 1977 season, 814 tons of a high standard tea were manufactured, while the 1978 target was over 1 000 tons.

Plantings at Magwa now extend to about 1 080 ha, one half of which is in production while the other is not yet bearing. At Majola, near Port St Johns, a further 360 ha have been established.

On the management side, expertise has been introduced from neighbouring tea-growing countries to assist in the training of local people. This will add greatly to local enthusiasm and bring inestimable benefit to tea culture in Transkei and to those employed on the plantations.

Because pure tea is a valuable export commodity, it is not marketed in Transkei. However, for the tourist, pure Transkei tea is available in small quantities in pottery jars which, "we are proud to announce" a Magwa spokesman said, "are also produced in Transkei".



Apart from tea plantations, Transkei also has rich forestry plantations. This is the Mhlahlane plantation near Tsomo.

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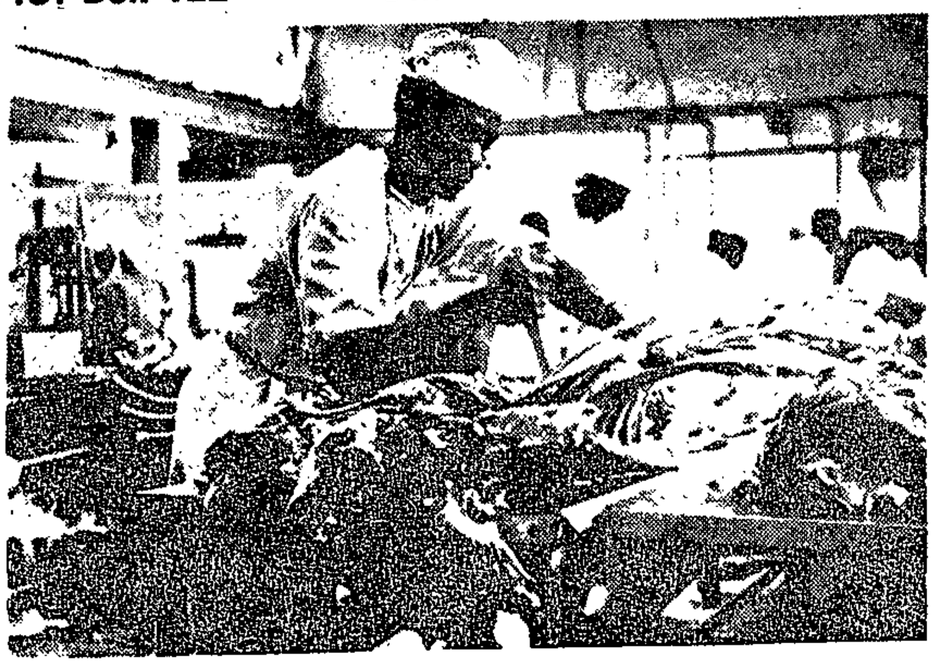

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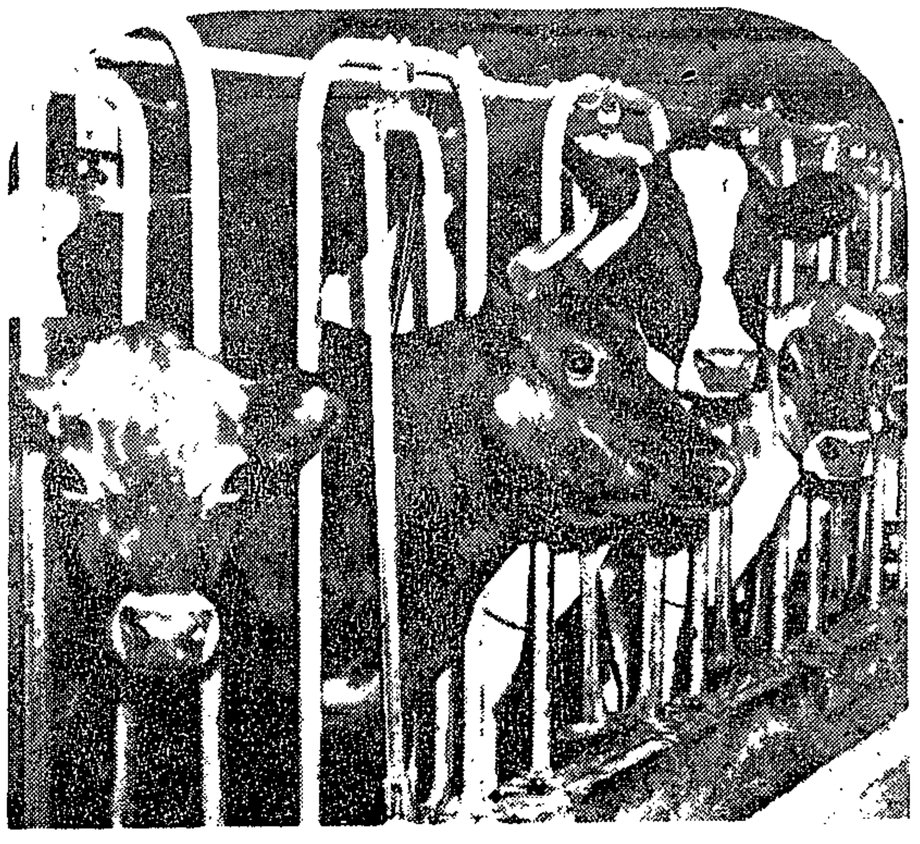

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Making brooches at High Flies. The brooches resemble highly colourful and attractive trout flies.

Managing director of High Flies, Butterworth, Mr Barry Kent (extreme right), on a quality control inspection tour. He checks the quality of every fly made in the factory.

HIGH FLIES

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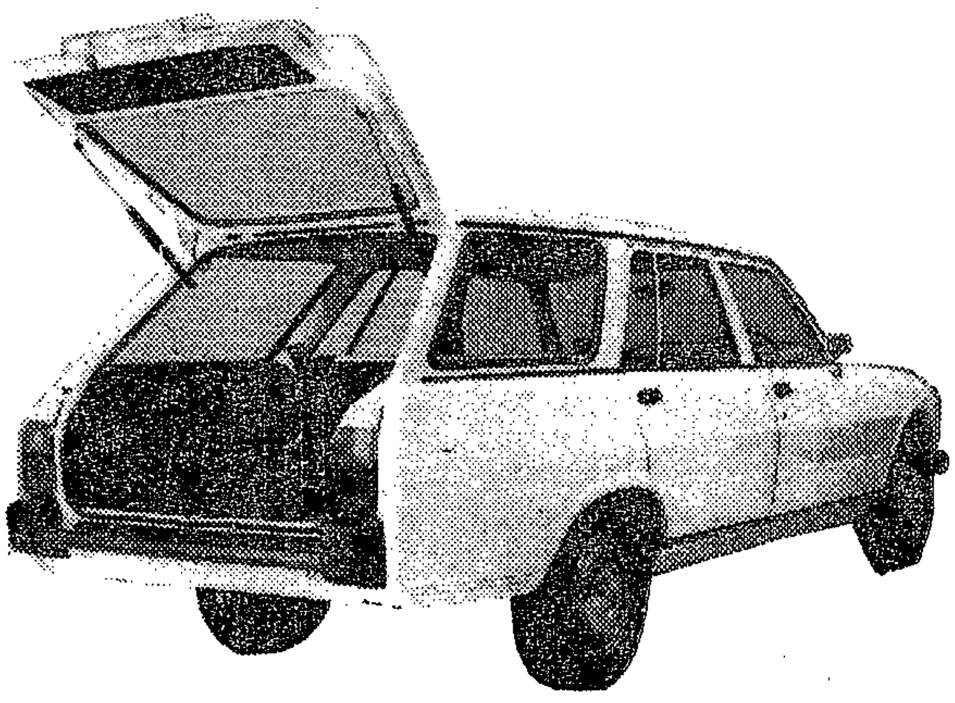

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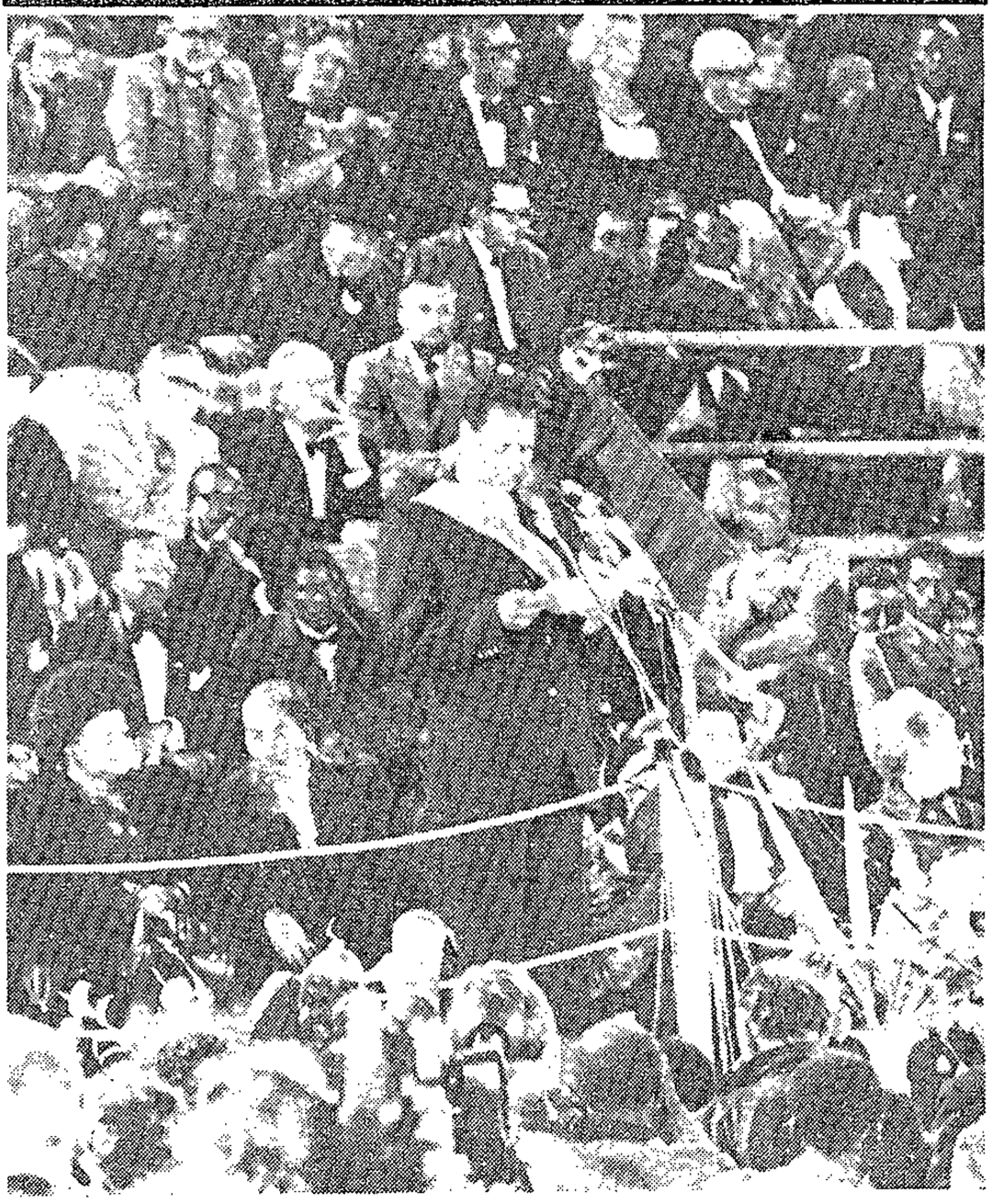
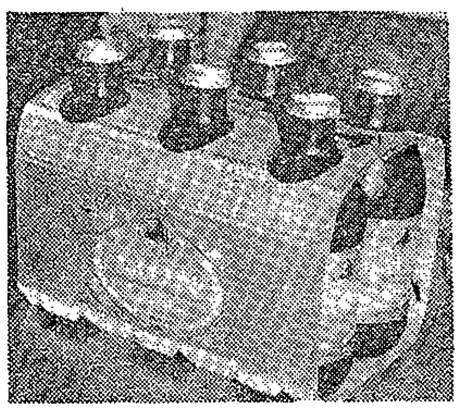


It's just after midnight. The date is October 26, 1976 and Transkei has just become independent. Transkei's first Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, is addressing the crowd at the Independence Stadium. Chief Kaiser is now President of Transkei. He succeeded Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau who died last year.

BEER PRICES OF SAB BRANDS SLASHED IN TRANSKEI



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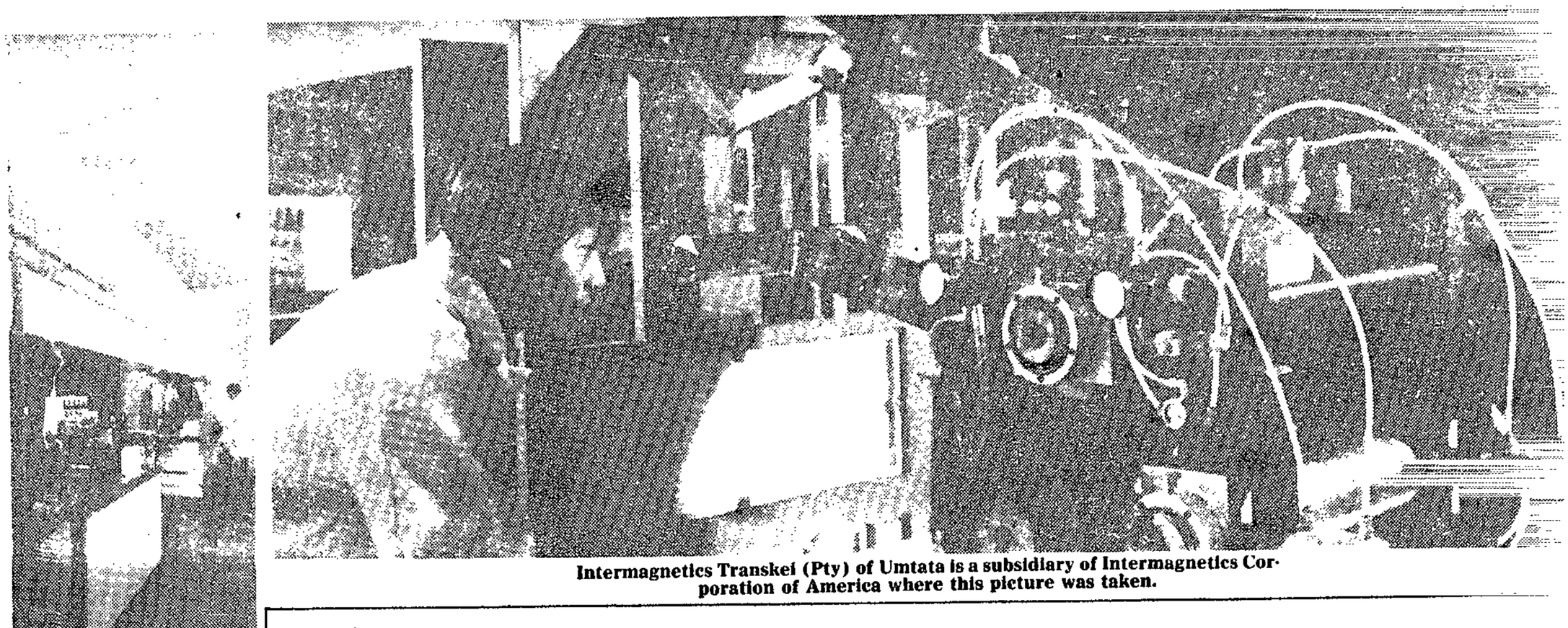
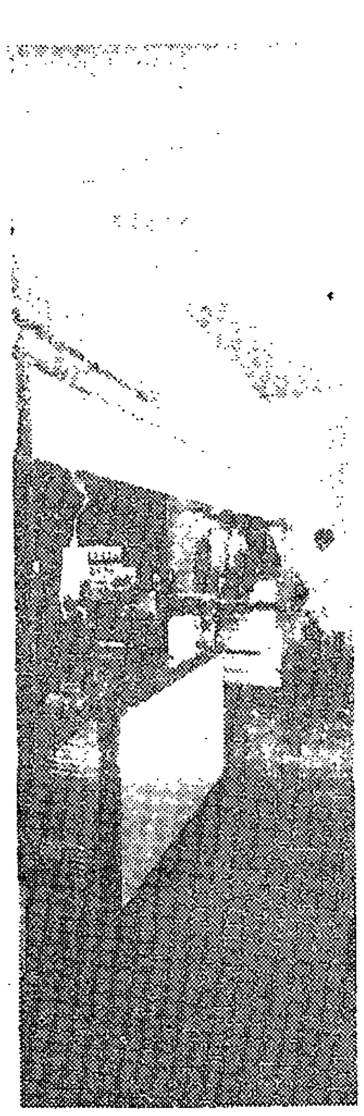


Intermagnetics Transkei (Pty) of Umtata is a subsidiary of Intermagnetics Corporation of America where this picture was taken.



Another picture taken in the huge Intermagnetics Corporation of America factory in California.

The only factory in Africa producing audio magnetic tapes

Intermagnetics Transkei Pty of Umtata, the only factory in Africa that manufactures audio-magnetic tapes, has gone a step further.

It has spent another R300 000 to extend its R1 million factory for injection moulding. In other words, it is now making the actual cassettes, as well as the tape that goes into them.

The factory was built by Intermagnetics Corporation of America as a joint venture with the Transkei Development Corporation. It was opened in August by the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Mr Frank Goodchild, managing director, said the company employed a staff of 59 in Umtata. All, except three, are Transkeians.

In Africa alone the market will be for more than 50 million cassettes by the end of 1980. About 70 to 80 per cent of this market is in South Africa and environs.

Terms of the agreement between Transkei and the company are not known, but Intermagnetics agreed to build the production machinery, provide management and technical assistance, and train Transkeians to operate the plant.

Transkei was chosen for Intermagnetics first African venture "because development concessions and the availability of quality labour were good". The company also wanted a stable government and access to a port.

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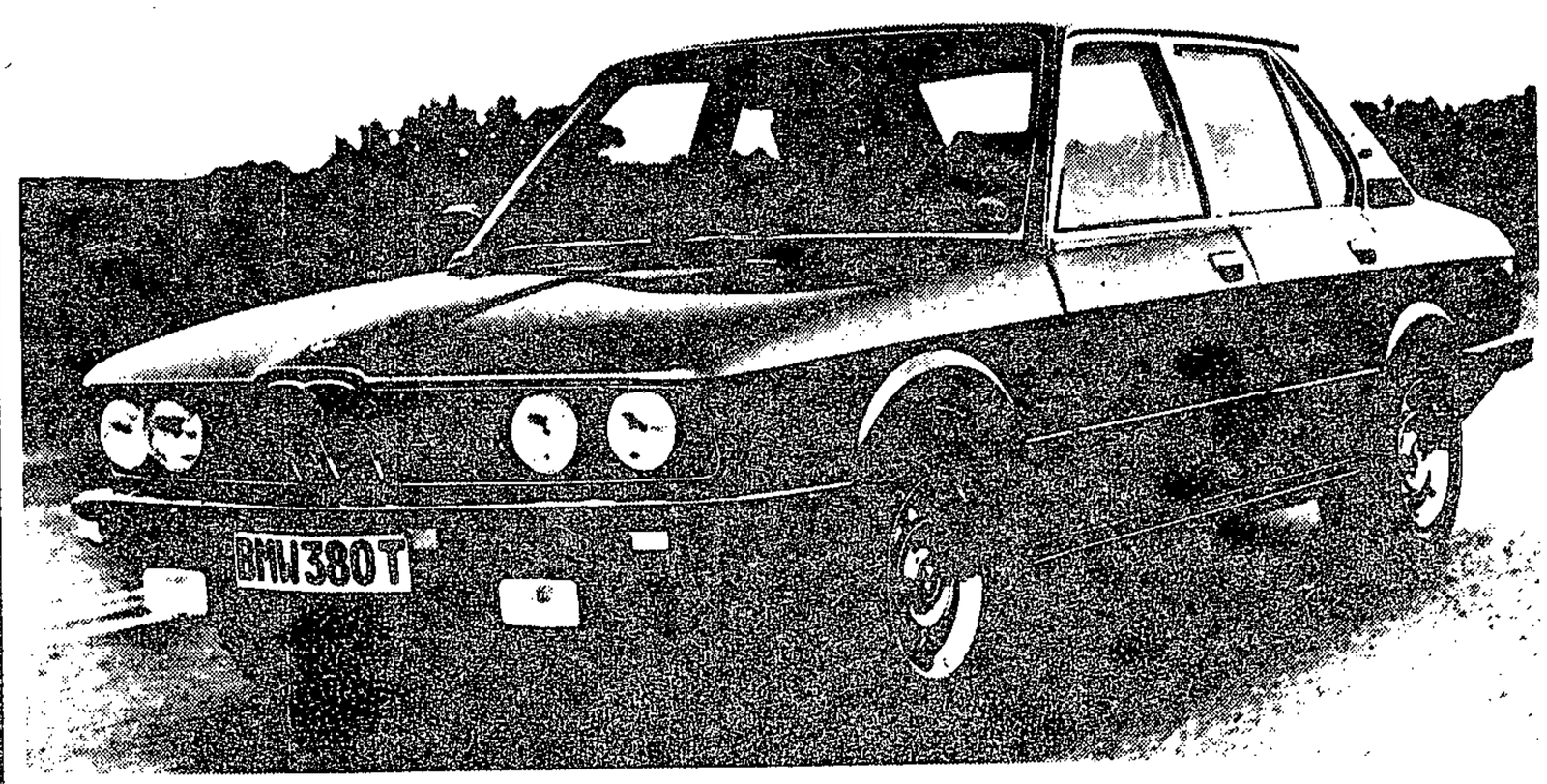

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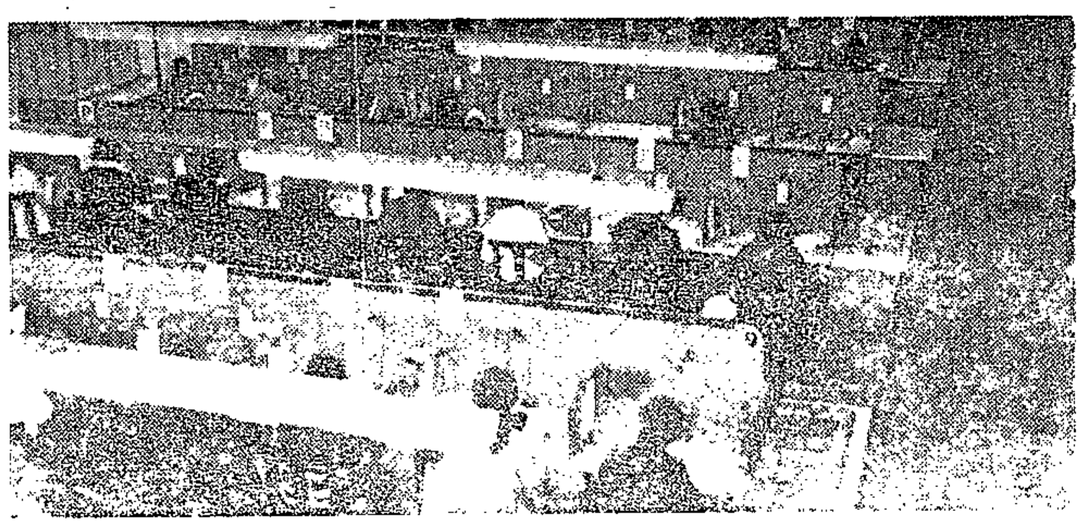
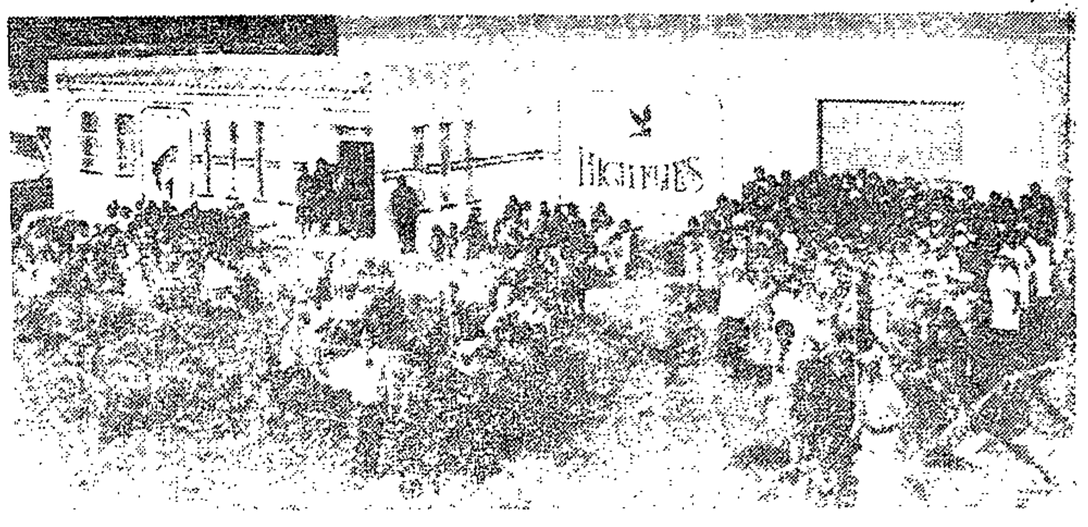


Women busy tying flies at the High Flies factory in Butterworth.



High Flies staff outside the attractive factory premises in Butterworth.

Fascinating fly-tying factory

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Greenwells Glory. Walker's Killer. Connemara Black. Red Setter. Hardy's Favourite. Thunder and Lightning. Muddler Minnow.

CB "handles"?

Not on your nellie.

In fact, they're just seven of 3 000 trout-fishing flies which have come off the "production line" of one of the world's biggest fly-tying factories and certainly the biggest in the world under one roof.

And where is this factory? Britain? America?

Wrong on both counts.

It is in Transkei and Butterworth to be more precise.

Now Butterworth may not be known alongside the great cities of the world, but to the world's avid trout and salmon fishermen — and there ara millions of them around the globe — High Flies and Butterworth are as synonomous as Mecca and Moslems; Detroit and Ford; Johannesburg and gold.

There is a fascinating story behind how High Flies in a relatively unknown corner of Africa has established an international reputation in three short years that is inextricably linked with a man called Barry Kent.

An Englishman by birth and a compositor by trade, Barry Kent has always nurtured a deep, abiding interest in flies and was already tying his own as a young nipper.

IDA MPAKATI . . . "She's the best fly-tyer in Africa" says High Flies MD Barry Kent.

In 1969 he came to South Africa and joined an advertising agency as a design artist, continuing to pursue his hobby, a pursuit which saw him inaugurate evening classes to teach other enthusiasts how to tie flies.

The turning point in his career came when he teamed up with Alan Gadd and decided to turn his hobby into his business.

Now Kent and Gadd are joint managing directors of High Flies with Kent overseeing the production division in Butterworth and Gadd looking after admin, finance and marketing in Johannesburg.

The skilled craftsmanship of the Xhosa woman developed over centuries of doing traditional beadwork was a major factor in the decision to establish the factory in Butterworth and Kent has never looked back for his Xhosa women workers — now numbering some 350 — easily adapted their beadwork skills to the clockwork-like precision involved in tying flies.

And the many visitors to the High Flies factory at Zitulele in Butterworth — many of them prominent international figures in the world of flies and trout-fishing — have never failed to marvel at the skills displayed by these master craftswomen.

The High Flies warehouse is a Pandora's Box of exotic feathers with peacock and pheasant predominant. About 90 per cent of the colourful feathers are imported from all over the world.

Nearly all of High Flies' internationally acclaimed flies are produced for export with the most lucrative markets in Britain, the United States and Canada.

The South African market is a very minor part of High Flies' business.

"Where a South African retail outlet will order one dozen of this and two dozen of that we are dealing with international orders to the tune of 1 000 dozen for just one particular fly," says Kent.

High Flies, in fact, has just signed a new R56 000 export order from the United Kingdom.

To meet a swelling order book High Flies recently embarked on a R50 000 expansion plan and the finishing touches were just being added when I visited the factory recently.

The extensions will increase the volume of production by some 33 per cent.

Apart from expanding his floor space Kent has also expanded his range of products and recently introduced senior and junior fly-tying kits for do-it-yourself enthusiasts. Sales have taken off like a Cape Kennedy rocket.

Another new High Flies product is a highly colourful and attractive fly brooch. The entire first run production of 20 000 brooches was snapped up by a single British buyer, Richard Forshaw, a company recognised as a leader in the world of flies.

Yes. High Flies is certainly flying high.

You might almost say Kent is king and Alan is certainly no Gadd-fly!

— DAVID DENISON

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Keeping Pace with the sports shoe industry

At the Salisbury Agriculture Show in August 1978, a Transkei Government official met Messrs Ullyett and Jordaan and was impressed by the standard of sporting and gents' shoes manufactured and distributed by them, which were on display.

He invited them to consider establishing a similar manufacturing business in Transkei.

Following this, Mr Jordaan and an associate visited Transkei in September 1978 and met senior officials and businessmen.

One of the businessmen, Mr S. M. Sigaba, who owns a sports shop, then flew to Salisbury to continue negotiations on establishing a shoe factory. At the end of his visit, a Transkei company was proposed and named Pacemaker Investments (Pty).

Further negotiations were carried out with the Transkei Government and the TDC and the company obtained factory premises in February this year. The factory is situated at the Zamukulungisa industrial sites in Umtata.

Modern shoe making machinery was obtained and an intensive staff training programme implemented.

As this was a new industry for Transkei, all staff recruited were unfamiliar with shoemaking and had to be trained "from scratch".

A company spokesman said it was found local labour absorbed the training fairly quickly and were now capable of producing sports shoes of a high quality.

The first phase development of the factory is now complete and production has started. "We are presently manufacturing our own brand of shoes under the name of Pace and are producing a range of various styles of sports shoes. At this stage these include rugby, football, athletics, cricket, jogging and training shoes" he said.

He added investigations were now being carried out in an effort to establish local, South African and export markets.

The aim of the company is to produce good quality sporting shoes at a reasonable price, with the comfort of the wearer the main objective. To ensure this a visit was made to Europe recently to assess the quality in relation to modern trends at the World Sports Fair.

The ultimate objective of the company is an ever increasing production of modern ranges of sporting shoes.

They supply clutch and brake equipment

The Umtata branch of Ferobrake (Pty), a suburban company which is a subsidiary of Turner's Asbestos, was set up 2.5 years ago to supply Transkei with clutch and brake equipment, air brakes for trucks and trailers, and to meet the needs of local industry, the motor trade and agriculture.

It bonds and rivets brake linings, overhauls pressure and clutch plates, machines brake drums and supplies clutch and pressure plates off the shelf. It sells disc pads for every type of truck, car and heavy plant equipment and now stocks shock absorbers.

The manager of the Umtata branch, Mr T.L. Gibbs, said business was picking up day by day. At the moment it was good.

Mr T. L. Gibbs with some of the products Ferobrake supplies in Transkei.

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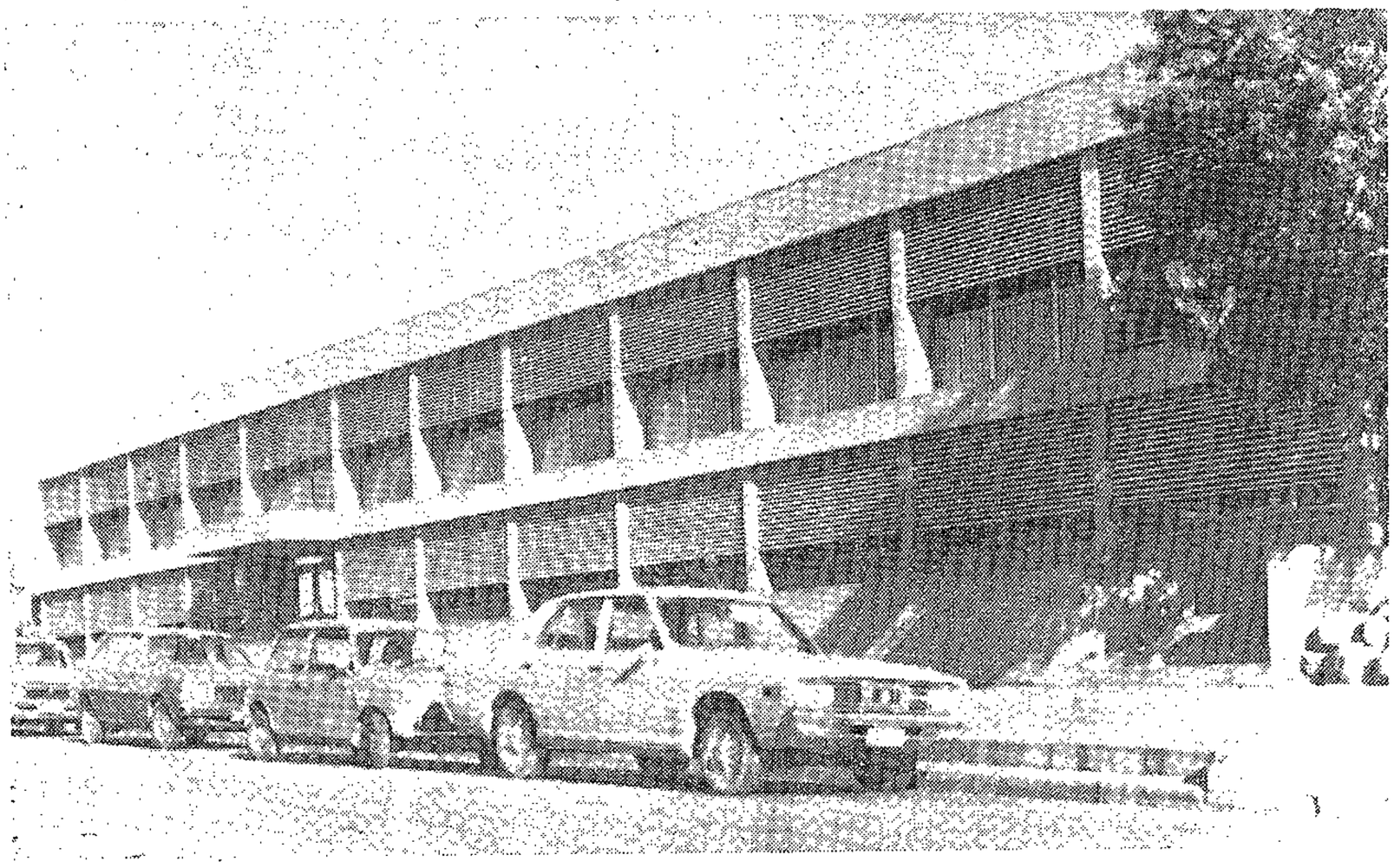

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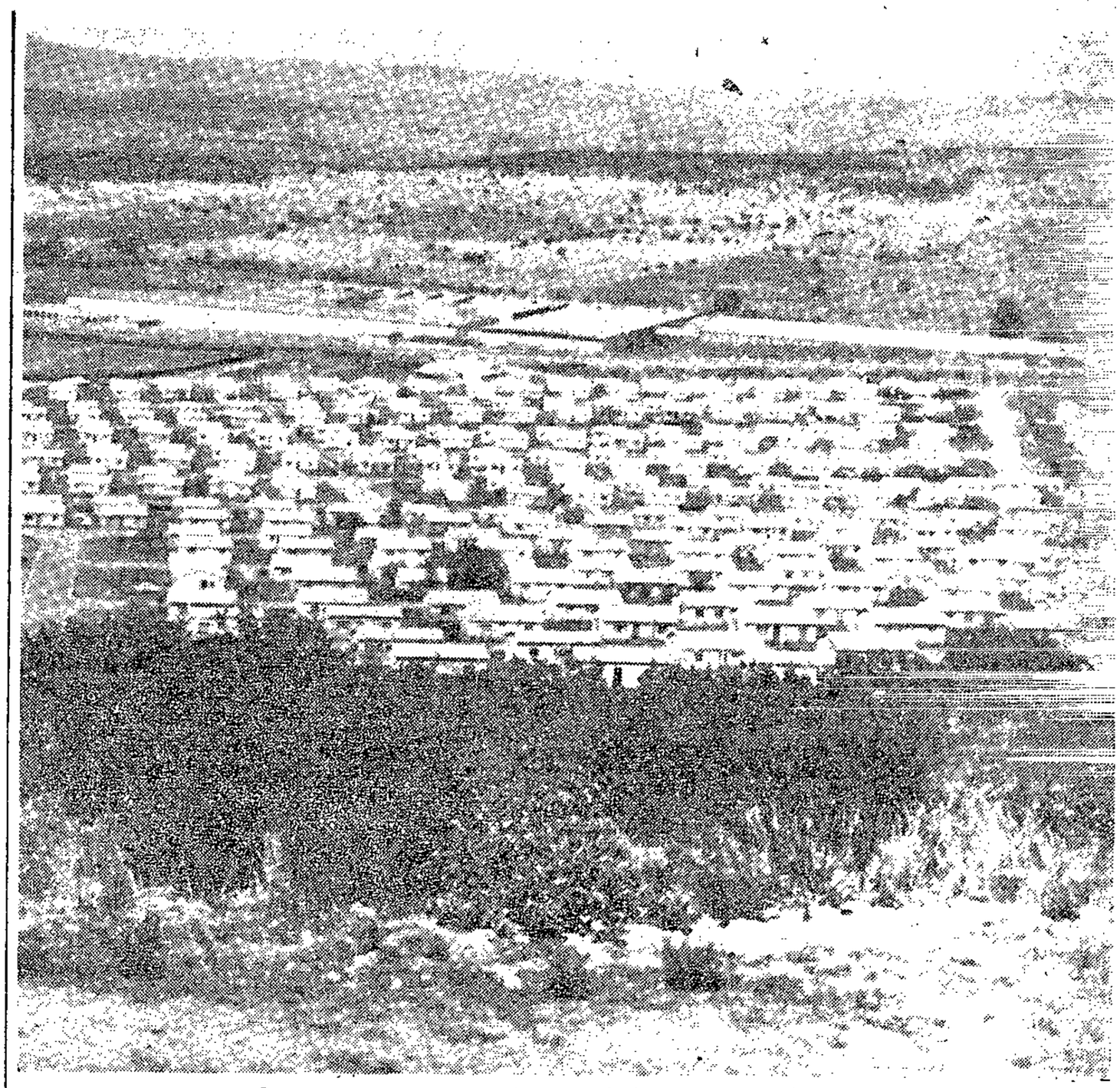


A sprawling township in Butterworth and, in the background, the huge Pep Textile Industries complex.

Thousands of blankets a day

Biggest employer of Transkeian labour in Butterworth and possibly in the whole Transkei is Pep Textile Industries (Pty).

Working in its vast blanket and clothing factories complex are 1 800 men and women. Nearly all are Transkeians.

The two factories were established on their present site in 1975, the main object being to produce blankets and simple items of clothing for Pep Stores and subsidiaries' more than 500 outlets in South Africa and South West Africa.

A spokesman for the company said daily production was 5 000 to 8 000 blankets and such items of clothing as underwear, boiler suits, men's and boys' trousers and shorts, women's dust coats, swimming shorts and joggers. The Butterworth is approaching R10,5 local employees are

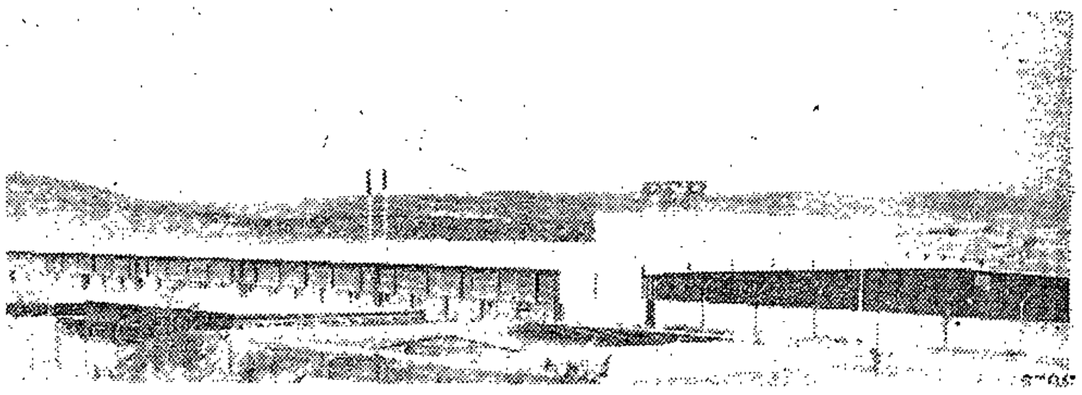
The most recent annual turnover figures were blankets, R3,9 million; and clothing R4,2 million. The spokesman said the factory had now gone very successfully into the open market with blankets.

Pep Textile Industries is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pep Stores. The Group's investment at Butterworth is approaching R10,5 million. The building and site are owned by the TDC and the total investment is about R24 million. A new warehouse with a floor space of 10 000 square metres was completed recently.

The company's policy is to do its best to train Transkeians for more senior positions and it has a staff development training scheme for this purpose. A fair number of local employers are already in supervisory and higher positions.

The company runs a clinic and gives advice on family planning. Three-fifths of the company's employees are women.

There is a pension scheme for all on weekly pay.



Some idea of just how big the Pep production plant is.

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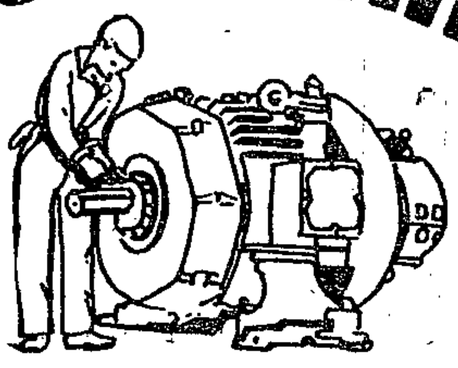

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Church Yes to better relations

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

United Methodist Church of South Africa would know whether they want to merge with us or "not be opposed to better relationships" with the whether they just want good relations.

South African Methodist Church, the UMCSA's mis- "We would not be op- Church, the UMCSA's mis- posed to better Don Dabula, said yester- relationships, but the day. matter of a merger would have to be decided by the executive council," he said.

But the possibility of He was surprised to the Transkei Government hear Mr Knowledge lifting its ban on the Guzana, a leading layman MCSA seemed slim after a of the MCSA and former discussion with Prime

Democratic Party leader, had spoken of reconciliation between the churches while he was in Cape Town.

"Why does he go over 1 000 km to speak of such things, when he lives right next to us!" Mr Dabula said.

He was also puzzled by the statement that many in Transkei wanted to be "saved" by the MCSA. — DDR.

Fred Shaw probe, page 19.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

e, leaving the outer leaves to
onion. Peel and cube the carrots
Thinly slice some of the inner
the stalks. Place the carrots,
bbage and the finely chopped onion
the tomatoes, pineapple and add
Toss well, then pile the salad
sh with radish roses and a small
o like it. To make the radish
double cross, then put them in
pen up.

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

hopped onion
alt and pepper

t. Chop up the bacon, mix
onnaise. Season with a little
d.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

alt and pepper
prika and parsley

t salad platter; cut side

S. Drury, East London

cup cucumber, peeled and diced
up cooked green peas

nd peas with French dressing.
Cover with greaseproof paper
se.

T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Tose the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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Matanzima to discuss SA ties

UMTATA — Transkei's relations with South Africa — which took a severe jolt nearly two years ago, but which have recently been warming, — will be discussed by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, at tomorrow's independence celebrations.

Chief Matanzima is the main speaker at the third independence celebrations tomorrow morning in the country's capital.

He will be one of 28 Cabinet Ministers and MPs who will address meetings in every district of Transkei.

"It is a national day in Transkei and everyone should attend in their various centres," Chief Matanzima said yesterday.

The principle of decentralisation had been incorporated so that the mini-celebrations would reach people, the Prime Minister said.

However, in spite of the move towards decentralised celebrations the main attention will be on the Prime Minister's speech at Independence Stadium.

In it, Chief Matanzima is certain to deal with relations between South Africa.

Diplomatic relations were broken off with South Africa nearly two years ago over the transfer of East Griqualand to Natal.

The situation has warmed since the Acting President (and now President) of South Africa, Mr Marais Viljoen, attended the second anniversary of independence in Umtata last year.

South Africa was still trying to "dump" people in Transkei who were ineligible for Transkeian citizenship, Chief Matanzima said yesterday in an interview.

He felt the present system of citizenship for "Transkeians" living in South Africa was inadequate, and dismissed the idea of dual citizenship rights the South African Government is reported to be considering. — DDR.

Ciskeians react, page 16.

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER [illegible]

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Mar[illegible]
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and[illegible]

Fre[illegible]
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SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
t lemon juice

[illegible]e, apple, orange sections,
[illegible]ne mayonnaise, soya sauce
[illegible], add dressing to salad;

26/10/79 DD
Call for Ciskei, Transkei to unite
UMTATA — The Transkei Government has again urged that Ciskei and Transkei join up.
"We are constantly telling our brothers in the Ciskei that there is no reason why there should be two Xhosa states," Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.
However, he stressed he was proposing an amalgamation of the two areas.
"I think if we talk about incorporation we will get in our way. Don't talk about incorporation. We will talk about amalgamation," the Prime Minister told a press conference.
Asked if there had been any land disputes between Ciskei and Transkei, he said: "There has never been any dispute over land with the Ciskei except that they gave some of our land back to us."
This had occurred because Glen Grey had always been part of Tembuland and Ciskei had never been entitled to Herschel.
The possible amalgamation between the two areas has been raised for a number of years, but it has been opposed by the Ciskei Government. — PC.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, e time, then add the cooked beans il again. Bottle.

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1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

ombine lettuce, apple, orange sections, ther. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce l. To serve, add dressing to salad; 6 servings.

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26/10/77 M 103

Matanzima: no land for whites in Transkei

UMTATA — Whites would not be allowed to own land in Transkei, Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima said yesterday.

"If at all we allowed them to have land, how many of us would have land in the area — we would be bought out again," Chief George said.

Historically whites had had the opportunity to earn more money than blacks, and their spending power would be too strong for the average Transkeian.

In rural areas land belonged to the Transkei Government and was held in trust for the people, while in the urban areas freehold title was available to black and Coloured people.

The Prime Minister's statement yesterday is expected to disappoint those who thought the formation of the Transkei National Building Society would pave the way for white land ownership.

But Chief George has said previously any land held as security for a loan from the building society would be sold and the society would receive the finance and not the land.

Chief George also said Transkei was not in favour of gambling within its borders.

He made it clear casino operations would be restricted to the proposed R12 million Mzamba Beach casino near Port Edward, which he hoped would stimulate the tourist industry and draw in foreign capital.

"We feel our people may be impoverished by gambling," he said.

Speaking of internal security, Chief Matanzima said: "We have no security problems, when they arise we solve them — even to the extent of arresting a Paramount Chief."

He was referring to the arrest of the Tembu king, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo. — PC.

Six heart attacks during pregnancy

EAST KILBRIDGE (Scotland) — A 32-year-old woman created medical history by giving birth to a 2,7 kg baby boy after suffering six heart attacks during her pregnancy.

Doctors said it was considered "a remarkable event". — SAPA-AP

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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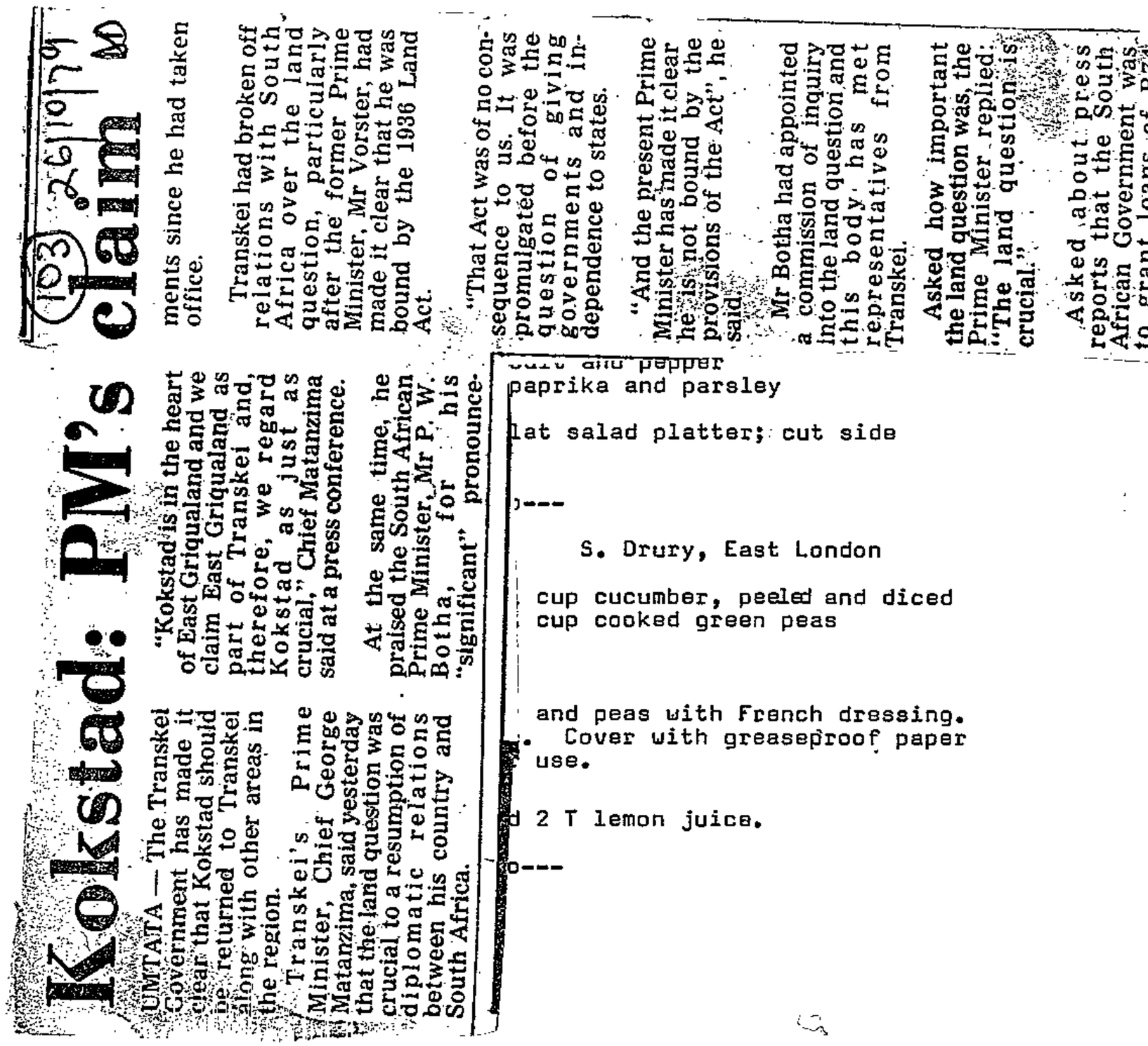

103 26/10/74

Kokstad: PM's claim

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has made it clear that Kokstad should be returned to Transkei along with other areas in the region.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday that the land question was crucial to a resumption of diplomatic relations between his country and South Africa.

"Kokstad is in the heart of East Griqualand and we claim East Griqualand as part of Transkei and, therefore, we regard Kokstad as just as crucial," Chief Matanzima said at a press conference.

At the same time, he praised the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, for his "significant" pronouncements since he had taken office.

Transkei had broken off relations with South Africa over the land question, particularly after the former Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had made it clear that he was bound by the 1936 Land Act.

"That Act was of no consequence to us. It was promulgated before the question of giving governments and independence to states.

"And the present Prime Minister has made it clear he is not bound by the provisions of the Act", he said.

Mr Botha had appointed a commission of inquiry into the land question and this body, which has met representatives from Transkei.

Asked how important the land question was, the Prime Minister replied: "The land question is crucial."

Asked about press reports that the South African Government was to grant loans of R74 million to Transkei, the Prime Minister said he did not know the figure mentioned in newspapers.

Pressed for details of the amounts involved, the Prime Minister said he could not do so, "but the papers say R74 million."

Editorial opinion, page 16

cube and pepper
paprika and parsley

lat salad platter; cut side

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S. Drury, East London

cup cucumber, peeled and diced
cup cooked green peas

and peas with French dressing.
. Cover with greaseproof paper
use.

2 T lemon juice.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Tose the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then
ater.

ar — 1 heaped T flour
er — 1/2 bottle vinegar

powder, flour with a little water. Mix well,
ps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar,
ir all the time, then add the cooked beans
ing to boil again. Bottle.

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S SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Chief George favours EL harbour plan

26/10/79

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From BARRY STREEK

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday gave his personal backing to a plan to share East London harbour with the Ciskei and South Africa.

Chief Matanzima stressed that the proposal to share the harbour had not been put before his Cabinet but he personally supported the scheme.

Answering questions at a press conference, Chief Matanzima said: "If the speculation is correct that South Africa is willing to share East London harbour with Ciskei and Transkei, we might rethink the question of building our own harbour.

"I will speak for myself, not for the Cabinet because it will be a decision of the Cabinet, but speaking for myself, I would be in favour of such a harbour."

Earlier, Chief Matanzima pointed out that the costs of developing a harbour were expensive and this could affect Transkei's plans to construct its own harbour.

The Prime Minister said: "I think any country wants contact with the outside world and we have a coast and we think that if we had a harbour we could generate some income, particularly through the kind of harbour we have envisaged."

Asked what sort of harbour this would be, Chief Matanzima replied that it would be a free port.

Initially it was hoped that Port St John's could be turned into a harbour but the silting of the Umzimvubu mouth ruled this plan out.

Following this, a company, the Port of the Republic of Transkei (Pty) Ltd, was formed to develop a harbour at Umgazana for more than R100 million with the Transkei Government holding more than 50 per cent of the capital.

But this scheme has been effectively shelved and the Transkei Government is now examining the development of Mazeppa Bay as a harbour.

The Middle East Commercial and Investment Services (Mercis), headed by Mr Salim El Hajj, Transkei's Middle East trade representative, is investigating the feasibility of developing Mazeppa Bay as a harbour at present.

It has been reported that at least R8 million has been sent to Beirut for the development of the harbour and other projects but this has not been officially confirmed.

However, in view of Chief Matanzima's support of the plan for the sharing of East London harbour, these plans could also be shelved if an agreement can be reached between the three governments.

Certainly, Chief Matanzima's backing for a joint harbour has given the plan a major boost. — PC.

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EDITORIAL OPINION

Tentacles of apartheid

Social apartheid disappeared overnight in Transkei when the country was granted independence three years ago.

It was the easiest, smoothest and friendliest transition that proved how flexible people can be when political circumstances change.

There were no hassles, Blacks accepted their new rights with dignity and restraint. There was no one-upmanship attitude. Whites responded warmly.

It was an eye-opener to all in so-called white South Africa who have wondered what life would be like if apartheid was abandoned in their part of the country as well.

Today, as a result, more and more South Africans are coming to realise that enforcement by law of racial segregation is totally unnecessary, apart from being costly and morally indefensible.

Yet apartheid lives on in South Africa and the mere fact of its continued existence inhibits countries like Transkei from making even greater progress in dismissing skin colour as a consideration in national development.

For example, in order to ensure that such white talents as are essential to Transkei advancement are not lost to the black-ruled state, the Transkei Government agreed to allow certain schools and hospitals to remain white.

Such pandering to white prejudice must have been mind-boggling to foreign observers and probably added to Transkei's political problem of winning credibility internationally. Only in the context of the total racial situation at the southern tip of the African continent does Transkei's decision about schools and hospitals become understandable.

Such understanding needs to be shown, too, when considering Transkei's refusal to allow whites to own land in that country.

Prime Minister George Matanzima's fear is that whites, with their higher incomes and greater wealth, would be able to outbid blacks for available land.

It is an argument full of holes because, obviously, white land ownership could be controlled, but can anyone really blame Transkei's Prime Minister for his attitude when it is realised that Transkeians living in South Africa cannot buy land here.

It is racial discrimination in South Africa that provokes racial discrimination in reverse in Transkei. Apartheid, it is said, is not for export but its tentacles stretch across all South Africa's borders. To kill the octopus the head must be crushed.

---oOo---

May Bennett, Rustenburg

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves of the cabbage leaving the outer leaves of the cabbage and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some pineapple, tomatoes, sliced onions and the fine in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and cabbage and the fine salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, the bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make iced water until the radishes open up.

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Ethne Beard, [illegible]

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

May Bennett, Ri[illegible]

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

S. Drury, East Lo[illegible]

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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cuss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

Transkei-SA interests related — Matanzima

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday he was prepared to admit in public that the interests of South Africa and Transkei were interrelated to a great extent.

Chief Matanzima was addressing a big gathering at the Independence Stadium here during the third anniversary celebrations of Transkei's independence. Mini celebrations were held throughout the country and were addressed by Cabinet Ministers and politicians.

"The press has made considerable capital about the presence of South African officials in Umtata for discussions on financial matters and the apparent warming up of relations between South Africa and Transkei.

"I am prepared to admit in public that the interests of South Africa and Transkei are interrelated to a great extent."

He said there were Transkeians who earned their living through work opportunities accorded by South Africa and the economies of the two countries were inextricably intertwined.

The situation calls, therefore, for constant political interplay.

The crux of the dispute between Transkei and South Africa was the restoration of land which Transkei was claiming as hers.

"As soon as this issue is resolved, restoration of diplomatic ties should follow as a matter of course."

He said the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Jonathan, was reported as having admitted in Brussels that the road towards reducing Lesotho's dependence on South Africa was still long and arduous.

Chief Matanzima said if such an admission were to be made by Transkei the whole world would sing a monotonous chorus vilifying the independence of Transkei.

He said it was the human right of the African people of Transkei to be accorded a hearing by the peoples of Africa through the OAU and to be permitted to associate freely with that organisation and the United Nations — DDR.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage bowl.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

103 DD 29/10/79

DAILY DISP

The shattered wreckage of the plane which crashed at Umtata, killing four TDC men.

Tribute paid to crash victims by TDC head

UMTATA — The acting head of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, yesterday paid high tribute to the four men killed in Thursday's aircraft disaster.

"Their deaths will be a great loss to the corporation and to Transkei. Not only that but I have lost really good friends who were an asset to the corporation," Mr Tarr said.

He described Mr Tony Liefeldt as "One of the finest financial brains I have come across and an extremely good negotiator.

"Ian Woods was an extremely good administrator who considerably strengthened our administrative department. He will be a tremendous loss to civic affairs.

"Hannes Minnaar had been actively involved in the timber industry which is extremely important to Transkei as a natural asset. He had the extraordinary ability of combining the technical with the financial.

"Rusty Russell was the most careful and most experienced pilot I have ever come across. He never took a chance." Mr Tarr said.

Mr A. D. (Tony) Liefeldt was general manager (industrial) of the TDC and was, with Mr Tarr, effectively second in charge.

He had been with the TDC since it was formed in 1976 and was with the Xhosa Development Corporation before that. He became general manager earlier this year.

Previously in East London, he originally came from Cape Town and went to school at Bishops. He was a qualified accountant.

Mr Liefeldt leaves a wife, Rosemary, and three children, Greg, 17, a Border swimmer at Selborne College in East London, Robert, 14, and Jenny, 12.

Mr I. J. Woods, 50, was a secretary at the TDC. He had been general manager of the wholesale division and was at the time of his death employed in the administrative section.

He became Mayor of Umtata in August this year after the death of his predecessor, Mr Z. Mbuqe.

Mr Woods leaves a wife, Jet, and five children, George, Elize, Merle, Johan and Louise.

Mr J. Minnaar, who would have turned 34 yesterday, was a development officer involved in the timber industry.

Previously from Cape Town, he had B.Admin and MBA degrees as well as being a qualified fitter and turner.

He leaves a wife, Elise, and two young daughters, aged one and two.

Mr A . M. R. (Rusty) Russell had been employed as a pilot by the XDC and the TDC for 12 years.

He earned his wings in World War II as a Spitfire pilot. He had flown throughout Southern and Central Africa.

Mr Russell leaves a wife, Tilla, and two children.

Funeral arrangements have not been finalised yet except for Mr Liefeldt who will be cremated in East London on Wednesday at 2 pm. — DDR.

cuts

ONION RINGS

Peel and slice
add oil. Dip
till brown in
and season wi

No white may own Transkei land

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — The Matanzima Government has declared that no white will own land in Transkei.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday: "If we allowed whites to have land, we would be bought out again immediately.

"Historically whites had the opportunity to earn more money than blacks and their spending power would be too strong for the average man in Transkei."

Chief Matanzima said whites were allowed to remain in Transkei indefinitely.

Whites had enough land and blacks had no land.

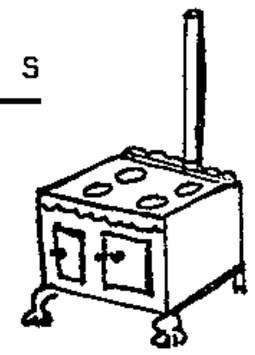
"In rural areas land belongs to the Transkei Government and is held in trust for the people, while in the urban areas freehold title is available to blacks and coloureds," Chief Matanzima said.

He said nothing precluded a white from becoming a Transkeian citizen.

ennett, Ridgeworth

the rings. Heat a pan;
coat with flour, and fry
off on a paper towel,

OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES



1820 and All That!

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

2 eggs
2 ozs butter
2 ozs sifted flour
2 ozs flour
1/2 pt of new milk

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in sugar and flour, and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for a couple of minutes. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmalade between them. Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6 d, seasonable at any time.

---oOo---

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl
brown bread crumbs
herbs
parsley
onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

PLUM PUDDING

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

Matanzima: Give Kokstad back to us

CT. 29/10/79

(103)

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government has made it clear that Kokstad, the major town in white-owned East Griqualand, should be returned to Transkei along with other areas in the region.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said that the land question was crucial to a resumption of diplomatic relations between his country and South Africa.

"Kokstad is in the heart of East Griqualand and we claim East Griqualand as part of Transkei, and therefore we regard Kokstad as just as crucial," he said at a recent press conference.

At the same time, he praised the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for his "significant" moves since taking office.

Transkei had broken off relations with South Africa over the land question, particularly after the former prime minister, Mr Vorster, had made it clear that he was bound by 1936 Land Act.

"That act was of no consequence to us. It was promulgated before the question of giving governments and independence to states.

"The present prime minister has made it clear that he is not bound by the provisions of the act," he said.

Mr Botha had appointed a commission of inquiry into the land question, and this body had met representatives from Transkei.

"There is hope that the land question will be resolved — and if it is resolved there will be no difficulty in returnihg to the previous status," Chief Matanzima said.

Asked how important the land question was, he replied: "The land question is crucial."

Asked about press reports that the South African Government was to grant a loan of R74 million to Transkei, Chief Matanzima said he did not know of such a figure.

He said that loans were partly for projects and partly for equalizing salaries in the Transkei civil service with those of their South African counterparts.

It was necessary to equalize the salaries because the civil servants would go to South Africa if they could get more pay there.

When questioned on whether Transkei was receiving a loan or a grant from the South African Government, Chief Matanzima replied: "It is a grant."

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

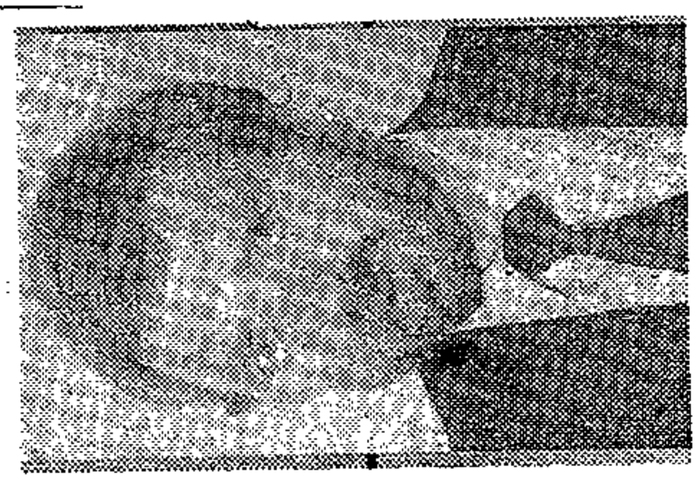
1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper



Official missed fatal flight

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation's financial manager, Mr Clive Berlyn, would have been on the aircraft which crashed last week, killing four senior TDC officials, had a related event not taken place that fateful Thursday afternoon.

Transkei Airways held three promotional flights of their new 40-seater Hawker-Siddeley aircraft, with guests including Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, Cabinet Ministers, and senior Transkei and South African Government officials.

The acting head of the TDC, Mr Sonny Tarr, was also a guest passenger, and he asked Mr Berlyn, as a senior manager, to remain at the TDC offices in a supervisory capacity, and excuse himself from accompanying Mr Tony Liefeldt, Mr Ian Woods, Mr Hannes Minnaar and Mr Rusty Russell to a business meeting near Kokstad.

Mr Berlyn is the son of Mr and Mrs Leo Berlyn of East London.

Mr Berlyn visited the scene of the accident for the first time yesterday, and returned a shaken man.

"I couldn't believe a

MR BERLYN . . . a shaken man.

plane could be so totally destroyed," he said. "And the fact that I could have been in it at the time brought it home with a shock.

"Tony Liefeldt was like a father to me, and we were so close that I guess I never really believed it had happened until I went out there and saw it for myself."

The two officials from the South African Department of Civil Aviation who came to establish the cause of the accident left yesterday morning, and their findings are not known. — DDR.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

with a little water. Mix well, then add the sugar and vinegar, me, then add the cooked beans gain. Bottle.

---oOo---

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1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

ine lettuce, apple, orange sections,
r. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce
To serve, add dressing to salad;
ervings.

---oOo---

Koyana backs EL port plan

30/10/79
DD
(103)

By BARRY STREEK

UMTATA — Another Transkei Cabinet Minister yesterday publicly supported the plan to share East London harbour with South Africa and the Ciskei.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said in an interview he backed Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in his support of the proposed sharing of the harbour.

At a press conference last week, Chief Matanzima said he personally supported the plan, but it had not yet been put to his Cabinet.

"I will speak for myself, not for the Cabinet, because it will be a decision of the Cabinet. But speaking for myself, I would be in favour of such a scheme," Chief Matanzima said.

Yesterday, Mr Koyana became the first member of the Cabinet to openly support the Prime Minister's views on the issue.

He said if the plan were seriously considered "it would be a good solution because it would avoid unnecessary expenditure — and we could use the money for other projects."

Mr Koyana added: "I do support this view. My main angle is that there have been these efforts sparked off by people, who, in the case of Dr Panigel, offered Transkei a harbour for free — but at the end of the day, we have lost some money and we are nowhere near a harbour.

"Others may promise to bring finance, but will probably be found to be themselves taking out finance from the country," Mr Koyana said.

Mr Koyana's reference to Dr Edmond Panigel — the man behind the proposed harbour at Umgazana for more than R100 million — concerned a company in which the Transkei Government is believed to have invested more than R200 000.

The Umgazana scheme has been scrapped and Dr Panigel has, according to Chief George Matanzima, been barred from Transkei.

Since then, the Middle East Commercial and Investment Services (Mercis), headed by Transkei's Middle East representative, Mr Salim El Hajj, has been investigating the possibility of developing Mazeppa Bay as a harbour.

CEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

'PLIED EXAMPLES

No whites to own land in Transkei

(103) 30/10/79 POST

THE Matanzima Government has declared that no white will own land in Transkei.

In a statement in Umtata at the weekend Chief Matanzima said: "If at all we allowed whites to have land, how many of us will have land in the territory? We will be bought out again immediately.

"Historically whites had had the opportunity to earn more money than blacks, and their spending power would be too strong for the average man in Transkei," he said.

Chief Matanzima categorically stated that whites were allowed to remain in Transkei indefintely but he wished that blacks were accorded the same rights and privileges in the neighbouring state of South Africa.

He said whites had enough land.

"In rural areas land belongs to the Transkei Government and is held in trust for the people, while in the urban areas freehold title is available to blacks and coloureds."

Chief Matanzima said there was nothing precluding a white person from becoming a Transkeian citizen but if whites were allowed the right to own land Transkeians would be bought out and they would own no land.

"But there we have to be very careful because if you grant whites citizenship in Transkei then we shall have no right to refuse them property rights. But the Cabinet might refuse citizenship to a white applicant," he said.

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ONION RINGS — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

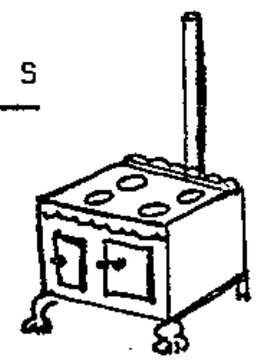
---oOo---

O L D F A M I L Y O R V E S

1820 and

Kei police raid papers

UMTATA — Transkei security police yesterday raided the offices of Perskor Publications and the Imvo Zabantsundu newspaper and searched the home of student leader Mr Ezrah Mtsontshi here. The raids are believed to be in connection with the distribution of pamphlets calling for the release of the Tembu king, Sabata Dalindyebo.



FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

2 eggs
2 ozs butter
2 ozs sifted flour

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butt r in
sugar and flour, and when wel well for
a couple of minutes. Pour on e in a
quick oven for 20 minutes. S d sifted
sugar, or pile on a hot plate or marmal-
ade between them. Time, 26 m seasonable
at any time.

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SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl
brown bread crumbs
herbs
parsley
onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

PLUM PUDDING — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

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MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

1/11/79 DD 103

Transkei comes out of the cold

In spite of apparent international hostility, Transkei is slowly edging its way into the world arena.

In three years since it was granted independence by South Africa, the Transkei Government has had official and unofficial contacts with governments all over the world, including Africa, its passports have been accepted in a variety of countries and foreign capital has been invested in the country.

During those three years there have been numerous setbacks in Transkei's bid for recognition and world bodies have taken a tough stand against it on the grounds that it reflects the South African Government's aim of "balkanising" the subcontinent.

But, during the course of a number of wide-ranging interviews this week in Umtata, the extent to which the Transkei Government has managed to overcome international ostracism was revealed to me.

It was underlined by the fact that an official Transkei delegation returned from a front-line state in Africa this week. Nothing dramatic was expected to come out of the visit — after all, the front-line states would hardly like to lose their international legitimacy over a relatively unimportant issue like Transkei — but it did take place.

Nor is this the only contact with independent Africa in recent months.

Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, is in regular and close contact with his counterpart in another African state. They communicate with each other either by telephone or by direct visits.

Transkeian delegations have also paid official visits to two countries whose heads of state have in recent years been Chairmen of the Organisation of African Unity. I was given the names of both countries in confidence and am certain that both visits took place.

Indeed, one of these countries whose heads of states have devoted so much energy isolating Transkei recently sent an official invitation to the Transkei Government to send a representative to a recent function but the invitation arrived too late in Umtata to be taken up.

Mr Koyana himself visited a French-speaking West African state last year. This was followed by a visit by a senior member of that country's parliament to Transkei.

This, in turn, has lead to an official invitation to either Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, or its Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, to visit that country. Details and dates still have to be finalised but an official visit is on the cards.

Transkei has also had regular contact over the last three years with an East African state.

For obvious reasons, Transkei Government officials are unwilling to disclose the names of the countries involved but it will probably be assumed, incorrectly, that the pro-South African Malawi is one of those involved. But, perhaps strangely, Malawi has taken a tough stand against Transkei and has refused to admit people travelling on Transkei passports, as the leader of the Democratic Progressive Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, discovered recently when he tried to visit a South African medical specialist there. He was refused entry.

It is not only in Africa that Transkei has made contacts.

Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

President Matanzima has already made publicised visits to Turkey and Austria, where, I was assured by government sources, he was properly received and, for example, was met by military personnel when he arrived in those countries.

Austria has also provided scholarships to nine Transkeian students to the value of more than R100 000 and two more students will be taking up scholarships there next year.

Since independence, the foreign minister has also visited Taiwan and Thailand where he met the Deputy Prime Minister.

Recently a private organisation in a leading Western power has offered to establish teaching medical clinics in Transkei at their own expense and for these to lead up to the creation of a fully-fledged medical school in the country. This programme will involve numbers of medical personnel from that country stationing themselves in Transkei.

A United Nations-recognised international body has recently sent an official representative to Transkei to work out a modus operandi for the organisation to work with the country's government in a defined area.

Another Western Power has supplied Transkei with military transport equipment.

What is clear is that these contacts between Transkei and the outside world are not insignificant —and they are increasing, in spite of the apparent isolation of the country.

Indeed, there is strong evidence to suggest that these contacts are not confined to the more conservative governments on the world stage.

What is more those apparently worthless documents outside Southern Africa, the Transkeian passports, have been used to get around the world.

I was shown a Transkeian passport with stamps from the following countries in it: Austria, Denmark, West Germany, Britain, France, Liberia, Taiwan, Greece, Lebanon, Switzerland, Ivory Coast, Turkey, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and Kenya.

Without diplomatic missions in the rest of the world, Transkei has of course not established embassies and consulates but it does have representatives in the United States, Britain, Switzerland and the Middle East.

In the US, the Transkei mission is headed by the former Pan African Congress exile, Mr Ngqondi Leslie Masimini.

Clearly, this picture of Transkei's diplomatic relations is a very different one from the official stand taken by the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity after Transkei's independence in October 1976.

On 28 October 1976, the UN passed a resolution condemning "the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policies of apartheid, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to dispossess the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights" and rejected Transkei's independence.

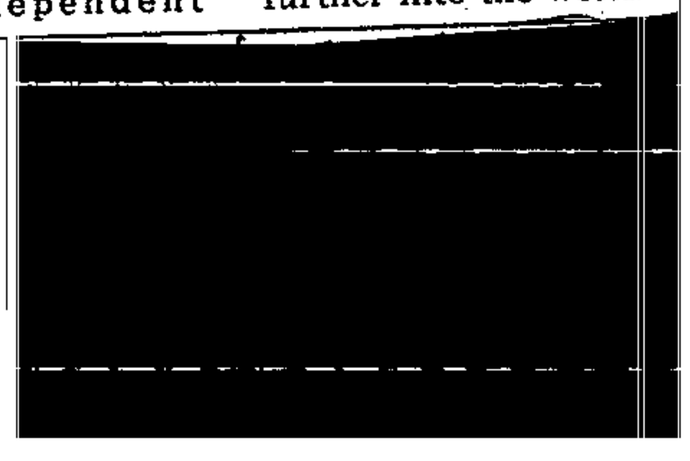
The UN then called upon "all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called independent Transkei and to refrain from having any dealings with the so-called independent Transkei or other bantustans" and it requested "all States to take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations or other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called independent Transkei or other bantustans".

The OAU echoed this stand in a resolution on 3 July 1976 when it urged all member states to refrain from establishing contact with emissaries from the so-called homelands and declared that "violation of this collective commitment by any member state will be seen as a betrayal of not only the fighting people of South Africa but the entire continent".

As at least two countries have heads of state who have actually been chairmen of the OAU one begins to understand the extent to which this commitment can be compromised.

What is clearly reflected by Transkei's effective international status, if one can call it that, is that pragmatism and the self-interest of governments will continue to rule the roost in international politics, as it has done throughout history.

Whether that self-interest will ever go to the extent of actually recognising Transkei remains to be seen but it does seem that the country will continue to edge its way further and further into the world.



SOUTH

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MPC tells of land plan for Transkei

PORT SHEPSTONE — Mr Peter Miller, NRP MPC for South Coast, has disclosed that recommendations regarding possible inclusion of parts of Southern Natal and East Griqualand into Transkei have been submitted to the Central Consolidation Committee.

Mr Miller's revelation came at question time during a two-hour meeting here, held to dispel fears about the possible inclusion of the area into the KwaZulu homeland.

The MPC told the 150-strong audience that a member of the committee had leaked to him that the recommendations affected not only East Griqualand but also the Harding district.

"These recommendations are very secret. They may not be divulged," he said. "Why this secrecy if it affects our very livelihoods? Why can't we, who live there, be involved in this?"

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Mr Mias van der Westhuizen, the National Party MP for South Coast, who was answering questions from the platform, assured Mr Miller that the recommendations submitted to the Central Committee were only a basis for discussion.

He said Mr Val Volker, MP for Klip River and chairman of the regional sub-committee, had made this clear to him at a meeting held earlier in the day.

Mr Van der Westhuizen also chided Mr Miller and reminded him that any Central Consolidation Committee members who revealed committee recommendations faced being axed.

Later Mr Miller asked Mr Van der Westhuyzen to find out to whom East Griqualanders could make representations, regarding the possible incorporation of the area into Transkei. — SAPA.

Rev Mdolo banished

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11/11/79
DD

UMTATA — A United Methodist Church minister, Rev Morgenthal Mdolo, has been banished to Xolobe location in Transkei's Tsomo district, after a Supreme Court ruling preventing his transfer from Buntingville to Namaqualand.

A group of United Methodist Church members protested here last month against Mr Mdolo's restatement in the Buntingville circuit, and called for his removal.

The Security Chief, Col Martin Ngceba, yesterday confirmed Mr Mdolo's banishment, but denied the move had anything to do with the Methodist protest.

"The government has nothing to do with that, but perhaps in the meantime Rev Mdolo's activities had been investigated," he said.

Asked whether Mr Mdolo's banishment was in direct conflict with the Supreme Court decision, Col Ngceba said: "I don't want to answer that. Perhaps you are asking the reasons for his banishment.

"The government has the right to banish anybody," he said.

Mr Mdolo recently made headlines when he laid charges against the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, Col Ngceba, Warrant Officer Tasana, and the former president of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa, Rev F. de Waal Mahlasela.

In March Mr Mahlasela transferred Mr Mdolo from the church's Buntingville circuit to one in Namaqualand. Mr Mdolo refused to go, and sought a Supreme Court interdict against the transfer.

The date of judgment was set back several times, as Mr Mdolo was detained for 81 days shortly afterwards, but on his release his application was successful. — DDR.

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Canon law influenced the legal development directly and indirectly.
We shall deal firstly with the sphere of direct application of the
Canon law and then with the ways in which it, as it were,
infiltrated into the Civil law.

41 / ... SPHERE

Transkei grants citizenship to 17 whites

DB 1/11/79

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has disclosed that 17 white people and 151 Coloured people have been granted Transkeian citizenship.

At the same time, the country's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said he was worried that whites living in Transkei stayed away from functions like the independence celebrations.

Chief Matanzima said in an interview that he was happy with the attitude of the white people in Transkei towards good relations but he felt they should display a far more positive identification with the country.

Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said in an interview that applications by white people for citizenship were treated on exactly the same basis as anyone else who applied.

"True enough, the success of their applications depends on whether they have stayed here for five years but prerequisite independence residence was taken into account as if they had been living in an independent Transkei," Mr Koyana said.

Chief Matanzima said in an interview that he was happy with the attitude of the white people in Transkei towards good relations but he felt they should display a far more positive identification with the country.

Applications by people who had been defined as Coloured by the South African Government had been granted to 90 non-Transkeian Xhosa-speaking people.

Mr Koyana also revealed that Transkeian citizenship had been granted before independence and in Coloured areas before independence and had been Coloureds in that sense, he added.

These people had been treated by the South African Government as Coloured people, had lived in Coloured areas before independence and had been Coloureds in that sense, he added.

Mr Koyana also revealed that Transkeian citizenship had been granted to 90 non-Transkeian Xhosa-speaking people.

The Prime Minister said he was happy with the attitude of whites towards the independence of Transkei in that they had stayed in the country and "as far as good relations were concerned".

Chief Matanzima then referred to the speech at the Umtata independence celebrations by the outgoing president of the Transkei Methodist Church, the Rev de Waal Mahlasela, who criticised white people for not attending.

"One would have expected the white children to have participated in the independence activities in the independence celebrations in Umtata as well as attendance by their parents, but they were conspicuous by their absence," Chief Matanzima said.

The Prime Minister also said he had been informed that when the late black mayor of Umtata, Mr J. B. Z. Mbude, died some white-owned shops in the city did not close when most other shops did so as a mark of respect.

Asked whether this meant that his government would like a more positive identification by whites towards Transkei, Chief Matanzima replied: "Yes, yes."

During this week's memorial service for the man who succeeded Mr Mbude as mayor of Umtata, Mr Ian Woods, and three other officials of the Transkei Development Corporation, virtually all shops in Umtata were closed.

Last year, at Transkei's second independence anniversary celebrations a number of whites were openly apprehensive about attending for fear of possible racial tensions but these proved groundless.

Certainly Chief Matanzima's call for a more positive identification by whites is likely to see greater participation by whites at future events. — PC

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'colour
static IMR since 1950

From 1941 to 1970, the
an improvement of 57,6
decreased from 164,8/1
This is of particular c
IMR, the more easily sh
in SMRs between 1941 an
'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortali
is inevitable, it is to
perience of younger age
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that for both whites an
the age of 65 years hav
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in the 25-44 and 45-64

More land for Transkei mooted

PORT SHEPSTONE. — Mr P
ter Miller, NRP MPC for Sou
Coast, has disclosed that re
ommendations regarding pos
ble inclusion of parts of sout
ern Natal and east Griqualan
into Transkei have been su
mitted to the Centr
Consolidation Committee.

Mr Miller's revelation can
at question time during a tw
hour meeting in Port Shepsto
this week, held to dispel fea
about the possible inclusion
the area into the KwaZulu
homeland.

The MPC told the 150-strong
audience that a member of the
committee had told him t
recommendations affected not
only east Griqualand but al
the Harding district.

"These recommendations a
very secret. They may not be
divulged," he said.

"Why this secrecy if it affects our very livelihoods? Why can't we, who live there, be involved in this?" He asked.

Mr Mias van der Westhuyzen, the National Party MP for South Coast, who was answering questions from the platform, assured Mr Miller that the recommendations submitted to the committee were only a basis for discussion.

He said Mr Val Volker, MP for Klip River and chairman of the regional sub-committee, had made this clear to him at a meeting held earlier in the day.

Later Mr Miller asked Mr Van der Westhuyzen to find out who east Griqualanders could make representations to about the possible incorporation of the area into Transkei. — Sapa.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.6	
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,7	
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,0	
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,3	
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,7	
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

Trial of Transkei chief set for Nov 9

UMTATA. — Five days have been set aside for the summary trial in Port St Johns in which the leader of the Transkei opposition, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, is to appear on charges under the Transkei Constitution and Public Security Acts.

Chief Sabata will appear on November 9 facing charges for which the death penalty can be imposed. He is on R1 000 bail and is restricted to the magisterial district of Umtata.

The former Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Dr Percy Yutar, will prosecute for the State and the defence team will be led by Mr Ismail Mahomed, a Johannesburg Advocate who is also judge of appeal in Botswana, Lesotho and Zwaziland.

An attempt was made last month by the defence to get life prisoner on Robben Island, Mr Nelson Mandela, to give evidence at the trial. However the request was turned down by the South African Department of Prisons.

Chief Sabata's defence said it would not settle for Mr Mandela's evidence by commission.—Sapa.

	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Top Transkei official fired

UMTATA — The chairman of Transkei's Public Service Commission, Mr L. H. D. Mbuli has been sacked with 24 hours notice.

Mr Mbuli, 68, who became chairman in January, received a letter terminating his services on Wednesday. No reasons were given.

Mr Mbuli yesterday refused to comment on his dismissal, and the Minister of the Public Service Commission, Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima was unavailable. — DDR.

Ban on PAC, ANC likely

UMTATA — More than 30 political organisations, including the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, are expected to be banned in Transkei today.

According to news sources in Umtata details of the bannings will probably be contained in a special Government Gazette signed under strict secrecy by Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and Justice Minister Mr Tsepo Letlaka, a former member of the PAC before his move to Transkei.

Our news sources say as many as 34 organisations are to be banned, and their assertion that the ANC and PAC are included has been supported by other sources.

There has been no official confirmation of the move, but the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said last night:

"You must come to me after the bannings.

"As far as I am concerned, I'm not going to be a party to the leakage of government matters and give statements before the matters are out."

Mr Letlaka also declined to comment.

When telephoned last week he denied knowledge of the move. He confirmed he still adhered to the principles of the PAC, but if he were required by law to sign a notice banning the PAC, he would do his duty as "as required by law".

Today's expected bannings would come eight days before the start of the trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who faces charges under Transkei's Constitution and Security Acts.

Before Chief Sabata's release on bail of R1 000, thousands of pamphlets calling for the release of Chief Sabata and other opposition members detained in Transkei were scattered in Umtata's streets.

DDR.

(103) 311/74(1)

Transkei won't take squatters

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has blocked attempts to repatriate 2 400 squatter families from the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town to Transkei.

It has told the South African Government that the 12 000 to 15 000 people involved are not Transkeian citizens.

Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, told me in an interview: "We will not accept any definition of Transkeian citizenship other than our own."

He also said his government would resist any attempt to dump people who were not Transkeian citizens in his country.

Earlier this year, the South African Government submitted a list of 3 000 Crossroads families to the Transkei Government, claiming that they were Transkeian citizens.

However, after thorough examination of the list, as well as the alleged home districts of the families concerned and negotiations with the tribal authorities, the Transkei Government has told the South African Government that only 20 per cent of the list are Transkeian citizens.

It has also told the South African Government that it will not accept the other 2 300 to 2 400 families.

Mr Koyana said that following talks with the South African Government earlier this year, in which it was said the repatriation was urgent, the Transkei Government checked through all 3 000 names of the families on the list.

Many of these names had been listed under Glen Grey and Cala but in fact they found out that they had originally come from places like Dordrecht and Burgersdorp which were white farming areas.

Mr Koyana said: "About 600 to 700 families have been identified. They have got homes to which they can go any day, or they have a mother or father who is Transkeian."

But the remaining families were not Transkeian and they would not be permitted to resettle in the country.

It was because people who were not Transkeian were being resettled in Transkei that various schemes, including the controversial Bridge Farm scheme, had been stopped by his government.

"Those people we have accepted as Transkeians we will certainly take, as long as they are properly treated and as long as they are transported with all their possessions.

"They are people with current homes. There is no question of anyone being repatriated who has been away for a half a generation or so," the minister said.

So far, none of the Crossroads families had been sent back to Transkei.

Mr Koyana also said: "It was clearly understood that those who were at work would retain their jobs. There was no question of anyone losing their jobs."

Referring to Transkei's policy on citizenship, Mr Koyana said: "As far as we are concerned our standpoint has been that we will define who our citizens are.

"We do not accept the view that people are citizens here because they speak Xhosa, because there are Xhosa-speaking people all over the subcontinent, including in Lesotho, Bophuthatswana, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and other areas," he said.

Transkei's citizens were people who were born in the country or had direct links with the country. Anyone else had to apply for citizenship even if they were Xhosa-speaking.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

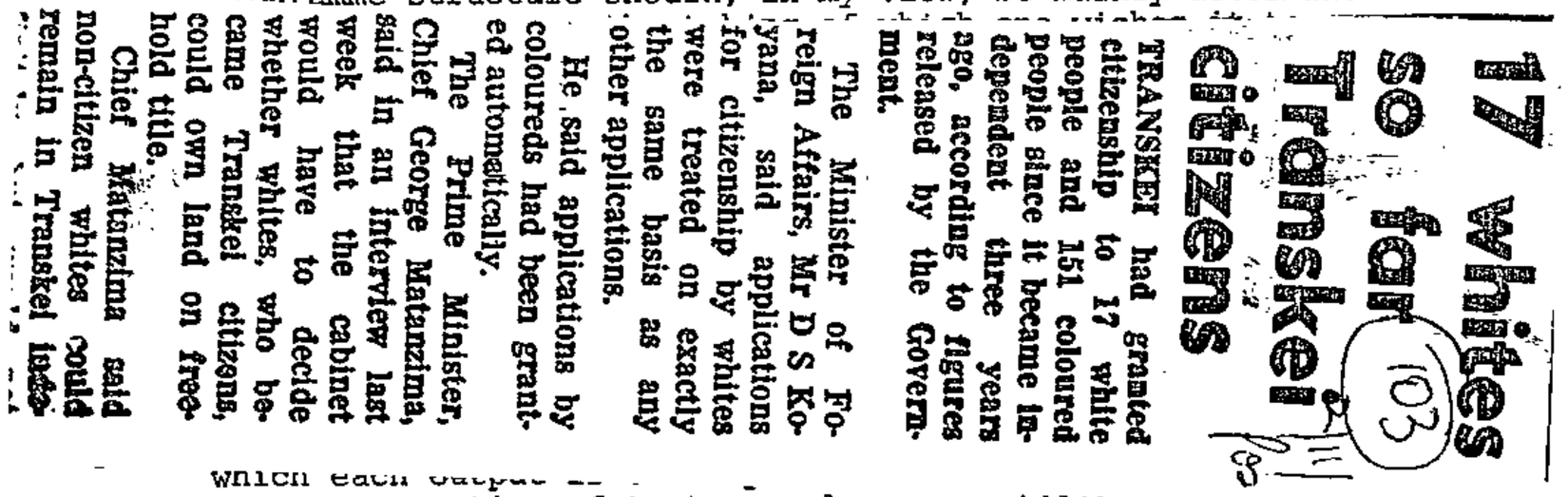
(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:



17 May 1978

So far, so good

Transkei whites for citizens

TRANSKEI had granted citizenship to 17 white people and 151 coloured people since it became independent three years ago, according to figures released by the Government.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr D S Kayana, said applications for citizenship by whites were treated on exactly the same basis as any other applications.

He said applications by coloureds had been granted automatically.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in an interview last week that the cabinet would have to decide whether white citizens, who became Transkei citizens, could own land on free-hold title.

Chief Matanzima said non-citizen whites could remain in Tra[illegible]

which each output [illegible] sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter -- a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

2/11/79 DD 103

Transkei opposition claims voter swing

UMTATA — Transkei's opposition Democratic Progressive Party is confident it will win the next general election in the country if it is allowed to organise freely.

But the Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, rejects these claims and says "I think that is just wishful thinking. They are getting no support."

Chief Matanzima also rejected allegations that the opposition was being harassed by the Transkeian police.

The Prime Minister said he was aware that these allegations were being made against his government "but you will always say it in politics that the people who will try all sorts of things, including unlawful ways, to unseat the government are the opposition."

Chief Matanzima also stressed that he still supported the participation of the opposition in parliament and pointed out that the country's constitution and rules of procedure in parliament made provision for a constitutional opposition.

But a member of the DPP Executive, Mr Hector Ncokazi, disputed Chief Matanzima's confidence.

"There is growing disillusionment with the Transkei National Independence Party and the opposition is growing, more especially because the party is led by Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

"Previously some people held back their support because they feared I was too radical. I am sure now that more will join us," Mr Ncokazi said.

The DPP which has 20 MPs and chiefs in the Transkei Parliament has among its leading members two former TNIP cabinet ministers, Miss Stella Sigcau and Chief Jerry Moshesh.

Mr Ncokazi said it had established branches in most districts of Transkei and in the urban areas but it did not have an office yet.

The DPP, whose parliamentary leader is Mr Caledon Mda, has not yet been able to show its colours in elections but Mr Ncokazi said: "I am very, very optimistic. In the future we might be able to take over.

"Generally the people in Transkei are against the policies of the TNIP."

He added: "If we are allowed to organise we will win the election but I am positive we won't be allowed to as was the case in 1976. The government fears the DPP like a bogey."

His reference to 1976 was to the general election when Mr Ncokazi, then leader of the Democratic Party, and a number of other leading members of the party were detained shortly before nomination day and were unable to contest the election.

Mr Ncokazi has spent almost 400 days in detention since independence and was convicted on two charges earlier this year.

Paramount Chief Dalindyebo and Chief Moshesh also face charges after periods of detention.

Miss Florence Mancotywa, Paramount Chief Dalindyebo's representative in parliament, is in detention at present, and two of his key supporters, Anderson and Marelane Joyi, have been banished.

It is these actions which have led to opposition allegations of harassment which the Prime Minister has now denied.

The DPP also has fundamental differences with the TNIP about the future of Southern Africa. It would like to see one non-racial South Africa, including Transkei, but this strategy is sharply criticised by the TNIP who believe in the country's unfettered independence.

The DPP has a different view about the role of chiefs in the government of the country and it believes Transkei should be governed by elected representatives.

Clearly, if the DPP does manage to win over some more chiefs and MPs to its cause it could become a substantial parliamentary challenge to the ruling TNIP.

But the actions taken against its supporters over recent years can hardly make it enthusiastic about its chances of defeating the TNIP at the polls. — PC

Venda not recognised

UMTATA — The Transkeian Government has rejected the independence of Venda and any other homelands that may seek independence from South Africa.

The country's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in an interview that Transkei's and Bophuthatswana's independence should be supported because they were historically justified.

However, the same could not be said for Venda or any of the other remaining homelands.

Both Transkei and Bophuthatswana had been treated as separate entities by the British colonial office and it was only an accident that they had been incorporated into South Africa against the wishes of the people.

Chief Matanzima said it was for these reasons that Transkei had declined to send a representative to the independence celebrations in Venda when it gained its independence from South Africa in September.

The historical difference between Transkei and the homelands was "why we have always fought against being bundled together with the other homelands," he added.

If the historical blue books and the Bunga records were examined it would be shown quite clearly that the colonial governments felt Transkei had to be treated as an autonomous unit.

Asked if the Transkei Government's views on Venda's independence would apply to the Ciskei if it sought independence, Chief Matanzima said this would definitely be the case.

"As far as we are concerned Ciskei should never get its own independence. There is no fun in having two Xhosa states," the Prime Minister said.

He also said Transkei would not support the independence of areas like Lebowa and Gazankulu if they sought it.

The government believes strongly that there is no historical difference between Transkei and countries like Swaziland and Lesotho except that the colonial government decided at the time not to make Transkei a protectorate. — PC

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. [10]

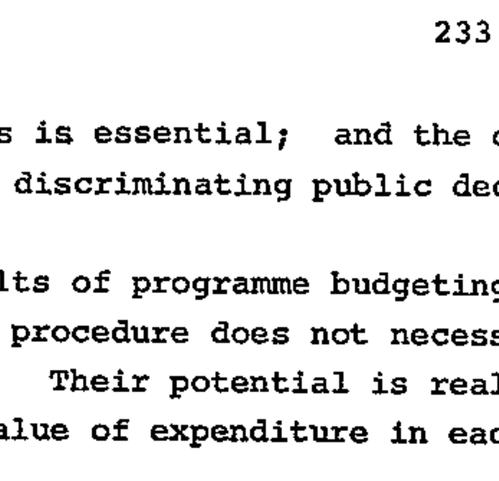
The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from [illegible] marginal expenditure on one [illegible] that on an[illegible] programme [illegible] a breakdow[illegible] may be com[illegible] on these t[illegible] fits of ex[illegible] analysis s[illegible] that expen[illegible] expenditur[illegible] of provisi[illegible]



UMTATA. — A minister of the Transkei Methodist Church, the Reverend M D Mdolo, who was detained for 82 days earlier this year, has been banished to Xobe in the Tsomo district.

Mr Mdolo, who comes from Tabankulu, was recently granted an interdict by the Transkei Supreme Court which restrained his church from transferring him from Buntingville to Namaqualand.

He was detained in April soon after he refused to be transferred and his application for an interdict was granted on August 31.

After his release from detention he laid charges against the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Police, the Security Police and the former president of the Transkei Church, the Rev F De Waal Mahlasela.

A group of church members from Buntingville staged a protest in front of the police headquarters in Umtata two weeks ago saying they objected to Mr Mdolo's reinstatement at Buntingville.

Confirming the banishment of Mr Mdolo, the head of the Security Police, Colonel M Ngceba, said it had nothing to do with the protest against Mr Mdolo. He said the government had a right to banish anybody. — Sapa.

[illegible] to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. [12] It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A [illegible] of ranking health problems

	valence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
	++++	++++	+++	++	96
	+++	++	++	+++	48
	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Priest banished

A MINISTER of the Transkei Methodist Church, the Rev M D Mdolo, who was detained for 82 days earlier this year, has been banished to Xolobe in the Tsomo district.

Mr Mdolo, who comes from Tabankulu, was recently granted an interdict by the Transkei Supreme Court which restrained his church from transferring him from Buntingville to Namaqualand.

After his release from detention he laid charges against the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Police, the Security Police and the former President of the Transkei Church, the Rev F de Waal Mahlasela.

A group of church members from Buntingville staged a protest in front of the police headquarters here two weeks ago saying they objected to Mr Mdolo's reinstatement in Buntingville.

Confirming the banishment of Mr Mdolo, the head of the security police, Colonel M Ngceba, said it had nothing to do with the protest against Mr Mdolo. He said the banishment was not in direct conflict with the Supreme Court ruling that Mr Mdolo should return to Buntingville. He said the government had a right to banish anybody. — Sapa.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.[10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

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Diagram 1

Transkei 'cleans house'

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkeian members of the 34 organisations banned yesterday will not be detained unless "they further the aims of any of those organisations", Transkei's Security Chief, Colonel Martin Ngceba, said yesterday.

He said the organisations had been banned "because we want our own organisations in Transkei. None of those which have been banned originated here.

"We are cleaning our house to start afresh."

The African National Congress, the Pan-African-ist Congress, Inkatha, the World Council of Churches and the South African Council of Churches are among the organisations banned.

Col Ngceba did not know of the existence of an organisation called the "Black Power Movement", which was included in the banning, and he thought the "Marxist Front" was a foreign organisation.

Following hard on the heels of the bannings, Transkei's Minister of Justice and former Pan-Africanist Congress member, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, bitterly attacked the 34 organisations.

"The organisations have attacked the liberation of the people of Transkei and the independence of the Transkei state, while knowing the full truth that Transkei existed as a political entity long before the Union of South africa," Mr Letlaka said.

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate ante-natal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
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Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

President dissolves Butterworth council

3/11/79 DM 103

UMTATA — The President of Transkei has dissolved the town council of Butterworth and appointed new members to run the affairs of the town.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in a special issue of Government Gazette yesterday, said under the powers vested in him by the Transkei Constitution Act of 1976, he had agreed to the dissolution of the council and appointed new members to the council.

No reasons were given and the dissolution came into effect yesterday.

Dr A. G. Kali was appointed Mayor and Mr P. T. McKitterick Deputy Mayor. Other members are: Mr D. Mbanga, Mr T. Kabane, Mr H. M. Mayekiso, Mr L. Nkukwana, Mr I. McClenaghan and Mr G. Moolman.

Dr Kali was the only sitting member who was retained and the other seven, former mayor Mr A. M. Bam, Mr N. C. Robinson, Deputy Mayor, Mr G. T. Rafuza, Mr H. T. Mgolombane, Mr G. D. Mahlove, Mr A. Msweli, and Mr R. Fowlds, were sacked.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who signed the order, said the internal wrangle between factions within the council had been going on for a long time and it was known to the community of Butterworth.

Mr Bam could not be contacted yesterday for comment. Mr Robinson would not comment. — DDR.

Transkei used as a scapegoat — Letlaka

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Justice and former Pan Africanist Congress member, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, bitterly attacked the 34 organisations which were banned in Transkei yesterday.

"The organisations, jointly and severally, have attacked the liberation of the people of Transkei and independence of the Transkei state, while knowing the full truth that Transkei existed as a political entity long before the Union of South Africa," Mr Letlaka said.

Transkei had never voluntarily become part of the Union, nor the Republic of South Africa, yet the organisations "persist the vilify and indulge in subversive activities against her sovereignty and independence."

Some of the organisations had for years failed to measure up to their "self-appointed task of liberating the oppressed and exploited black people of South Africa" and were using Transkei as a scapegoat, he said.

"After three years of patience and endless long-suffering, the Transkei nation has been constrained to give an appropriate answer to the spurious and unbridled assaults by a coterie of persons and organisations in South Africa and elsewhere, claiming to be apostles of the liberation of the blackmen in South Africa."

Transkei had been used as a "diversionary soft target" by the organisations which had refused to accept Transkei's independence.

"If these organisations wish to launch any campaigns against neighbouring countries, they may do so without disseminating any less about Transkei.

"Transkei reserves the right to defend herself against her detractors, and to foil the subversive activities of those who scheme to destroy the heritage of her people," Mr Letlaka said. — DDR.

Ngceba: no people banned

UMTATA — Transkeian members of the 34 banned organisations will not be detained unless "they further the aims of any of those organisations," Transkei's Security Chief, Col Martin Ngceba, said yesterday.

"You don't ban the person, you ban the organisation," he said.

"We want our own organisations in Transkei. None of those which have been banned originated here.

"We are cleaning our house to start afresh."

Col Ngceba did not know of the existence of an organisation such as the "Black Power Movement," which was included in the banning, and he thought the "Marxist Front" was a foreign organisation.

People who were members of any of the organisations would not be detained merely because of their membership.

Col Ngceba said he was "going to get this person" who had supplied information to the Daily Dispatch before the bannings came into effect officially. — DDR.

TCC's future placed in doubt

UMTATA — The banning of the South African Council of Churches in Transkei yesterday has cast uncertainty on the future of the Transkei Council of Churches.

The TCC is a regional council of the SACC and was engaged in numerous community programmes for the SACC at the time of the bannings.

The TCC has independent status and an independent constitution, but membership included the now banned Black Community Programmes, and a number of small churches which could fit into the category "Independent Churches of South Africa", which has also been banned.

But the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa is also a member of the TCC, and as this is the church which was formed in the wake of last year's Southern African Methodist Church banning, it is unlikely to be included in the ban.

Members of the TCC also include the Church of the Province of South Africa, the Presbyterian Church of Africa, the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Africa, the Moravian Church in Southern Africa, the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika, the Apostolic Gospel Church of God in the Republic of South Africa and various sects of the Zionist Church, as well as the Young Women's Christian Association.

The Catholic Church is included among the observers at the TCC's executive meetings.

The decision now facing members who are also members of the SACC is whether to cut their links with the SACC or with the TCC.

Observers feel the latter move is more likely, and this could pave the way for a TCC independent of the South African parent body. — DDR.

Two Kei MPs on death charges

BY MARCUS NGANI

TWO Transkei chiefs who are Government party MP's for Engcobo are among 10 men facing trial in the Umtata Supreme Court on charges of killing a man and flogging six others.

The case against the chiefs — Bazindlovu Mtirara and Koni Mtirara — stems from events between December 24 and 27 last year when their alleged victims were brought before tribal courts at Quluqu and Mqabu locations near Engcobo accused or being stock thieves.

The indictment claims that during the interrogation the suspects — Zimoshile Nxawe, Sinqunwana Moya, Soyisule Tembeka, Notshiki Ngoncisa, Sibetho Mazosiwe, Bawana Ngqungisa and Zolile Ngqungisa — were flogged with sticks and sjamboks while tied up with ropes.

As a result of the alleged attack Nxawe died while others sustained serious injuries, says the indictment.

Charged together with the Mtirara brothers were members of the tribal courts under their jurisdiction.

In a brief appearance in the Umtata Supreme Court this week they were not asked to plead and the case was postponed to next Thursday.

S Post 11/11/72

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Kei pamphlet storm

(103)

By MARCUS NGANI

AN anonymous pamphlet urging the Transkei Government to drop the security charges preferred against the opposition party leader, King Sabata of the Tembus, "before it is too late" and also warning that "our army is ready to topple you" have been circulating in the territory over the past 10 days.

And another set of pamphlets, apparently issued on the eve of the third anniversary celebrations of Transkei independence last Friday, urged the masses — "particularly scholars" — to boycott the commemorative festivities.

"True freedom is gained through a barrel of a gun," the pamphlets say.

The pamphlets were found in the Umtata office of **SUNDAY POST** this week, apparently slipped under the door, after a member of the Justice Ministry, Mr D Zeka, indicated earlier that police had seized a large number of the leaflets from various distribution points in Umtata last Friday morning.

On the arrest of the Tembu king the leaflets ask: "Why do you misconstrue the truth he spoke as treason?"

The other set of pamphlets is prefaced with a strong condemnation of Transkei independence described as a "continuation of the notorious policy of P W Botha and his fellow henchmen".

Pikashe: I won't keep quiet

BY MARCUS NGANI

THE organiser of the opposition Democratic Party in Transkei, Mr Babini Pikashe, says as long as President K D Matanzima is still a member of the ruling party in the territory and makes political utterances with which he disagrees, he will continue to criticise him.

Mr Pikashe appeared in the Umtata Magistrate's Court this week charged under the Transkei Constitution Act for allegedly injuring the dignity and reputation of the State President in a letter published in a local newspaper last April.

A second charge, under the Transkei Public Security Act — alleges that, through the same letter, he subverted or interfered with the authority of chiefs in the territory.

Mr Pikashe admitted he was the author of the letter and said he was aware Chief Matanzima was State President — and no longer Prime Minister — when it was published.

His letter, he said, was a reaction to statements previously made by Chief Matanzima and other Government party members.

The intention when he wrote the letter was to criticise Government policy and not to attack the President personally.

The magistrate, Mr D Andrews, postponed the hearing to November 8.

AY POST, November 4, 1979

KEI GOVT BANS 34 TOP GROUPS

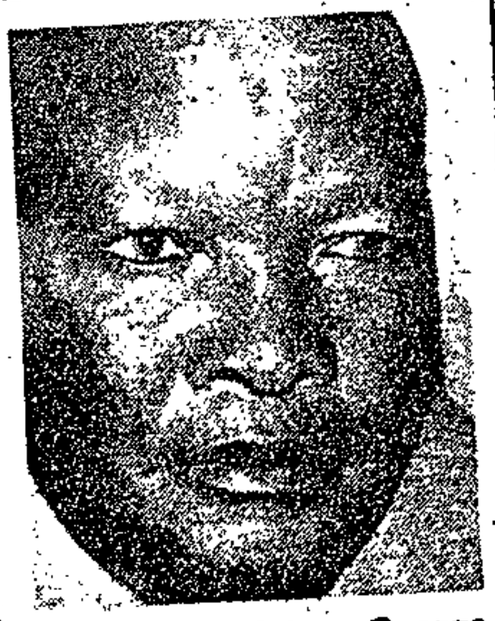
By MARCUS NGANI

THE Transkei Government has banned 34 organisations.

They include the ruling Muzorewa Party in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the Zambian Economic Co-operation, Swapo in Namibia, Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkathat KwaZulu, the Union of Black Journalists in South Africa, the SA Council of Churches and virtually all the organisations already outlawed by the white Pretoria regime.

The bannings under the Transkei Public Security Act are seen in political circles as a panic move in an attempt to defuse increasing political unrest sparked off by the recent detention of opposition party members, banishment of Government critics and the arrest of the opposition party leader, King Sabata Dalindyebo, for his "explosive" political utterances.

The bannings come on the eve of King Sabata's security trial at Port St Johns on Friday.



Prime Minister George Matanzima.

Prime Minister George Matanzima was not available for comment.

The State President, Paramount Chief K D Matanzima, has dissolved the Butterworth municipal council and dismissed the town councillors in a bid to defuse a feud which has been raging for the past two years over civic leadership.

Trial fever grips Transkei

5/11/79
103

By STAN MZIMBA

UMTATA — Trial "fever" is growing fast in Transkei with four days to go before Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo goes on trial in Port St Johns on Friday.

At the weekend roadblocks were set up by police — some wearing battle dress and some in uniform — on the roads leading to Port St Johns. Cars and buses entering the tiny town were searched by police and occupants were asked for their passports and destination.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for a Port St Johns hotel confirmed the judicial team from Umtata had already booked five bedrooms. At another hotel, Mrs F. N. Nyembe also said reservations have been made from Umtata by some advocates.

Earlier reports said buses had been booked to convey people to Port St Johns for the trial.

Chief Sabata faces two charges, one under Transkei's Constitutional Act and another under Transkei's Security Act.

The trial is expected to last five days.

Transkei security law criticism welcomed

DD (103) 5/11/79

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, has welcomed criticism of his government's security legislation.

In an interview, Mr Koyana, who is also an advocate, said the recent conference on the Restatement of the Law in Transkei had given Transkei an opportunity to defend these laws.

"The conference gave Transkei an opportunity once more to tell the world to stop equating Transkei with South Africa, as the latter uses security legsilation to keep the black majority from seeking political rights, while the former (Transkei) allows anyone, irrespective of colour, to get to Parliament and there is therefore no justification for resorting to extra parliamentary methods of struggle," Mr Koyana said.

The Minister also said that on the question of Transkei citizenship it "must be accepted that Transkei accepted the South African interpretation of who is a Transkei citizen."

However, he added, "South Africa cannot unilaterally send chunks of people to Transkei

(103)

Body banned by Transkei is unknown

5/11/79.

WINDHOEK — Transkei's President Kaiser Matanzima seems to have banned a South West African organisation that does not even exist.

Swapo, the revolutionary movement waging a low-intensity bush war against South African forces in northern South West Africa, was banned together with the SWA Foundation in a special Transkeian Government Gazette which appeared on Friday.

But the SWA Foundation apparently does not exist and the closest thing to it is the Proswa/Namibia Foundation, which was formed about three years ago as an off-shoot of the South Africa Foundation.

"Who? . . . Us banned? That's funny," said Mr Gunther Kaschik, president of the Proswa/Namibia Foundation, yesterday.

"There's absolutely no reason for it if it is supposed to be us. In fact, we hosted two Transkeian Cabinet Ministers who visited South West Africa early this year."

Mr Kaschik said as far as he was concerned his foundation was on good terms with the Transkei Government. He did not know of a SWA Foundation.

The national president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr John Matisonn said he was sure the SASJ must have been banned through some sort of error.

"I do not understand it. We have no members stationed in Transkei on a full-time basis, though members do enter Transkei in the course of their duties from time to time," he said.

"I am sure the Transkei Government could not have meant to create a situation where bona fide representatives of the South African Press can't go to Transkei to report news events."

Only eight of the 18 organisations banned in South Africa on October 19, 1977, are included in the Transkei ban.

Unless Transkei's banning of the "black power movement" is interpreted broadly, the following organisations are not included in the bannings.

The Soweto Students' Representative Council, the National Youth Organisation, the Black Women's Federation, the Border Youth Organisation, the Eastern Province Youth Organisation, the Transvaal Youth Organisation, the Western Cape Youth Organisation, the Natal Youth Organisation, Medupe and the Association for the Education and Cultural Advancement of Black People. — DDC.

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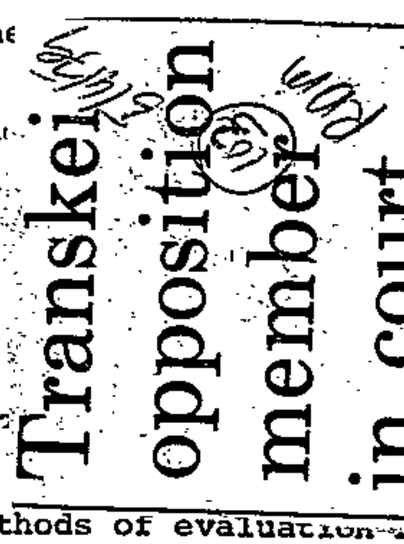

Transkei opposition member in court

UMTATA. — There is no democracy in Transkei, the national organiser of the opposition Transkei Democratic Party, Mr Babini Pikashe, told the Magistrate's Court in Umtata on Thursday.

He was giving evidence at a trial in which he was appearing on two counts under the Transkei Constitution Act. He pleaded not guilty before Mr D Andrews.

The charges arise from a letter to the editor published in a Xhosa bi-weekly paper, Intshimbi, in April this year.

The letter allegedly said that the State President and others were claiming that Transkei was a democracy when in fact it was a state governed by an aristocracy. It also claimed that the President wished to deliver the people to an authoritarian police state.

The State alleged Mr Pikashe committed an act or acts calculated to violate the dignity or injure the reputation of the State President. It also alleged the letter said the utterances and views of the State President were evil.

On the second count it is alleged he performed acts intended or likely to have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the chiefs in Transkei. In the letter he also said that chiefs should be excluded from parliament.

Mr Pikashe told the court that as far as he was concerned there was no democracy in Transkei and anyone saying there was, was telling a lie.

His letter was a reaction to statements made by members of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party and also those of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

When asked by Mr Andrews in what mood he was in when he wrote the letter, Mr Pikashe said he had been upset by the false utterances. The hearing was postponed to November 8.

— Sapa.

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2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

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Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
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Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

PM outlines detention policy

6/11/79 DD (103) X

By Barry Streek

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has made it clear that it will detain nobody unless it is intended that they will appear in court.

In an interview, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said: "It is my policy that nobody should be detained unless that person is going to be brought before the courts."

Chief Matanzima, who is also Minister of Police in the country, went on to say: "The trouble is this. In these political cases there are times when a person has to be detained in order to investigate further when it is felt that if he is allowed to be free he will hamper the course of the investigation."

The Prime Minister was replying to questions about his government's policy on detentions.

This policy has been strongly criticised in opposition circles in Transkei on the grounds that it is intended to harass those people who are opposed to the government.

Among those in detention at present are: five Pan Africanist Congress members who are alleged to have received military training in Tanzania, China and Libya, as well as people they are alleged to have made contact with on their return.

Others in detention are: Mr Fikile Bam, a Johannesburg based advocate who was meant to have appeared in the trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo in Port St Johns later this week, and Miss Florence Mancotywa, who is Chief Sabata's representative in the Transkeian Parliament.

A former Robben Island prisoner and former member of the PAC, Mr Waters Toboti, a member of the Transkeian opposition, Mr Clarence Makwetu, and a former general secretary of the Democratic Party, Mr Joseph Kobo, are also in detention at present.

Some of the people who have been detained this year have been charged in court. They include the leader of the Democratic Progressive Party, Chief Sabata, a former Cabinet Minister and leading member of the DPP, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, who was charged in court after 29 days' detention, and the national organiser of the DPP, Mr B. C. Pikashe, who was charged after five months' detention about a letter he had written to a newspaper.

But others have not been charged. They include the former Transkei National Independence Party chief whip and former Cape secretary of the African National Congress, Mr Tembekile Tshunungwa, who was released without being charged after 94 days in detention. He claimed he was only interrogated once during his detention.

The Rev Morgenthal Mdolo is in a similar position. He was released after 82 days in detention and immediately sued the government for R42 000 for wrongful arrest. He was subsequently banished to Tsomo.

A part-time student at the University of Transkei, Mr Kelile Mbete, was also released without charge in July after some four months in detention. He said he had been kept in solitary confinement.

Two others were released after shorter periods of detention. Chief Sabata's praise singer, Professor Mncedisi Qangule, was held for two days while a Transkei Methodist Church minister, Dr Mxolisi Ntlabati, who left South Africa on an exit permit was detained briefly and then deported back to the Republic.

However, it is the alleged PAC guerillas who have been in detention the longest. They have been held for over 12 months and no indication has yet been given as to when they will appear in court.

In March this year, the then Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, said they had been undergoing training for over two years and would appear in court when investigations were completed.

More recently, the Acting Commissioner of Police, Col Martin Ngceba, said they would appear in court after charges had been preferred against them.

The Prime Minister said in the interview when asked about these detainees: "These men who were arrested last year had been trained overseas and the investigations have to go as far as that."

Asked if there was any indication when these investigations would be completed, Chief Matanzima said: "Well, as far as the police are concerned I have the assurance they will be brought before the courts as soon as it is humanly possible for them to do so."

When pressed as to whether this would be in months or weeks, the Prime Minister said it was not possible to give a date and they could only appear in court when the investigations were completed.

Asked about the other people in detention, Chief Matanzima said: "The investigations are going on."

And they will be brought to court? "Yes, hopefully and as soon as possible."

The Prime Minister also stressed that political exiles were still welcome to return to Transkei and pointed out that at least three of them had recently been employed in the Department of Foreign Affairs. — PC

Ngceba: bannings, trial not linked

UMTATA — The Transkeian Government's ban on 34 organisations had nothing to do with the impending trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Transkei's security chief, Col Martin Ngceba, said yesterday.

"The question of where the case is being held has nothing to do with the government, and it is normal procedure that these cases are held all over Transkei," Col Ngceba said.

Earlier reports suggested the Sabata trial was moved to Port St Johns in order to take it away from Tembuland, the region over which Chief Sabata is paramount chief.

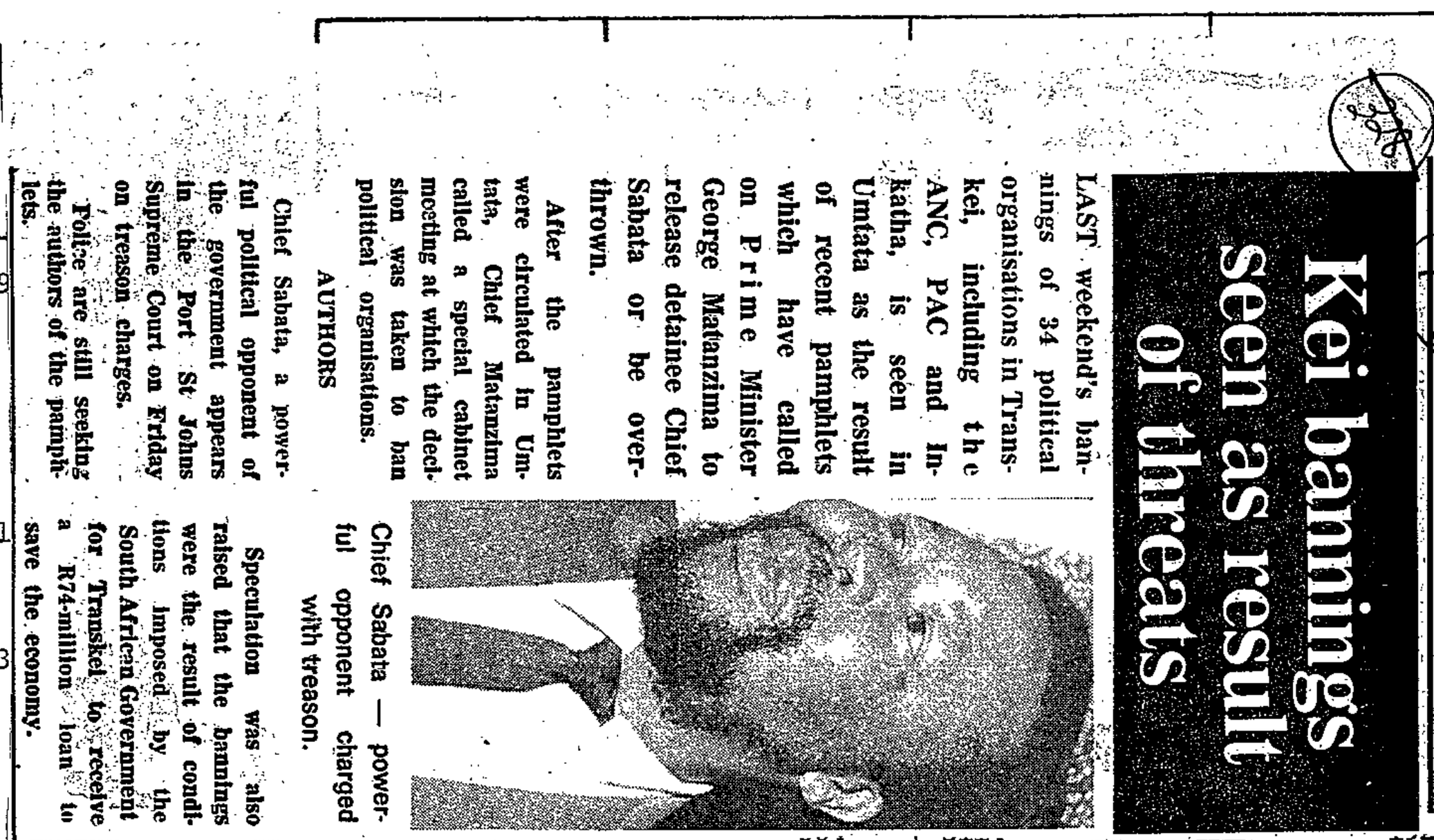
Col Ngceba said he would have conceded the bannings were linked to the Sabata trial if the Democratic Progressive Party has also been banned, as Chief Sabata was also leader of that party.

"I categorically deny there is any connection, and reports to that effect are misleading," he said.

Col Ngceba also disputed a report in yesterday's Daily Dispatch which stated buses had been booked to convey people to Port St Johns for the trial which starts on Friday.

When asked what he thought the reasons for the 34 bannings were, Col Ngceba said it was not for him to interpret the reasons as he was a policeman and not a politician.

Col Ngceba said last week when asked for reasons for the bannings: "We want our own organisations in Transkei. None of those which have been banned originated here. We are cleaning our house to start afresh." — DDR.



Page 4 POST, Tuesday, November 6, 1979

Kei bannings seen as result of threats

LAST weekend's bannings of 34 political organisations in Transkei, including the ANC, PAC and Inkatha, is seen in Umtata as the result of recent pamphlets which have called on Prime Minister George Matanzima to release detainee Chief Sabata or be overthrown.

After the pamphlets were circulated in Umtata, Chief Matanzima called a special cabinet meeting at which the decision was taken to ban political organisations.

AUTHORS

Chief Sabata, a powerful political opponent of the government appears in the Port St Johns Supreme Court on Friday on treason charges.

Police are still seeking the authors of the pamphlets.

Also banned were the Transkei Organisation of Civil Servants and the Transkei Organisation of Teachers.

Chief Sabata — powerful opponent charged with treason.

Speculation was also raised that the bannings were the result of conditions imposed by the South African Government for Transkei to receive a R74-million loan to save the economy.

TABLE II

	Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-39	Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-41	Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-43
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%

100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%				
84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%				
680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%				
2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%				

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. I3.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

Boycott workers' classes—pamphlets

By MARCUS NGANI

UMTATA — New sets of anonymous pamphlets have been distributed in Transkei urging students to boycott classes and workers to stay at home on Friday November 9 when the security trial against King Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus starts at Port St Johns.

The pamphlets from unknown sources purporting to be the "Black Eye" also contain death threats against the head of the Transkei security police, Col Martin Ngceba.

Written in English, the leaflets suggest that the demonstration, in sympathy with the Transkei opposition leader, Chief Sabata, should be peaceful but warn those who defy the boycott "When our army dethrones collaborators and stooges of the facist Matanzima regime."

They also warn those against the boycott that "When our army dethrones Matanzima you will also be doomed."

The pamphlets say the "Black Eye" watched all those who celebrated Transkei's third independence anniversary on October 26.

"The black eye is gonna watch again those who go to work (on Friday)," the leaflets warn.

Appealing to students to respond to the boycott call, the pamphlets suggest that scholars should stay away from classes even if they are required to write examinations.

The pamphlets declare the coming Friday a public holiday in honour of Chief Sabata, "A man of peace who will be appearing in court for speaking the truth construed as treason".

In a special appeal to the youths the pamphlets say: "Let us involve ourselves totally to the liberation struggle. We have been quiet for so long that K D (President Matanzima) thinks all Transkei students are afraid of him. Let us correct this mistake."

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

Crude Mortality Rates.
Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
Proportions of Causes of Death.
Infant Mortality Rates.
Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

	W	
	M	F
0-1	0,02	,06
1-4	0,01	,01
5-24	0,00	,01
25-44	0,01	,01
45-64	0,02	,03
65+	0,11	,03
ALL	0,01	,01
NO.	30	21

Official attacks article

UMTATA — The head of Transkei's Department of Information, Mr Clement Mancotywa, has attacked an article which appeared in Monday's Daily Dispatch, which said a publication issued by the Transkei Government claims diplomats from African states were spying for South Africa.

"The article headed: Transkei Government claims diplomats spy for South Africa, cannot be allowed to go without correction," Mr Mancotywa said.

The article had quoted from page 9 of Transkei Challenge, a Department of Foreign Affairs and Information publication which appeared in June 1979 stating:

"The most vociferous 'enemies' of South Africa at world conferences land in South Africa under cover of darkness and their chartered planes are hidden in special hangars until they leave again by night.

"Some African representatives returning from UN or OAU conferences spend days in South Africa before going home, and it can be guessed to whom they are reporting."

Mr Mancotywa said there was no mention or suggestion that African diplomats were spying on Transkei for South Africa.

"The correct interpretation on the paragraph in Transkei Challenge is that some African states who say that Transkei should be rejected on the grounds of her association with South Africa do themselves come secretly to that country for food, technical help in connection with their railways, medical assistance, and other things for which they totally depend on South Africa.

"It is their hypocrisy that is being attacked in the booklet," he said. — DDR.

	M	W					F
0-1	0,52						,20
1-4	0,05						,18
5-24	0,03						,07
25-44	0,03						,06
45-64	0,07						,07
65+	0,18					0,18	0,44 0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17 0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366 187

VI

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

Chief Sabata's sons detained?

UMTATA — The two sons of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo have been taken away by members of the Security Police and it is believed they have been detained under the Transkei security laws.

Mr Patrick Dalindyebo, who is a salesman at a hardware shop here, was taken by Security Police on Monday evening and Mr Sonto Dalindyebo, who is a clerk at the transport division of the Transkei Development Corporation, was fetched from work yesterday.

Col Martin Ngceba, acting Commissioner of Police and Chief of the Security Police said, he could neither deny nor confirm the detentions and said he had not received a report on this matter.

Meanwhile, Chief Sabata had to be rushed to a doctor for treatment yesterday when he suffered a serious nose bleed.

"After receiving treatment there was some improvement," Mrs Nodalindyebo said. — DDR.

Judge No to PF

SALISBURY — The Chief Justice of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr Justice Hector MacDonald, said last night he and the two other Appeal Court judges would wish to retire if the Patriotic Front won the election under a new constitution. However, he was confident the PF would not gain power. — SAPA.

UK plan, page 7.

processes is essential; and the division will ha
the more discriminating public decisions can be.

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable
the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure tha
be made. Their potential is realised only if the
of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

Chief's sons believed held by police

PORT ST JOHNS. — The Transkei Security Police are believed to have detained the two sons of the leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

This comes on the eve of the chief's trial on charges under the Transkei Constitution Act and the Transkei Public Service Act.

Mr Patrick Dalindyebo and Mr Sonto Dalindyebo were taken from their places of work and have not been seen since.

The head of the Transkei Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngeba, said yesterday he could neither confirm nor deny the detentions.

There has been a flurry of police activity in and around Port St Johns on the eve of Chief Sabata's trial. He is to appear in court tomorrow.

Police have stepped up checks on the roads approaching the town. Cars and buses entering the town are being searched and occupants asked for their travel documents.

A number of policemen in battle dress could be seen posted on the slopes of hills around the town.

Col Ngceba said there was nothing sinister about the road blocks or the presence of police around the town. It was just routine.

Yesterday the colonel threatened to arrest a reporter who phoned to ask for comment on some pamphlets found in Umtata.

The pamphlets, which had some inflammatory remarks, were distributed by a group calling themselves "The Black Eye" which has aligned itself with Chief Sabata's cause.

The magistrate of Port St Johns had banned all public meetings and public demonstrations in the town from last night to midnight tomorrow, the Transkei Secretary of Justice, Mr L J D Zeka, said in Umtata. — Sapa.

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2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.[12] It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Toughest job in Transkei

(103) 8/11/79 SD

The person with the toughest and most challenging job in Transkei is, in my view, the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Patrick Mbokodi.

He is the person who is responsible for trying to reshape the economy of the country — and what is more he believes he can, given sufficient funds, actually transform the economy of the 85 per cent of Transkeian people who are managing to survive as subsistence farmers.

This is a formidable task which has beaten many people before Mr Mbokodi, and it may well beat him, but what is so refreshing about him is his approach.

The BSc (Agriculture) graduate of Fort Hare is frank, realistic and he believes in a community approach to the very substantial problem he is tackling.

"We will not act for the people, but with them," he says.

And: "A viable community is a self-motivated community."

If one thing is certain about the Transkeian economy it is that no amount of investment at the top and no amount of planning is going to change the basic subsistence economy unless the people want to change it.

Mr Mbokodi not only knows that but his department is planning on that basis.

And it is vital for everyone in Southern Africa that they succeed.

For sure, Mr Mbokodi recognises that his agricultural workers can use some psychology ("You have to encourage them to identify their needs"), but the core of his approach are the people.

He also recognises that resources — tractors, dams, irrigation canals, seed, fertiliser and so on — are vital to enable the people to help themselves once they have identified their needs.

And that, as always, costs money.

But, within the restrictions of what Transkei can allocate to this vital area of its economy, Mr Mbokodi and his department are doing what they can. Their strategy is fascinating.

They point out quite simply that Transkei has land, much of it overgrazed, and water ("We do not have gold and we do not have diamonds, but at least we have rivers").

Besides one estate, owned by the former Secretary of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, all Transkeian farmers are subsistence farmers. "It's a pathetic situation but I don't think we can change that," Mr Mbokodi says.

However, about 65 per cent of Transkei has now been planned into units consisting of residential areas, grazing areas and arable land. On the basis of these plans, Mr Mbokodi believes Transkeian agriculture can be transformed.

If each peasant could be allocated between five and ten hectare, and if the production of maize on these lands were increased to 50 bags per hectare, "we would be self-sufficient".

It is not just pie in the sky talk. On a pilot scheme at Qumbu, a high maize potential area, which began in October 1977, the production of maize has

Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

increased from 10 bags a hectare to 30 bags a hectare.

However, key to the scheme is the supply of tractors for 700 000 ha of arable land in Transkei. The Department of Agriculture estimates that it will need some 7 000 tractors but at present it has 160 in the field, another 250 arriving (hopefully before the prime planting time is over) and there are about 100 private tractor owners in the country.

This is the first leg of the agricultural strategy. The second is the extension of irrigation schemes, something which has not had a particularly happy history in Transkei where the much-acclaimed Qamata scheme is in Mr Mbokodi's words "an uncontested failure".

But at Ncora a firm of private consultants who have had considerable success in the Ciskei have been engaged to start an irrigated scheme with a market outlet.

At Xonxwa in the Lady Frere district a team of Austrians is trying a different approach but essentially with the aim of establishing Transkeian farmers on irrigated plots.

On the basis of the experiences gained at Ncora and Xonxwa, the government hopes to retrieve the Qamata scheme and it hopes to extend irrigation schemes throughout the country.

In the non-arable areas, particularly near the coast, the government hopes to start stock farming on an extensive and high quality scale.

Forestry, which is a high income earner, is already well established with some 62 000 ha of forests and 71 000 ha of indigenous forests — but there is potential for another 100 000 ha of forests

But if, as he is doing, you start with that human factor and build upwards, you might just have a chance.

There are problems. One of the major problems is overgrazing. Mr Mbokodi says the turnover of cattle is actually one per cent a year in contrast to the normal 25 per cent a year in other farming areas. And he readily concedes that it is not going to be easy to change the attachment to cattle by the people.

Another problem is training. When I mentioned to him how impressed I had been by an experimental farm in Venda where ordinary peasant farmers had been sent for short in-service training courses, Mr Mbokodi said that Transkei hoped to turn the Tsolo agricultural college into such a scheme, but it could only do so when a new agricultural college had been built on Bedford Farm outside Umtata.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

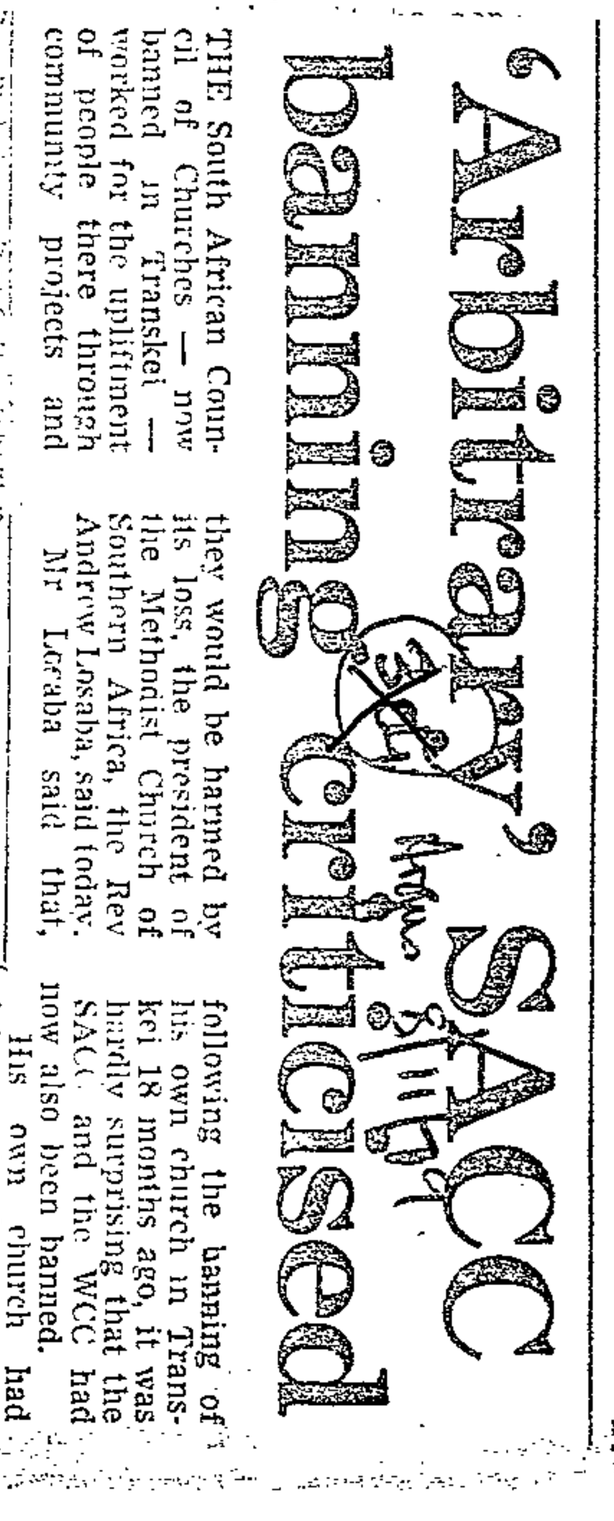
The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the asking of w... tribute... One might suggest that ... a matter of political or moral pref... priorities - one would want the acc... reside in different programmes - th... the alcoholics; but where it is ... how particular objectives can best ... against behavioural therapy - one w... be compared to be within a particul... tion ties up with an economic jargo... that of cost-benefit and cost-effec... to the main stream of macroeconomic ... to make a distinction between the ... basket of outputs and the choice of ... which each output is to be predic... sense, a question of tastes, values ... a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy mat... distinction between technical matt... utilities in the health services. ... question whether to treat schizoph... community is a technical one. ... whatever are the society's require... group? But community care origin... good thing in itself. The practi... the medical and economic argumen... poli... but

Programm... ing out ... the basi... criteria



Arbitrary SACC banning criticised

THE South African Council of Churches — now banned in Transkei — worked for the upliftment of people through community projects and they would be harmed by its loss, the president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Andrew Losaba, said today.

Mr Losaba said that, following the banning of his own church in Transkei 18 months ago, it was hardly surprising that the SACC and the WCC had now also been banned.

His own church had "pioneered education and been in the forefront of caring for people in Transkei.

'In retrospect one realises that when we were banned it was only a matter of time before the Transkei Government took arbitrary executive action against other church organisations which have also provided a caring ministry for people in Transkei,' Mr Losaba said.

It was 'tragic' that the people of Transkei were going to lose the caring ministry of the SACC.

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is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. I, and this provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans[5], this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_o - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and

Although it is apparent that the 'coloureds' has shown a marked i salutary to note that neither 'c or e_{45}, have reached expectation whites were in 1929. What also though the expectation of Life ca it would appear that the 'coloure much lower age than has occurred

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Sabata trial: ban on demos

PORT ST JOHNS — The Magistrate of Port St Johns has prohibited all public meetings and public demonstrations in the town until midnight tomorrow, the Secretary of Justice, Mr L. J. Zeka, said in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Zeka said the prohibition, which was in terms of Section 34 of the Transkei Public Security Act, did not include public entertainment such as concerts and other functions.

The trial of Opposition Leader, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, which is expected to last five days, has generated a lot of interest in and outside Transkei. Both state and defence teams are expected to arrive in Port St Johns today.

There is a flurry of police activity in and around this coastal resort on the eve of the trial.

Cars and buses entering the town have been searched and occupants asked for their travel documents.

A number of policemen in battle dress could be seen posted on the slopes of hills around the town.

The head of the Transkei Security Police, Col Martin Ngceba, said there was nothing sinister about the presence of police. It was normal routine, he said.

Earlier, Col Ngceba threatened to arrest a reporter who phoned to ask for comment on some pamphlets found in Umtata.

The pamphlets, which had some inflammatory remarks, were distributed by a group calling themselves "The Black Eye" and aligned themselves with the cause of Chief Sabata. — SAPA.

8/11/79

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All activity stopped since Sabata was taken away

UMTATA. — The home of the King of the Tembus, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, looked desolate as it came into view from the top of a rocky hill near Umtata.

The elephantine structure of the Bumbane Great Place reposed among the scattered mud huts strewn for kilometres around kraals that belong to the relatives and subjects of the Tembuland ruler.

As we approached, three tribesmen sitting on a wooden bench in front of the main building rose to greet us. We gave the traditional salute — "Aah Jonguhfanga" — to the head of the kraal, though it was obvious that he was not at home.

As we got out of the car, indistinct forms could be seen behind some of the windows of the house. The doors of surrounding kraals framed curious forms peering at us, while a group of shepherds remained frozen in the nearby veld, gazing in our direction.

We were the centre of attraction. One of the three men explained apologetically. Ever since they took the King away all activity came to a stop.

at the sight of a strange car."

He said that even though Paramount Chief Sabata was out on bail, strange vehicles were still viewed with suspicion by the locals.

Chief Sabata was detained by security police at his Bumbane Great Place on July 26. During the following few days there was an obvious clash between the Transkei Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller, and the head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, about when the chief would be released.

Col Ngceba said he is responsible only to the minister and not to the Attorney-General. It was nobody's business but his prerogative when Chief Sabata would appear in court.

After being held incommunicado, the chief eventually appeared in the Sterkspruit Magistrate's Court on August 6. He was released on R1 000 bail on condition that he did not attend political meetings until after his trial, that he surrender his passport, that he did not leave the magisterial district of Umtata, and that he reported daily to the Bityi police station about 30 km from his home.

He is due to appear at a summary trial in Port St Johns today. It is believed the trial has been moved to the coastal town to avoid mob scenes such as the one outside the Palace of Justice on July 30 when the chief's wives and a group of Tembu tribesmen demanded the release of their king.

Chief Sabata faces charges under the Transkei Constitution Act (protection of the dignity of the State President) and the Transkei Public Security Act (prohibition of statements and dissemination of views or doctrines subverting the sovereignty of parliament of the constitutional independence of Transkei).

The charge under the Constitution Act carries a maximum fine of R1 000 or two years' imprisonment. The one under the Public Security Act carries penalties for treason.

The former Attorney-General for Transvaal, Dr Percy Yutar, will prosecute in the trial, which is expected to last five days. The defence team will be led by Mr Ismail Mahomed, a Johannesburg advocate, and will include the former head of the law faculty at the University of Durban-Westville, Prof Leonard Gering of Durban. — Sapa.

Chief Sabata Dalindyebo is due to appear at a summary trial today.

age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

owever, because of the changes in disease ace since 1929, it is not possible to ortality rates in greater detail. Dis- er than 5/1 000 appear in italics in the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

ry special beer. at dry, somewhat

9/11/79 DD 103

Sabata admitted to hospital

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo was admitted to St Mary's Hospital here last night with a "potentially serious" illness.

A defence application for postponement of his trial is expected to be submitted in Chief Sabata's absence before Mr Justice G. G. A. Munnik in the Port St Johns Circuit Court this morning, sources close to the defence counsel said yesterday.

Chief Sabata is a diabetic, and has certain infections which his doctor says are "potentially serious for anyone who suffers from diabetes."

On Tuesday, Chief Sabata was rushed to a doctor, suffering from a serious nose bleed. He was treated as an outpatient until yesterday, when doctors decided he should be sent to hospital.

Meanwhile, police patrolled the streets of Port St Johns yesterday, and a resident described the town as "quiet except for plenty of police vehicles."

Police last night intensified their street patrols in Umtata and in neighbouring townships. Police were also posted outside government buildings in the capital.

The State prosecutor, Dr Percy Yutar, did not arrive in Transkei yesterday as expected, and he could not be reached by telephone.

He is not expected at the opening of the trial today, as he is presently engaged in the Leisher case in Johannesburg, a lawyer said.

His assistant, Mr N. M. MacArthur, arrived in Umtata yesterday, and interviewed some of the State witnesses for the trial.

The judge is to arrive in Port St Johns this morning.

If the application for postponement is granted today, it will be the second postponement since Chief Sabata was granted bail of R1 000, restricting him to the Umtata magisterial district.

The trial was initially to have begun on September 19, but the defence applied for a later date to allow them to complete their investigations.

Chief Sabata faces two charges: One under Section 3 of the Transkei Public Security Act, which alleges he disseminated views or doctrines subverting Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei, and the other under section 71 of the Transkei Constitution Act, which alleges he undermined the dignity of the holder of the office of State President. — DDR.

Boycott of women's meet says Kombela

EAST LONDON — The district chairman of the Transkei National Independence Party, Mr C. Kombela, is hot under his collar because he claims members of the consultative committee boycotted the inaugural meeting of Transkei United Women's Organisation.

The meeting to form a branch of TUWO was held at East London City Hall. It was addressed by the president of the organisation, Mrs Joyce Seoka, and members of the executive.

Mr Kombela said not a single member of the consultative committee was present and they knew of the visit of the State President's wife, Mrs Nozuko Matanzima.

Although Mrs Matanzima failed to attend because of commitments, she was represented by Mrs Seoka.

Mr Kombela said he organised the meeting well but his efforts were boycotted by supporters of his party.

He said when he made the arrangements he had been approached by the chairman of the consultative committee, Mr D. Mphakathi.

Mr Kombela said he was told by Mr Mphakathi he should gather Transkeian women who were in East London. He was told Mrs N. Mbena, an organiser of TUWO in Port Elizabeth, wanted to talk to women here.

Mrs Mbena failed to arrive because of commitments.

Mr Kombela said he was phoned by Mrs Mbena, who told him she had been in East London on September 2 and had held a meeting in which an interim committee had been elected. The meeting was attended by Mr Mphakathi.

Mr Kombela said Mrs Mbena appealed to help the interim committee since he was the district chairman of the party.

He said at a general meeting in Duncan Village on September 16 he announced that an address by the general secretary of TNIP, Mr G. M. Bodlani, had been cancelled because of the visit of Mrs Matanzima, the life president of TUWO, who would help to form a branch in East London.

Mr Kombela said he cancelled the hall for November 4 because all Transkeian women were to attend the TUWO meeting.

Mr Kombela said he was surprised to read that the TNIP was to hold a meeting at the Community Centre on the same day.

The meeting was called by Mr M. Solo, who did not figure in TNIP affairs, Mr Kombela said.

Mr Kombela said it was wrong for Mr Solo to designate himself as vice chairman of the branch.

His deputy was Mr K. Marayi, who was elected as a member of the action committee at a meeting chaired by Mr Bodlani.

Mr Kombela claimed no co-operation among the Transkeian officials in East London and Eastern Cape.

This became clear when consultative committee members were absent at the TUWO meeting at the City Hall.

This showed they were the people who wanted to disrupt the meeting.

Mr Kombela said the TNIP would hold a meeting at Duncan Village Community Centre on

Asked for comments, Mr Mphakathi said he had nothing to do with Mr Kombela as chairman of the consultative committee. He refused to comment on the allegations made by Mr Kombela.

9/11/79 (103) DD Indaba

Sabata trial is on today

Chief Sabata

Indaba Reporter

PORT ST JOHNS — Scores of people are expected to converge on this tiny Wild Coast town when the trial of Paramount Chief Sabata begins today.

By yesterday dozens of people, including journalists, had arrived. Supporters of Chief Sabata arrived by buses and cars yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Department of Justice has issued a notice, which has been gazetted, prohibiting gatherings here until the end of the trial.

The three hotels have reported record of bookings. The judicial and defence teams booked a week ago.

Roadblocks have been set up on all roads leading to Port St Johns but a police spokesman here and the acting Commissioner of Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba in Umtata denied the roadblocks had anything to do with the trial. They said it was police routine. On three occasions pamphlets have been scattered throughout Umtata shortly after Chief Sabata's arrest, on Independence Day and on Monday night calling for the release of Chief Sabata.

Chief Sabata will appear on two charges — one under Transkei's Constitutional Act and another under Transkei's Security Act.

Leading the defence team will be a judge of the appellate division for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, Mr Ishmail Mohammed. He will be assisted by Professor Leonard Gering and the instructing attorney will be Mr G. Mxenge from Durban.

The state team will be led by former Transvaal's Attorney General, Dr Percy Yutar, whose aides are expected to come from outside Transkei.

Both the Transkei's Attorney General, Mr George B. Muller, and top advocates practising in Transkei have recused themselves from the trial.

It could not be established whether Mrs Winnie Mandela would be able to attend the trial as a defence witness. At least seven state witnesses, including two journalists, will be called by the state to testify. They have been issued with subpoenas and are legally bound to testify.

9/11/79 DD

Minister slams Transkei ban on SACC

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EAST LONDON — The Transkeian Government's ban on the World Council of Churches (WCC) and the South African Council of Churches (SACC) was an assault on the mission of the church, the president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Andrew Losaba, said in a statement.

He said his church would make formal representation to the Transkeian Government for the ban to be lifted.

"It is 18 months since the government banned our church — a church which had pioneered education and had been in the forefront of caring for Transkeians.

"In retrospect we realised at the time it was only time before the government would take arbitrary action against other church organisations which had also provided ministry and care for Transkeians.

"This has now happened with the SACC, a body which has sponsored development and community projects which have led to the upliftment of Transkeians.

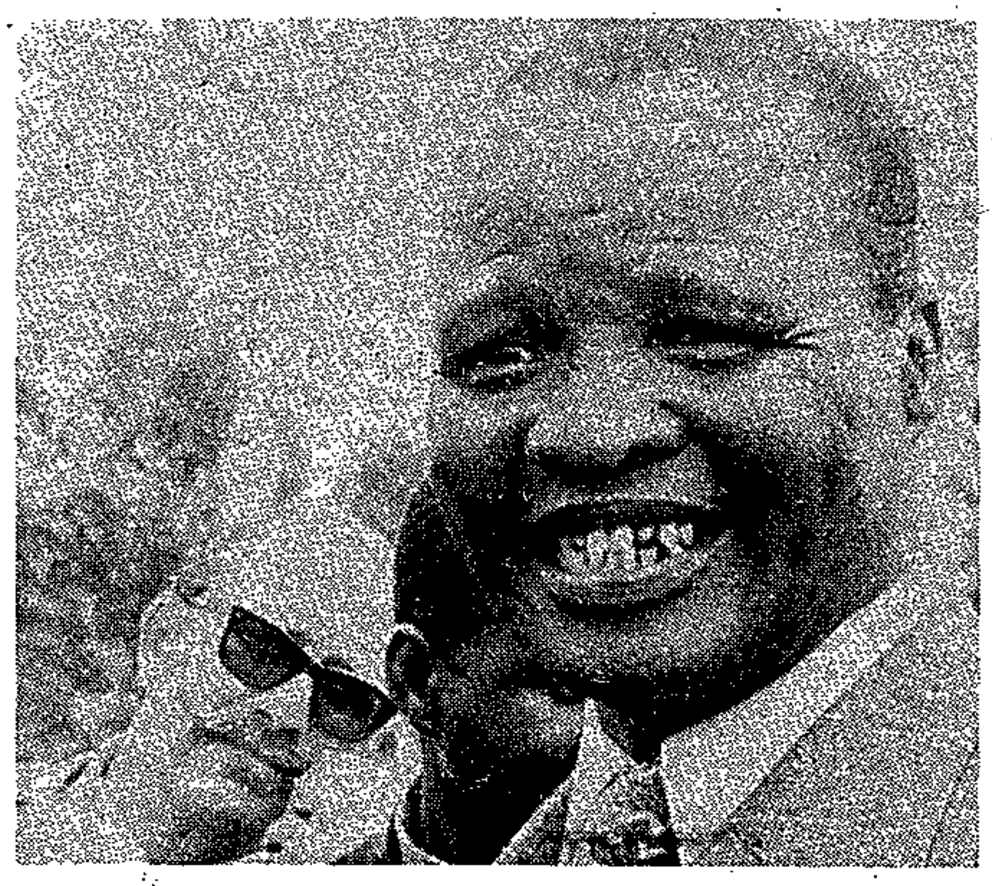
"It is tragic that because of the ban, the good people of Transkei are to lose this caring ministry as well as the practical proclamation of Christ our Saviour."— DDR

Sabata trial starts

THE Transkei was a pigsty, and its president lived in luxury while the people lived on "excreta", Chief Sabata Jongilanga Dalindyebo is alleged to have said.

This is according to the indictment against Chief Dalindyebo who appears in the Transkei Supreme Court today on charges under the territory's Public Security Act.

Sabata is also alleged to have told a political rally earlier this year that President Kaiser Daliwonga Matanzima had accepted Transkei independence on terms dictated to by "white boers" in Pretoria.



Transkei President Kaiser Matanzima.

POST REPORTER

The indictment also claims that:

- his (Sabata's) house had been taken from him and given to a concubine by government authorities;
- The president maltreats his people, is untruthful and causes his people to assimilate what he says as the truth;
- The Transkeian passports are valueless documents, the education system corrupt and inferior.

Security

Chief Dalindyebo also faces charges under the Transkei Constitution Act and the court sits in Port St Johns.

The biggest security ever for a court case has been arranged for this trial. Police have virtually sealed off Port St Johns, and everybody who enters is searched and asked for his identity.

It is alleged that Chief Dalindyebo injured the reputation of President Matanzima and propagated doctrine aimed at subverting Transkei sovereignty.

All public gatherings in the area have been banned in an apparent effort to avoid demonstrations by pro-Dalindyebo people.

● See Page 4.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. [10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are a

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g for inconsistencies. It was noted that a
conomics, is that a rand should yield approxi-
whichever programme it is spent. If the net
arginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds
do better by withdrawing funds from the second
expenditure on the first. By simply looking at
a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the bene-

re

"He is the
Leader of the Opposition and at one stage was offered the position of State President of Transkei. Having regard to his status and background, such a stringent condition is no longer justified," he said.

The judge amended the condition, ordering that Chief Sabata report every day to be Bityi police station between 8am and noon. — Sapa.

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. [12] It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Yaws *	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

New date set for Sabata trial

PORT ST JOHNS. — The summary trial of the leader of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, was yesterday postponed until March 14.

The chief was admitted to hospital in Umtata on Thursday night. He was to have stood trial on charges under the Transkei Constitution and Security Acts.

The postponement was granted by Mr Justice Munnik after an application by the defence.

The small courtroom in Port St Johns was filled with scores of policemen, but only a handful of spectators.

Mr Justice Munnik complained that the Press had overplayed Chief Sabata's trial, saying there would be busloads of people at court. The whole event had been exaggerated and turned into a circus, which was tantamount to incitement, he said.

A DPP spokesman said later that buses had been organised, but then cancelled when it became known the chief was in hospital.

The leader of Chief Sabata's defence counsel, Mr Ismael Mohamed, told the court the chief had been reluctant to go to hospital when he became ill on Tuesday.

He produced an affidavit signed by Chief Sabata's doctor which said the chief had developed high blood pressure, severe headaches and nose-bleeding earlier in the week and was therefore not fit to stand trial.

The affidavit said Chief Sabata's blood sugar was so high that there was a possibility he could go into coma. However, the chief had been reluctant to be hospitalised as he had hoped to attend the trial.

Mr Mahomed also applied for a relaxation of a bail condition which requires the chief to report to the Bityi police station every day at noon.

He said the condition could not be implemented while Chief Sabata was hospitalised.

Mr Mohamed added that the conditions could be relaxed in view of other conditions, such as the requirement that Chief Sabata surrender his passport.

Mr Justice Munnik replied that passports in Transkei had only legal meaning. Only two of the 51 border posts were manned.

Mr Mohamed argued that since being released from detention, Chief Sabata had not attempted to evade trial.

"We are dealing here with a chief, who is a descendant of the king of the Tembus and whose roots are identified with the country.

the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

Sabata trial postponed

103
327

PORT ST JOHNS — The trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo was postponed to March 14 in the Circuit Court here yesterday.

Chief Sabata is in an Umtata hospital and was unable to attend the trial.

An advocate for the defence, Mr Ismail Mahomed, handed to the court an affidavit from Chief Sabata's doctor, which stated he was examined on Monday and found to be suffering from bronchitis, kidney malfunctioning and ailments brought on by hypertension.

Chief Sabata is a diabetic and the sugar count in his blood was found to be so high there was a possibility he could go into a coma. He was admitted to St Mary's Hospital on Thursday night.

Mr N. M. Macarthur, appearing for the state in the absence of Dr Percy Yutar, accepted the defence's submissions.

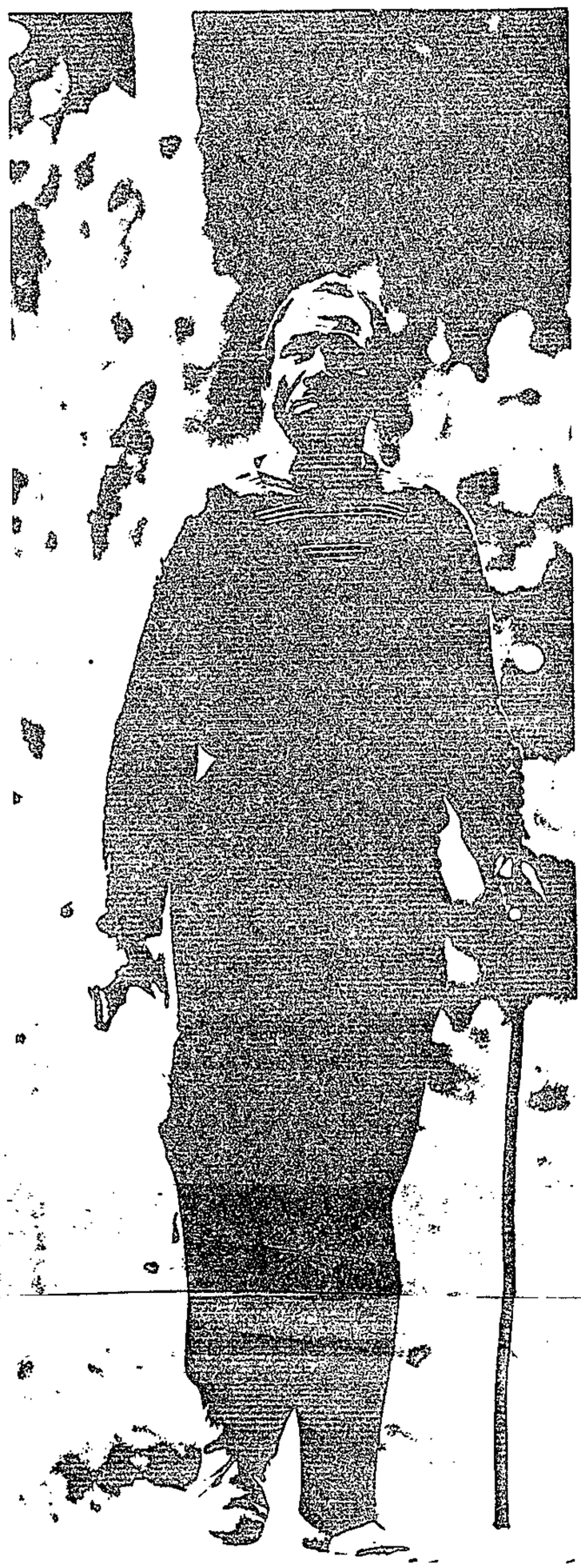
Mr Mahomed asked the court for a relaxation of Chief Sabata's bail conditions.

He said Chief Sabata's stature in the community and his suspect health made it onerous for him to travel 12 km to report to the Bityi police each day.

"We are not dealing with a transient immigrant or someone who might flee the country at any time," Mr Mahomed said.

His bail conditions were amended by the court to enable him to phone the police daily if he is ill and unable to travel. — DDR.

At the beginning of this month South Africa introduced to its economy



Go find work in your homeland . . .

There is no way out . . . it is the law.

The unwanted people

Story: MAUD MOTANYANE

"I WILL *not* go to the Transkei — I belong *here*," said the woman angrily.

Although she was talking to Mrs Sheena Duncan at the Black Sash office in Johannesburg, her angry message was meant for more ears than just ours.

Although she was born in Johannesburg, her husband is a migrant labourer. They have been married for seven years and have five children. He came to Johannesburg in 1972 and has renewed his contract every year. This has entitled him to a lodger's permit in Soweto. He could not qualify for a house.

It is now less than three months before his present contract expires and his employers have told him that the contract will not be renewed. If his employers keep their word, it means he will have to go back to the Transkei immediately and wait until somebody recruits him for a job in Johannesburg.

"He will have to take his wife, who qualifies to be in Johannesburg, and his children who were born here, to starvation in the Transkei.

And he is not likely to be recruited for another job for a long time because companies are cutting down on recruitment.

His wife came to the Black Sash as a last-ditch attempt to stop her husband being sent to the Transkei when his contract expires.

"There is nothing we can do about it. Companies are entitled to do that," says Sheena Duncan.

She tries to explain to the woman that the Government's intention is to get rid of all the migrant labourers and make use of local people.

The woman seems to understand the explanation. But she is even more determined that she and her children will not go to the Transkei.

"Will I have to get divorced?" she asked sadly.

Mrs Duncan wouldn't answer that question, but her interpreter did.

"It will depend on how much you love your husband and want to keep him together with his children," the interpreter said.

The woman sighed and said in a low voice "I

To next page

a new export: UNEMPLOMENT — from the cities to the rural areas.

How to shift poverty out of sight

Without work he must go to what they call "home" or depend on scraps to feed his loved ones.

FROM PAGE 2

will have to decide when he loses his job."

She will either have to divorce her husband and let him go back to the Transkei alone, or:

● Take up employment

people whose employees have been ignorant of the Government's call or who have just not bothered to register them.

In the meantime people who are coming too late for registration are

death (Table I) may

expectation of life

mortality associated

the white community, the mor[illegible] for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

- Take up employment and be the breadwinner while her husband stays on in Soweto without work and as an illegal resident.
- Because she qualifies under Section 10 1 (a) to be in Soweto, apply for a lodger's permit for her children and herself, leaving her husband out.

Black Sash advised her to take the latter option.

The woman in question still has about three months to decide what her future is to be.

But thousands of other people have already been sent out of the cities and many more are still to suffer the same fate.

For thousands of people the Government's moratorium on unregistered workers just made no difference — they simply didn't qualify. To do so they:

- Should have been working for the same employer for a year on July 31.
- Should have worked for three years within one of the administration board areas.

There are even more for registration are being endorsed out of the cities and given nine days to appeal.

The appeals are not likely to be granted, Mrs Duncan says.

"We've never seen anything like this before," she says. "In the past you could send away people from the office knowing that they could survive by working illegally. But now it is going to be different. No employer is going to risk that — not even for one day.

Investment complaints investigated by police

14/11/79 DM 103

UMTATA — Police here are investigating complaints that money invested with the Transkei Institute of Business Management has not been returned following the closure of the institute's offices.

The head of the Transkei police, Col Martin Ngceba said several people had approached the police to complain that money they had invested with the TIBM had not been returned.

The manager of TIBM, Mr Willie Prinsloo, and one of the directors, Mr Daan du Toit, recently left Transkei.

Mr Prinsloo, who left Transkei in a Transkei Government vehicle last week and is presently staying in East London, claims his passport and identity documents were seized by Transkeian police.

He said he had been woken between 1 and 2 am on the morning of November 6 and taken to the police charge office. He spent the rest of the night in a cell and was released that afternoon after a charge that he had withheld TIBM staff salaries was withdrawn.

This was confirmed by Col Ngceba.

Another director of the TIBM, Dr Daan du Toit, who in July persuaded the Transkei government to investigate the feasibility of a R120m ethanol plant in Transkei, is presently in Pretoria and said in a telephone interview he would like to return to Umtata but was afraid "anything could happen" if he did so.

Mr Du Toit said there had been a "systematic campaign to break us down" by people who discouraged clients to invest money with the TIBM. A number of client's cheques had been cancelled because of this campaign.

Mr Prinsloo said from East London much of the trouble arose from a plan to build a hypermarket in Umtata.

"We estimated our work would cost R25 000 so we found five people prepared to put up R12 000 and we would have put up the other R13 000," he said.

"Some people must have thought the money was to be invested, but it wasn't going to lie around. It was working capital and now all that money has been spent," he said.

The hypermarket plans were in an advanced stage. Mr Prinsloo said the clients' cancelled cheques meant little money was coming into the TIBM, which had an overdrawn account at a commercial bank. As a result, Dr du Toit had an arrangement with the bank to transfer R3 000 from his own account to that of TIBM to pay staff salaries.

An administrative error had resulted in some July salary cheques bouncing.

Mr Prinsloo said he took some of the staff to the bank, where their salaries were paid and the error explained.

His arrest is said to have followed allegations that one of the staff did not receive her October salary.

After being released Mr Prinsloo said he returned to his hotel to find he could not get his luggage because it was locked in a room and the key was missing.

He had previously been given the use of a government car and he left Transkei on November 7 in this vehicle to investigate reports of complaints by people involved in TIBM projects at Ilinge and Ezebeleni, near Queenstown.

He had travelled on to East London where his firm has a house.

"He must bring back the car," Col Ngceba said. "It was not given to him to travel to East London."

The secretary for agriculture, Mr Patrick Mbokodi, said the ethanol feasibility study was continuing and the results were expected in January next year.

"All I want is for this project to go ahead," he said. "Nothing is being cancelled and we will continue with or without those chaps."

Mr Prinsloo said: "The management and directors of TIBM are now working together to start the whole operation working again."

The TIBM was formed in Umtata in November 1978 with two directors, Dr Du Toit and Mr Prince Madikizela, an Umtata attorney. Mr Madikizela resigned as a director last month. The company was formed to undertake training and project development and Mr Swanepoel said it had trained about 150 Transkeians for business and managerial positions.

It had undertaken 27 projects of which 22 have been completed.

environmental change which is in good agreement with those from other lines

hypothesis is very tentative, even if inherently reasonable

life of prehistoric people.

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Transkei's half loaf

Is half a loaf better than no bread at all? Was Transkei right to take independence? Does the country measure up to accepted standards of nationhood? Should the world recognise Transkei?

These questions, and many others, are raised in a new book just published in London, coincidentally on the third anniversary of Transkeian independence. The author is Professor of Political Science at Brown University in the United States and a self-confessed conservative. Given all the work he has put into his book, entitled "Transkei's Half Loaf: Race Separatism in South Africa," and his political views, it should be read eagerly in both Umtata and Pretoria.

But it is hardly easy bedtime reading. Professor Newell Stultz seldom uses one word when half-a-dozen will do; the writing is sometimes tortuous, convoluted and dull; and, as befitting a professor of political science, a lot of academic jargon has to be overcome and understood before the book begins to make sense. He also uses the word "I" rather more than necessary.

His conclusions are unlikely to please either Umtata or Pretoria. But, says the blurb on the dust-cover, "scholars and objective observers between these extremes (of anti-apartheid activists and dogmatic supporters of the South African Government) will read it with interest."

Well, maybe. Although only 170 pages long and with a bibliography spreading to nearly eight pages of small print, this is an exhaustive (and sometimes exhausting) book. It relies heavily on existing publications — as the eight-page bibliography demonstrates. But the author has spent some time in Transkei and makes his own judgments partly on his own experiences and partly on objective academic criteria.

So should Transkei have taken independence and should not the world recognise the three-year-old state? The author concludes:

"...the options that were available to territorial Transkeians in the middle 1970s to purge apartheid from their own lives were exceedingly limited. The fact of the matter is that in pressing independence on Transkei, Kaiser Matanzima, although he has lived most of his life away from whites and is in some respects a strikingly traditional and undemocratic figure, has delivered more in the way of actual African emancipation than any other individual in history to date.

"Some insist that this achievement is still very circumscribed and compromises larger and more general gains in the future. This may or may not be true. Meanwhile, it is hard not to be sympathetic to the standpoint of Umtata, which is summarised by the proverb: 'Better is halfe a lofe than no bread.'

"It is a bold individual who can say confidently that the alternative to their taking legal independence offered adult Transkeians resident in the territory more than, or even as much as, that step itself."

In other words, the author gives a qualified Yes to the question of whether Transkei (or more accurately, the Matanzima brothers) took the right decision in opting for independence.

ROGER OMOND in London

And should the world recognise that independence? He concludes:

"... when the US House of Representatives resolved on September 21, 1976, by 245 votes to 156 with 29 abstentions, that the president should not extend diplomatic recognition to Transkei, the majority were clearly correct in stating that American recognition would be widely understood as 'endorsement of or acquiescence in the concept and practice of apartheid.'

"...At least in the West ... the minimum condition for future recognition of Transkei would seem likely to be South African acceptance of the urban Xhosa as South African citizens, which theoretically would mean the end, or at least the fundamental recasting, of current South African race policy."

The author goes on:

"But were white South Africa in fact to abandon apartheid/separate development, it seems probable that many, although not all, of those Transkeians who now favour independence might change their minds. The exceptional cases would be those individuals who have developed a personal stake in it: cabinet ministers, ambassadors, high-level civil servants, and the like.

"For most Transkeians in the territory, however, the principal value of independence is that it offers them a chance to escape apartheid."

Professor Stultz has gone into some detail to spell out who in fact has benefited from independence. His conclusion is that the material benefits of independence have been spread rather thin on the ground: they have been confined mainly, he suggests, to the chiefs, the civil servants and the new African entrepreneurs.

"... the recent changes associated with independence have inordinately benefited a tiny percentage of the population," the author says. "... Indeed, from an economic point of view it perhaps could be argued that Transkei independence has increased inequalities in Transkei rather than the reverse, at least among Africans, raising the few rather than the many.

"Still, the greater economic equality of the past among Africans was the equality of near universal poverty. In short, Transkei independence has fostered individual equality in a legal and symbolic sense, the importance of which should not be downgraded from the standpoint of human dignity. Materially, however, the lives of most Transkeians have so far remained unchanged."

Unfortunately, this book is not as up-to-date as it perhaps could have been: Transkei's breaking of diplomatic relations with South Africa is treated only as a two and a half page postscript. Nor does it cover the elevation of Chief Kaiser to the State Presidency and Chief George Matanzima's assumption of the premiership — an important change, given the emphasis that the author puts on the personality and power of Chief Kaiser.

The dangers of an academic (or journalist, for that matter) risking prophecy is well illustrated when the author talks about the transfer of power from the elder Matanzima brother to his successor: he seems to share the view that Chief George, according to unnamed "observers", was unlikely to succeed his brother.

But, at the risk of raising accusations of hindsight, there never seemed any other possibility than that Chief George would take over as Prime Minister. Neither does Professor Stultz consider what long seems to have been on the cards: that Chief Kaiser would assume the State Presidency, supposedly a largely-formal and ceremonial role, but still keep an extremely close eye on the levers of power.

Looking to the future, the author fixes on the "one constraint on the character of Transkei politics that is remorseless in its fixity: the territory's economic dependence on South Africa." That, he says, "may not determine who will replace (Chief Kaiser) Matanzima, but it will certainly limit that individual's practical options."

For that reason alone, Chief George — and anybody else interested in Transkei — should read this book.

Transkei's Half Loaf: Race Separatism in South Africa, by Newell M Stultz, Yale University Press, 13 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3JF, £10,10

impossible, we have a difficulty in respect of the right of the debtor to claim the performance due to him if he does not cancel. He may demand the performance which is due to him, but this may be unfair because the debtor need not himself make performance (it having been rendered impossible by the creditor) and now saves the expenditure of that performance. We may mention as an example the case of a man who enters into a contract with a builder to add a room to his house, but before the work could be done, he sells the house. The builder may, if he does not cancel, claim the contract price, but he must deduct the money which he saves as a result of not having to perform himself. We come to the same result when the builder cancels the contract and claims damages. (Cf. the last paragraph of Chapter 17).

The innocent party may elect to cancel the contract as soon as the guilty party has rendered performance impossible, even though performance was not yet due at that time. (See Wessels, §§ 2929 and 2930). In this respect, this form of breach has the same result as repudiation. Both are examples of so-called anticipatory breach of contract. (Kontrakbreuk in anticipando).

The rules which apply where non-culpable impossibility of performance arises in the case of divisible contracts, and the rules which apply in the case of impossibility of performance of a non-material portion of the indivisible contract, also apply in the case of breach by rendering performance impossible, (see p.75 above), except that even where the creditor's performance is not capable of a pro rata reduction he may then claim damages by way of a partial surrogate of the debtor's performance.

An important difference between impossibility due to chance (whether existing at the time of the contract or supervening thereafter) and impossibility due to culpable behaviour, is that in the former case the impossibility must be objective, as we have seen. Subjective impossibility which is culpably caused is, however, sufficient to amount to breach of contract. Thus, for instance, if A has sold an article to B and then sells and delivers it to C, there is no objective impossibility of performance because the money is still

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Detainee released

UMTATA — Former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Clarence Makwetu, has been released from detention under the Transkei security laws.

The Acting Commissioner of Police and head of the security section, Colonel Martin Ngceba, confirmed that Mr Makwetu was released on Friday. He was detained on August 24 by the Security Police at Cofimvaba and spent 76 days in detention.

Mr Makwetu was detained in 1976 by the South African Security Police and released in April 1977. During July 1977 he was arrested in Queenstown and held in Wholesale in Cofimvaba. — DDR.

The Transkei Government made a representation on his behalf to the South African Government and Mr Makwetu was released.

Colonel Ngceba said among others who were still in detention were the publicity secretary of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Miss Florence Mancotywa, former executive member of the Party, Mr Joseph Kobo and Mr Waters Toboti, former Robben Island detainee and manager of Temalethu Wholesale in

Transkei MP slams Sebe

QUEENSTOWN — A leading eZibeleni businessman and MP for Cacadu in the Transkei National Assembly, Mr David Tezapi, has reacted strongly to Chief L. L. Sebe's statement to the Daily Dispatch in connection with the question of amalgamation.

He said the stand taken by Ciskei Chief Minister on the question of amalgamation of Ciskei and Transkei was beyond the comprehension of anybody who understood the politics of Southern Africa.

"For the leader of people to call another leader a dreamer on an issue of this nature is an insinuation that cannot be tolerated.

"I think it is time people broadened their minds and stopped thinking of positions they hold but of generations to come. Amalgamation of Ciskei and Transkei is an inevitable issue and the generation to follow will deride such statements as the one made by Chief Sebe", he said.

Mr Tezapi said he was of the opinion that in some quarters words had lost their meaning, if a call to unite for the purpose of acquiring more bargaining powers was to be interpreted as a dream.

"Let me remind Chief Sebe that to treat such matter as the amalgamation of the two territories on a parochial basis it too cheap to say the least.

"The black people of Southern Africa have to stop thinking about the next elections, but about the next generation.

"Fiddling while Rome is burning will neither help him nor the people of the Ciskei. If Chief Sebe still understands things on a schoolteacher level, he is far off the target", Mr Tezapi said. — DDR

Police chief says he ignores Amnesty

UMTATA — Amnesty International has sent several appeals to Transkei's Security Police Chief Col Martin Ngceba, for the release of political prisoners.

"I just ignore them," Col Ngceba said yesterday, "because these people cannot understand why these prisoners are detained."

During the telephone interview, Col Ngceba opened and read a letter from a member of Amnesty International, which called for the release of Mr Agreement Sigqibo, whom the writer said had been detained in November 1978.

He had received letters for the release of Mr Kikile Bam, Mr McKay Maboza, Mr Synod Madlebe, Mr Agreement Sigqibo and Mr Babini Pikashe, "who's not in detention anyway", Col Ngceba said. — DDR.

Bans may be lifted — Letlaka

UMTATA — The Transkei Government may lift the bans on some of the 34 organisations which were banned here on November 2.

The Justice Minister, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said yesterday: "Quite a number of the organisations have made representations and the matters are being looked into.

"I cannot exclude the possibility that some of the bans might be lifted, where justification is found for doing so."

He would not name the organisations which could be unbanned, but said the Proswa Namibia Foundation had inquired into the banning of the South West African Foundation, to establish which organisation this was meant to be, as the South West African Foundation was an unknown organisation.

Mr Letlaka also said the "United African National Congress" listed in the Gazette was not the United African National Council of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"I think there has been some unfortunate mistake in interpretation here," Mr Letlaka said, "the Gazette is very clear, and does not refer to Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

He did not know of the United African National Congress, and said the police department should know.

Asked if the bans on the organisations which do not exist — such as the Black Power movement — would be lifted, Mr Letlaka said:

"If organisations do not exist, there is certainly no prejudice to anybody, and it becomes a purely academic question as to whether the bans should be lifted, since if they don't exist it is impossible to ban them, because an impossibility does not amount to reality."

The Acting Commissioner of Police, Col Martin Ngceba, yesterday refused to confirm Mr Letlaka's statement that the organisation which had been banned was not Bishop Muzorewa's UANC. — DDR.

Sigcau sons in court

UMTATA — Three people will appear in the Regional Court here on charges of possessing firearms without licences.

They are Chief Mpondombini Sigcau, 40, his brother, Chief Ntsikayesizwe Twentymen Sigcau, both sons of the former State President, Chief Botha Sigcau, and 28-year-old Miss Tembani Voko.

The principal magistrate of Lusikisiki, Mr M. B. Nkomo, said a date was still to be fixed and all three were released on their own recognisances.

They originally appeared in the Lusikisiki magistrate's court on October 11 and were not asked to plead. The hearing was postponed to November 13.

The case has now been referred to the regional Court on a date to be fixed. — DDC.

360. Inspection of records of company being wound up.—(1) Any member or creditor of any company unable to pay its debts and being wound up by the Court or by a creditors' voluntary winding-up may apply to the Court for an order authorizing him to inspect any [illegible] and papers of that company, whether in possession of [illegible] the company is *prima facie* entitled.

Civil servants in the Transkei get paid this month only because of Pretoria's benevolence: R74m, roughly the amount lopped off the independent state's 1979-80 budget of R253,3m, was recently granted in emergency assistance to "prevent the exodus", according to Chief Matanzima, of Umtata's bureaucrats.

Last year's record budget of R328,3m came at the time Matanzima broke diplomatic relations with SA over land claims. It included a deficit of more than R100m which the then finance minister, Tsepo Letlako, hoped would be secured through international loans.

The Transkei is not recognised by the international community, and its non-existent record of sound financial management has naturally cautioned foreigners against such loans. The country's internal and external debt at the end of 1977-78 verged on R40m, up R24,5m on the previous year.

Despite the severance of formal ties, SA now supplies R113,5m to keep its client state afloat. This amounts to about 45% of Umtata's budget, and is made in terms of the Financial Arrangements Act of 1976, the year the homeland crossed the Rubicon to independence.

A further R60m accrues from the customs and excise union with SA. Umtata's dependence on SA can be seen in Matanzima's speech to the legislative assembly in 1975, when he said that "fully seven-eighths of our general tax is collected in the Republic on our behalf by Republican receivers of revenue and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development."

The recent "Keigate" scandal, in which Transkei's Public Accounts Committee revealed unauthorised expenditure of nearly R5m, throws into sharp relief the country's "perilous state of near bankruptcy". This has been a recurring feature ever since it became self-governing in 1964.

Then, as Patrick Laurence illustrated in his book on the Transkei, it "could raise less than a fifth of the money to administer the six departments ceded to it under the Transkei Self-Government Act. Of the R16m required, hardly more than R3m came from the Transkei's own resources". The rest, not counting salaries paid to seconded white officials, came from SA.

Far from viable

The Transkei is simply a non-starter as an economically viable state, according to UCT professor Francis Wilson. "Her economy is entirely dependent on exporting labour".

Wilson argues that SA's industrial pattern has already been established and that the Transkei is, economically, a rural area.

What prospects, then, for development? The Tomlinson Report on the socio-economic development of the Bantu areas of SA, in the mid-Fifties, advocated reform of agriculture and diversification of economic activity in the reserves and bordering white areas.

It proposed fundamental land reform, by displacement of half the subsistence farmers from the land, but was less than clear about other sources of employment.

The Report's emphasis on industrialisation took scant account of low agricultural production and the lack of a capital and entrepreneurial base in the reserves.

Indeed, the average yield of maize in the Transkei remained virtually unchanged at 3,5 bags per hectare for more than 30 years, according to the Transkei Annual of 1968.

Transkeian worker . . . the jobs are over the border

Transkei's "sub-subsistence" agriculture means, therefore, that this "future breadbasket for SA" has to import the bulk of its food.

Nearly half of the 3m Transkeians are permanently resident in SA. More than half her able-bodied men "permanently" living in the region are at any one time absent working on SA mines, farms and factories.

For the foreseeable future, therefore, it would appear that the rest of SA's taxpayers will have to shore up government's separatist policies in the shape of the Transkei and her "independent" sister states.

Shaky finances

TRANSKEI

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F: M. 18/11/77

Transkei gets R5m loan

(103)

UMTATA — Transkei has raised a further R5 million from the same European country which earlier this year granted Transkei two loans totalling R9,4 million, the Secretary for Finance, Mr J. Maqubela, said yesterday.

Mr Maqubela declined to name the country, but said the R5 million would be used on a development project which still had to be decided upon.

The earlier R9,4 million in loans was to be used for housing development in Butterworth and Umtata.

Transkei had appointed the Standard and Central Merchant Banks to handle the country's loan issue for a maximum R35 million on the South African capital market, and prospectuses were to be released in this half of November, Mr Maqubela said.

The loan issue was originally meant to be launched in the second half of October, but this had been postponed until November with the consent of the South African Treasury.

Rumours that the Transkeian Government was experiencing difficulty paying its civil servants salaries were "totally unfounded," he said.

"The problem emanates from the South African decision to close the wage gap between black and white civil servants," he said.

The Transkeian Government had asked South Africa for financial assistance to prevent an exodus of Transkeian civil servants to South Africa where the salaries were higher, Mr Maqubela said. — DDR.

Court move on TDC accountant withdrawn

UMTATA — An urgent application by the Port St Johns municipality for an order attaching certain assets of the Transkei Development Corporation accountant, Mr Sarel Gerhardus van Pletzen, was discharged in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Van Pletzen, 51, of Don Thompson Drive, Fort Gale, Umtata, who is presently on R1 500 bail and faces two charges of theft and the possibility of further charges against him, was ordered to pay the costs of the application.

The application called for the attachment of a BMW 728 and two Volkswagen Golf motor cars, a six-berth caravan and furniture pending completion of an action by the Port St Johns municipality against Mr Van Pletzen for an amount of R16 000.

In calling for the order to be discharged, Mr Nieland Locke, for the Port St Johns municipality, said Mr Van Pletzen had already paid an amount to the firm of attorneys, Blakeway and Leppan, and the attachment of assets was therefore unnecessary.

Affidavits by the TDC's financial manager, Mr Clive Berlyn, and the Port St Johns town clerk, Mr Knowledge Pantshwa, were handed to the court.

The affidavits allege Mr Van Pletzen sold a redundant electricity generator from Border Mills, Lusikisiki, to the Port St Johns municipality for R16 000.

He also allegedly sold switch gear for the generator to the municipality for R260,75. It was not established whether the switch gear was TDC property.

The municipality paid Mr Van Pletzen R10 760,75 and three generators valued at R5 500, according to the affidavits.

The money had been deposited into an East London banking account in the name of D. P. van Pletzen, and two of the Port St Johns generators were sold to LMS Saw Mills, Tabankulu, for R9 500, and the third to a Mr Bester in Petrus Steyn.

Mr Van Pletzen had bought a BMW and two Volkswagen Golfs in three months prior to the court action.

The affidavit by Mr Pantshwa said the Port St Johns municipality had wanted a larger generator to cope with the demand following the arrival of Capital Radio in the small coastal village.

Mr Van Pletzen had approached the municiplaity with an offer to sell them the generator and to buy the three generators from the municipality in exchange.

Mr Van Pletzen is to appear for summary trial in Umtata Supreme Court on December 3. — DDR.

Transkei plan to register organisations

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UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, has predicted a system of registration for organisations in the country — which could lead to some of the 34 organisations outlawed two weeks ago being unbanned.

Mr Koyana made this prediction in a speech in Switzerland at the weekend when he addressed a group of politicians and businessmen.

He said that no one had been arrested or questioned with regard to the bannings.

Claiming that the bannings were a "symbolic" move, Mr Koyana continued: "The whole idea is that we want to stop the incessant sprouting of organisations, and to start on a clean state, for example, the Transkei Youth Brigade."

He predicted a system of registration of organisations in Transkei, when any bannings would automatically be lifted.

"But you must know that even when we do that we shall not be hailed as a progressive and democratic country although this is exactly the system employed in the United States of America for controlling organisations," the minister said.

The Transkei opposition party had not been banned, and it was still allowed to organise meetings throughout the country.

In Transkei, only two opposition leaders had been arrested under the security laws — the former Democratic Party leader, Mr Hector Ncokazi, and the present Democratic Progressive Party leader, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

Mr Koyana used the example of these two leaders in saying that Transkei was a highly democratic country when compared with some African states. — DDR.

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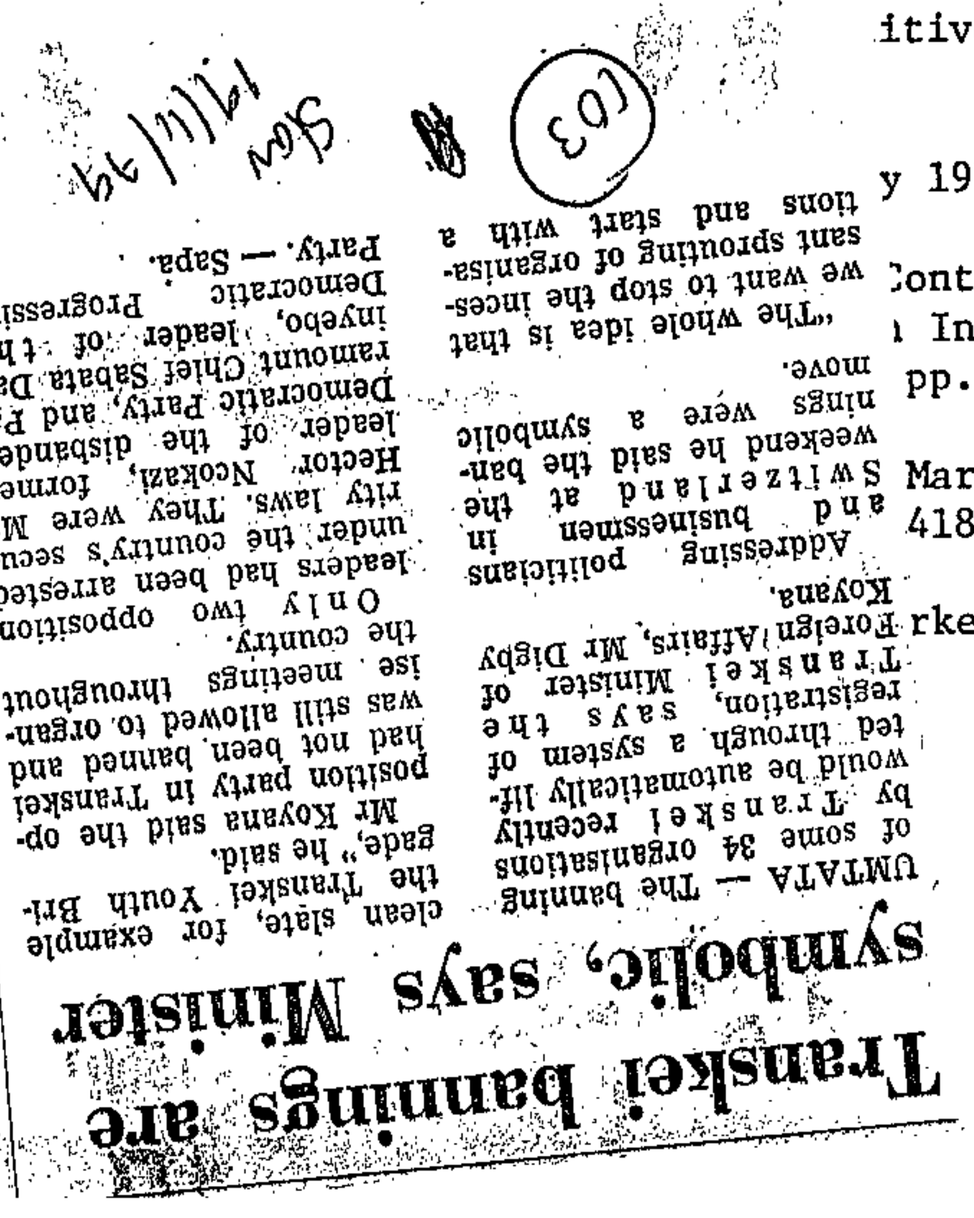


Transkei bannings are symbolic, says Minister

UMTATA — The banning of some 34 organisations by Transkei recently would be automatically lifted through a system of registration, says the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana.

Addressing politicians and businessmen in Switzerland at the weekend he said the bannings were a symbolic move.

"The whole idea is that we want to stop the incessant sprouting of organisations and start with a clean slate, for example the Transkei Youth Brigade," he said.

Mr Koyana said the opposition party in Transkei had not been banned and was still allowed to organise meetings throughout the country.

Only two opposition leaders had been arrested under the country's security laws. They were Mr Hector Ncokazi, former leader of the disbanded Democratic Party, and Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, leader of the Progressive Party. — Sapa.

Chief Kaiser met ANC, PAC leaders

9/11/79

UMTATA — Leaders of the banned African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress met Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in London in 1976.

And at the previously undisclosed meetings, months before Transkei gained its independence on October 26, 1976, both banned organisations agreed to support Transkei's new status.

These startling claims were made at the weekend by Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs,Mr Digby Koyana, in a speech in Switzerland to a group of politicians and businessmen.

At the end of their meetings, the ANC leaders even gave Chief Matanzima the traditional salute of respect of "A! Dalliwonga" and then saw him off at Heathrow Airport in London.

But, in spite of their meeting, the ANC has totally rejected Transkei's independence and has led a world-wide campaign to isolate the three-year-old republic.

Because of the opposition of the ANC, the PAC, the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations, Transkei's independence has not been recognised by any country other than South Africa, with whom Transkei has broken off diplomatic relations.

Although the Transkei Government has said that ANC and PAC exiles are welcome to return to the country, and although some, including the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, have done so, it banned both organisations earlier this month.

Government sources in Umtata have explained that the action against the two organisations was taken because of their total opposition to Transkei's independence.

In his speech, the text of which was released in Umtata, Mr Koyana, who himself spent a short period in exile, said that Chief Matanzima had met ANC president Oliver Tambo and the now dead Robert Resha, then a senior official in the ANC who was formerly active in the Eastern Cape before his exile, as well as other ANC officials.

At the meeting, Paramount Chief Matanzima promised the ANC leaders that Transkei would welcome ANC and PAC leaders in the country — a policy which the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, recently confirmed publicly.

Mr Koyana said the ANC and PAC leaders told President Matanzima "they realised it would be foolish to continue to subject three million people to oppression when there was a chance of liberating them, and they gave their full blessings to the move.

"But once they had made the customary salute, 'A! Dalliwonga' and had seen him off at Heathrow Airport, they met the Joe Slovos and other comrades of the former Communist Party of South Africa, and all agreements reached between the black leaders were unilaterally abrogated," Mr Koyana said. — PC-DDR.

Transkei delay loan issue

JOHANNESBURG — The Transkei Government will not be coming to the South African capital market this year, but it will probably float one or two loans here next year.

The original loan programme approved by the SA Treasury for the second half of 1979 included a R35-million Government of Transkei issue during October, but it is reliably learned that this has been withdrawn from the list.

It is believed that the merchant banks which had been appointed by Transkei — Standard Merchant Bank and Senbank — encountered some difficulties when they began making their inquiries.

The investment climate apparently was not favourable. It was believed by some that the financial administration of the new state required tightening up, and in addition most of the institutions which would have been prepared to support Transkei had filled their quotas of lending to "foreign" countries set by the South African Treasury.

Another reason for reluctance to lend was that the previous two loans which had been raised in this country by Transkei do not enjoy a popular secondary market.

Institutional investors took the view that important elements for the successful floating of loans in South Africa by independent black states were political stability and sound financial management.

It is now believed that the Prime Minister's concept of a constellation of Southern African states sets the scene for political stability in the subcontinent. In addition, relations between Transkei and the South African Government have been steadily improving.

Steps have been taken by Transkei to tighten up its financial administration.

Transkei will not be short of funds while waiting to float loans next year. The South African Government has provided some assistance. Mr J. Maqubela, Transkei Secretary for Finance, said an additional grant had been received from Pretoria to enable the wage gap between white and black civil servants to be closed.

He added that loans amounting to R14 400 000 had been raised in Europe for development projects.

Harbour training for Transkeians

UMTATA — A group of Transkeians is to receive training in harbour administration in West Germany early next year.

This was announced yesterday by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who held talks with West German Government members in Bonn last week.

He declined to give details of the discussions, but said they concerned trade links between the two countries.

The training of the Transkeians in harbour administration was mainly linked with Transkei's reported Mazeppa Bay harbour plan, which Chief George said was still being investigated, but was particularly important in view of the joint harbour plan for East London.

"If we are going to be involved in the East London plan, we will have to send our own people down there," Chief George said.

There had still not been any formal approaches regarding the sharing of East London, Chief George said, but he reiterated his willingness to negotiate its sharing with South Africa and Ciskei.

"But they (South Africa) are faced with a problem, because they have two likely partners, one of which is an independent state and the other which is not yet independent," he said.

Chief George's remark is seen as a veiled reference to Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe's reluctance to join in negotiations with Transkei, and he is believed to be wary of extending open friendship towards the Ciskei, considering Chief Sebe's recent rejection of the East London plan as a manifestation of white baasskap.

Chief Sebe also rejected the Transkeian Prime Minister's recent call for an amalgamation of the Ciskei and Transkei, saying Chief George was a dreamer who would always remain a dreamer.

Asked about this reference yesterday, Chief George smiled and said: "I wasn't surprised by his statement, because when the former Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said Transkei would get Herschel and Glen Grey, Chief Sebe also called him a dreamer then." — DDR.

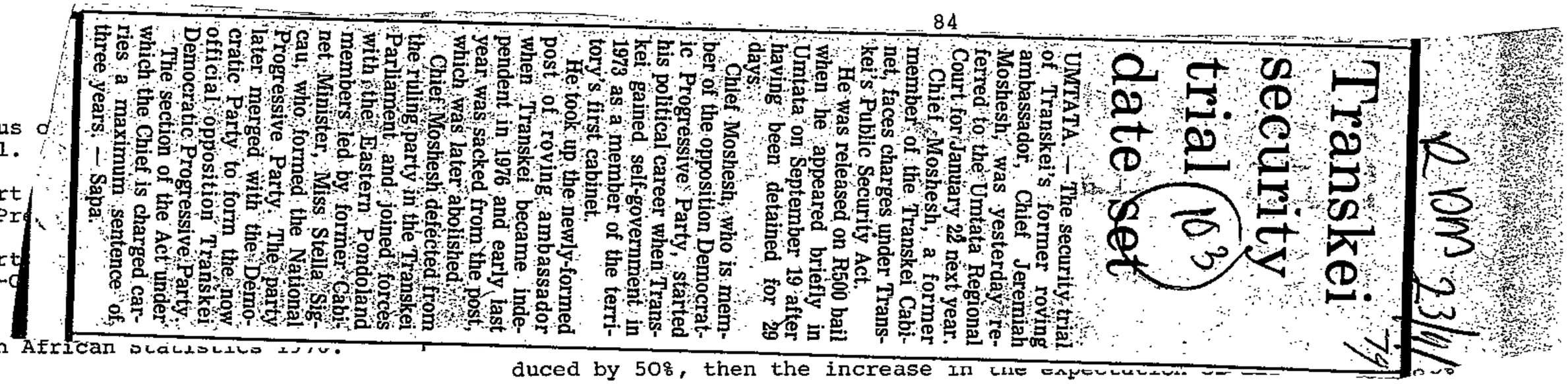
Transkei denial

UMTATA — The Transkei Secretary for Finance, Mr J. Maqubela, has denied making a statement attributed to him in a report in yesterday's Daily Dispatch on the delaying of a Transkei Government loan issue.

The report, from the Daily Dispatch's Johannesburg correspondent, quoted Mr Maqubela as saying an additional grant had been received from Pretoria to enable the wage gap between white and black civil servants to be closed.

Mr Maqubela said yesterday the statement was a "figment of the author's imagination."

He did not dispute other aspects of the report, which said, among other things, that a R35 million loan issue had been withdrawn because of an unfavourable investment climate. — DDR.



Transkei security trial date set

UMTATA. — The security trial of Transkei's former roving ambassador, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, was yesterday referred to the Umtata Regional Court for January 22 next year.

Chief Moshesh, a former member of the Transkei Cabinet, faces charges under Transkei's Public Security Act.

He was released on R500 bail when he appeared briefly in Umtata on September 19 after having been detained for 29 days.

Chief Moshesh, who is member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, started his political career when Transkei gained self-government in 1973 as a member of the territory's first cabinet.

He took up the newly-formed post of roving ambassador when Transkei became independent in 1976 and early last year was sacked from the post, which was later abolished.

Chief Moshesh defected from the ruling party in the Transkei Parliament and joined forces with the Eastern Pondoland members led by former Cabinet Minister, Miss Stella Sigcau, who formed the National Progressive Party. The party later merged with the Democratic Party to form the now official opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party.

The section of the Act under which the Chief is charged carries a maximum sentence of three years. — Sapa.

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duced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of … of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

Umtata power supply control

UMTATA — The Transkeian Electricity Supply Corporation has been formed to control the country's electricity supply.

The announcement by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, is contained in a government Gazette issued yesterday.

According to the Gazette, share capital of the corporation, which is entirely government-owned, is R1 000, consisting of 1 000 shares of R1 each.

The running of the corporation, which joins the Transkei Development Corporation, Transkei Airways and the Magwa Tea Corporation as the fourth corporation in Transkei, is in the hands of the Department of Works and Energy.

The acting chief executive, until the government appoints a full-time head of the corporation, is Mr Tom Hyde.

Mr Hyde yesterday declined to comment on the corporation, but the Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Max Nkungu, said the corporation would be in charge of the hydro-electric schemes at First and Second Falls near Umtata.

He revealed investigations were underway to establish the feasibility of another hydro-electric scheme either on the Umzimvubu or Bashee rivers. — DDC.

9 held over Transkei pamphlets

By MARCUS NGANI

NINE people were arrested in Umtata under the Transkei Public Security Act this week after police stopped a truck loaded with pamphlets.

The pamphlets are believed to be similar to those which have been distributed throughout Transkei in the past weeks, attacking the Matanzima brothers, Transkei independence and the head of the security police, Col Martin Ngceba.

Col Ngceba declined to name the nine detainees.

Also detained is Mr Mimmie Dalindyebo, a teenage son of King Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus.

He was arrested two weeks ago after two of his brothers were held for questioning in connection with the distribution of pamphlets calling on the Transkei Government to drop security charges against Chief Sabata.

Banned groups to be liquidated

103
RDM 26/11/76

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government is to liquidate the assets of those of the 34 organisations it banned recently.

A magistrate was appointed liquidator in a Transkei Government notice issued on Friday.

All property (including rights and documents) held by any of the organisations concerned, or by people for the benefit of the organisations, must surrender it to the liquidator, according to the Act concerned.

The Secretary for Justice, Mr J D Zeka said the liquidator had to decide whether the property could be returned to the organisations, or whether it would be handed over to the state.

Few of the banned organisations are believed to have assets in Transkei. The Black Community Programmes and Independent Churches of South Africa, are the only organisations banned on November 2 known to be officially represented in Transkei.

lamp
n wool
acket

TATA — Transkei's
sellers are being
inked into selling
eir products to bogus
ts claiming to be
yers for the central
ool brokers in
terworth.

Several sellers have
left with bounced
ques, and now the
Government is
mping down on the
et.

Transporters and
ers of wool, hides and
in Transkei will have
pply for permits from
1, Agriculture
inister, Mr S. K. Nd-
said yesterday.

Transkei has an agree-
with South Africa
ulating that anyone
porting wool, hides and
s from Transkei, or
nsporting them
rough Transkei from
Africa, needed a

After December 1,
and transporters
have to apply for a
mit. — DDR.

(103)

Kei cops accused of arson

Sunday Post 25/4/82

THE Transkei police are investigating complaints that members of their riot unit took active part in acts of arson and plunder in which a "large number" of dwelling huts were destroyed and several families left homeless in a trouble-torn Eastern Pondoland village, Ntlenzi, over the past week.

A top official in the Justice Ministry said: "Without trying to exonerate the police from blame or prejudging the matter in any way, my information is that the police were assisted by a number of villagers.

"As the search party was combing the trouble-torn village looking for murder culprits the men assisting the cops reportedly set the houses alight."

Debbie

Sabata's son arrested

RDM 23/11/79 (103)

UMTATA. — Mr Patrick Mimi Dalindyebo, the son of Transkei's leader of the opposition party, has been detained in connection with the distribution of pamphlets attacking the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba.

The leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, was detained on November 6 under Transkei Security Laws.

Nine other people, who were not named, were arrested last Wednesday in connection with the pamphlets, Col Ngceba, said yesterday.

They were being held under the Public Security Act and would appear in court shortly, he said. — Sapa.

Transkei church council closes

UMTATA. — The Transkei Council of Churches has decided to close its offices in Umtata to the public following the recent banning of the South African Council of Churches in Transkei.

The TCC's aims are virtually identical to those of the SACC, which is the source of 90% of its relief.

A statement released yesterday said: "The TCC affirms that ecumenical relationships among churches and Christian bodies are of necessity the prerogative of the church. Any curtailment of such relationships denies the essential unity of the Body of Christ.

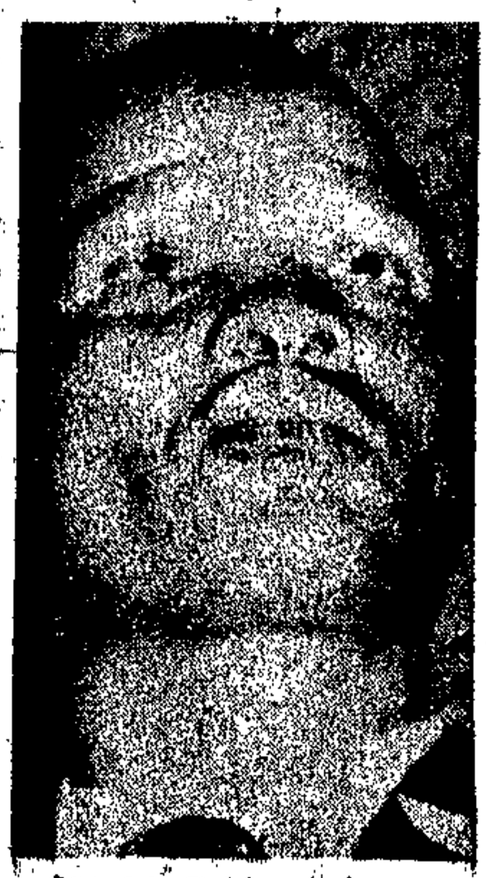
"The SACC has consistently supported the work of the TCC by channelling funds, between R150 000 and R200 000 annually, to programmes of the TCC, programmes which directly benefit the people of Transkei. Without this support the TCC will be forced to discontinue its work."

Because of these reasons, the statement said, the TCC had decided to close its offices to the public until further notice from November 26.

"Meanwhile, the executive of the TCC is pursuing negotiations with the Transkei Government aimed at the lifting of the ban on the SACC. Those groups and individuals who rely on the TCC for various forms of assistance and who are now suffering may be assured of the TCC's continuing efforts to have the ban lifted." — Sapa.

Sabata's son held in 'Kei

UMTATA — Mr Patrick Dalindyebo was being detained in connection with the distribution of pamphlets attacking the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the head of the Security Police, Col Martin Ngceba, over the past few weeks, Col Ngceba said here yesterday.



Chief K D Matanzima

A high school student, Mr Dalindyebo is a son of the leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who was detained on November 6 under Transkei security laws.

RELEASED

Three of Chief Sabata's sons were detained more than a week ago, but two of them were subsequently released. Nine other people were arrested last Wednesday in connection with the pamphlets.

Col Ngceba declined to name those detained, but said some were arrested in the act of distributing new pamphlets. They were being held under the Public Security Act and would appear in court shortly. — Sapa.

XIV CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78		
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04		
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-		
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-		
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0		
NO.	519	359	170	113	942			

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
					0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04

Tuesday, November 28, 1979 3

Transkei to discuss land issues

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government's Land Consolidation Commission will meet a South African Government commission at East London today to discuss land issues between the two countries.

The Transkeian commission was appointed by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, during a special parliamentary session on September 19 and 20 this year.

Its members are: Mr K G Nota, MP for Mount Ayliff; Mr S P Burhail, MP for Herschel; Mr H M Kentane, MP for Butterworth; Mr A M Matolengwe, MP for Ngamakwe; Mr J D Ndeleni, MP for Matatiele, and Mr David Tezapi, MP for Glen Grey.

Chief Matanzima said the commission would investigate the question of the boundaries of Transkei.

He said the functions of the commission would be to negotiate for the inclusion of previously disputed areas, particularly East Griqualand, which led to the breaking of diplomatic relations in April last year, when it was incorporated into Natal. — Sapa.

DA 28/11/79.

Transkei in land talks

(103)

EAST LONDON — The Transkei Government's Land Commission arrived here yesterday and will meet the Van der Walt Commission on land consolidation here tomorrow.

The Transkeian Commission was appointed by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, during a special parliamentary session on September 19 and 20 this year.

The chairman of the Transkeian Commission is the MP for Mount Ayliff, Mr K. G. Nota, and the other members are: Mr S. P. Burhali, MP for Herschel, Mr H. M. Kentane, MP for Butterworth, Mr A. M. Matolengwe, MP for Mqamakwe, Mr J. D. Ndleleni, MP for Matatiele and Mr David Tezapi, MP for Glen Grey.

The Transkei delegation will put their proposals to the South African commission and stake Transkei's claims to various areas, including East Griqualand and farms in the Queenstown district.

Mr Nota was not prepared to discuss Transkei's proposals, but said they would issue a statement after the meeting.

He would not say whether Transkei was optimistic or pessimistic about its claims.

"We will see how they receive us and then we will comment," Mr Nota said.

He said the South African diplomatic representative in Transkei, Dr Robert du Plooy, was expected to be present at the sitting of the Van der Walt Commission in East London. — DDR.

Corporation has R11.7 m loss

CT 29/Feb/79 103

UMTATA. — The Transkei Development Corporation showed a loss of R11.7 m for the 1978-79 financial year, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr G S Ndabankulu, said here yesterday.

It was the TDC's worst loss, but the government had taken steps to deal with "certain problems" and it was confident the corporation would now play an increasingly important role in the country's economic development, the minister said.

A Transkei industrialist had, with the TDC, landed a R30 m export order for timber products over the next five years. An agreement had also been concluded for the building of a R12 m hotel and casino project in Transkei.

The chairman of TDC and former head of the Commonwealth Development Corporation in Southern Africa, Mr J C Cater, says in his annual report that the TDC had reviewed and updated its development policies and priorities and was confident of future success.

During 1978-79 the TDC had received R21 m originating from South Africa. It was the same amount received annually in the two previous years, and in view of inflation the TDC was "a good deal worse off" than in 1976-77.

Because foreign industrialists may not own land in Transkei, the entire costs of factory estates and of factories was the TDC's responsibility. At the end of the year under review the TDC had about R70 m invested in basic infrastructure, factory buildings, loans to industrialists and small equity investments in some of the industries.

In addition, it had expended a further R30 m in plant equipment and working capital, making a total of R100 m.

While there were reasons to expect the loss in 1979-80 would be less than that in the year under review, it seemed unlikely that the TDC would be able to achieve even a break-even position for several years.

However, the board aimed to maximize profits where it could and earn a fair commercial return on its capital. — Sapa

Officials silent on land talks

29/11/79 (103)

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the Transkei Government Land Commission which had talks with the Van der Walt Commission on land consolidation here yesterday said he was sure relations would improve between Transkei and South Africa after the talks.

The talks were held at an East London hotel yesterday.

The Transkeians were represented by six Members of Parliament and there were six South African MPs representing the Van der Walt Commission.

The chairman of the Transkei Commission, Mr K. G. N Nota, declined to give details of the discussions yesterday, but said his delegation was pleasantly surprised at the way the South Africans listened to their case.

The chairman of the Van der Walt Commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt, also declined to give details of the talks.

A terse joint statement for both parties was, however, released by the South African diplomatic representative in Transkei, Dr Robert du Plooy. "The talks were held between the relative commissions of the RSA and Republic of Transkei to discuss boundaries of the states.

"The meeting was held in a spirit of good neighbourliness and was fruitful. Further meetings will be held later," the statement said.

Mr Nota would not divulge if the East Griqualand question had been discussed.

"I leave that up to your own assessment," he said.

Mr Nota said the two commissions would probably meet again in East London sometime in January. — DDR.

Transkei must keep talking says Koyana

UMTATA — Transkei has to keep talking about the issues that must still be resolved, according to Mr Digby Koyana, the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He was speaking about Monday's meeting in Pretoria between the Foreign Ministers of Transkei, South Africa, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

"We've got problems — battles and real issues we feel have got to be resolved — and that's why we cannot stop talking and pressing for the issues to be resolved," Mr Koyana said.

These issues included the citizenship question, the treatment of Transkei nationals in South Africa and the restoration of land.

The meeting, he said, had been the first of its kind between Ministers of the four states, and had dealt with matters of common interest, including the question of citizenship and the treatment of Transkei nationals in South Africa.

"The question of citizenship is always a burning one, and can never disappear from the matters of discussion.

"And the land question is an equally burning one, but now we have had a meeting between the Transkei and South Africa consolidation committees, and we are awaiting our committee's report," Mr Koyana said. DDR

Action on BCP assets opposed

UMTATA — A controversy may erupt between the Transkei Government and former committee members of the banned Black Community Programmes here over the property of the organisation that has been confiscated by the liquidator appointed by the government.

Mr Gilbert Sineke, principal magistrate appointed to liquidate all assets of the 34 organisations banned on November 2, visited premises at Norwood on Wednesday which were formerly occupied by the Black Community Programmes. He took away furniture, sewing machines, garments, material and wool.

He acted on an order gazetted on November 23 that in terms of the Public Security Act, all property, including rights and documents, held by any of the organisations concerned, or by people for the benefit of the organisations, must be surrendered to the liquidator.

Mr Nimrod Mkele, former committee member of BCP, said: "When 34 organisations were banned in Transkei, the Black Community Programmes was already a defunct body."

He said they would make representation to the Government about the confiscated property.

He said they had not been officially informed if monies of the non-existing BCP that was banned in Transkei would be frozen in the bank by the liquidator. — DDR.

Detainee freed on bail

UMTATA — The publicity secretary of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Miss Florence Mancotywa, made a brief appearance in the Magistrate's Court in Umtata yesterday on charges under the Transkei Public Security Act.

Miss Mancotywa who is the representative of the Tembu king, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, in the Transkei Parliament, has been in detention since July this year.

She was held by security police shortly after the detention of Chief Dalindyebo, when a crowd of Tembus converged on the Transkei Palace of Justice demanding the Chief's release.

Miss Mancotywa is alleged to have made statements which were intended or likely to have the effect of causing enmity or feelings of hostility between different population groups in Transkei.

The case was postponed until December 20 and Miss Mancotywa was released on R200 bail.

J. J. hits at Mr Sebe on merger

EAST LONDON — A member of the Transkei National Assembly, Mr J. J. Matotie, has criticised the Ciskei Chief Minister for opposing amalgamation of the two Xhosa states.

Chief Lennox Sebe had said the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima was a "dreamer". Mr Matotie, who represents Cofimvaba, said the unity of the two Xhosa ethnic groups was envisaged by former Ciskei leaders, whom Chief Sebe succeeded.

He said in October 1962 the chairman of the defunct Ciskei Territorial Authority, Mr Knight Marambana, said a Transkei-Ciskei link-up would be the ultimate objective.

Mr Matotie said in October 1972 Chief Sebe, then Minister of Agriculture, guest speaker during the opening of the house of Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima at Bolotwa said that if elected Chief Minister he would strive for the unity of Ciskei and Transkei.

Mr Matotie said after he had said this he was saluted by the Tembu tribesmen as (Gcinisizwe) and was also given a sheep, as provision, which was customary.

Mr Matotie said during the first Ciskei general election Mr Nelson Mabunu, then urban representative of Chief Kaiser in Queenstown, helped Chief Sebe to win. Chief Sebe defeated Chief Justice Mabandla, who was against amalgamation.

Mr Matotie also criticised the former leader of the Ciskei National Party (CNP), Chief Mabandla, for joining the ruling party.

He said Chief Mabandla should not have joined the ruling party even if forced to do so by his Bhele tribesmen. He had left the opposition without a leader

103 30/11/79 Post

329

Transkei opposition man held

UMTATA — A member of the Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, Mr William Nelani, has been detained under Transkei's security laws after he was caught distributing pamphlets attacking President Kaiser Matanzima and the head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba.

Col Ngceba said Mr Nelani, of Mputi Location in the Umtata district, was caught red-handed by the police as he was scattering the pamphlets. Mr Nelani's wife said she last saw her husband on Wednesday last week when he left for town and has not heard from him since.

TRUCK

She said she saw her husband's light truck yesterday at the Umtata police station where she was told that the police did not know where Mr Nelani was. She was told the vehicle had been entered in the police books.

Last week, nine people were arrested in connection with the distribution of the pamphlets, among them the son of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, the leader of the opposition. — Sapa.

Greater Xhosaland dream

It is envisaged that Transkei and the Ciskei cannot, in the foreseeable future, merge to form the "greater Xhosaland" which has been the cherished dream of Paramount Chief K D Matanzima.

Transkeian politicians have had, throughout the years, a vision of a united Xhosa nation, whose area of jurisdiction would stretch from the Umzimkhulu to the Fish Rivers.

There have been so many arguments for the amalgamation, which have, in all intents and purposes, seemed quite logical and, ironically, the Ciskei leadership, depending on position and political climate at the time, has shown interest in such a merger.

But, to quote Chief Minister L L Sebe, in a statement made on March 19, 1976: "There have been no negotiations between the two governments in recent times on the question of amalgamation of the two homelands, which are no nearer to amalgamation now than they were when this question was first mooted."

Chief Sebe's statement set the mood for the amalgamation debate at the 1976 session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, when on May 25 the merger was rejected, after a stormy debate, by 26 votes (Sebe supporters) to 13 (Mabandla followers.)

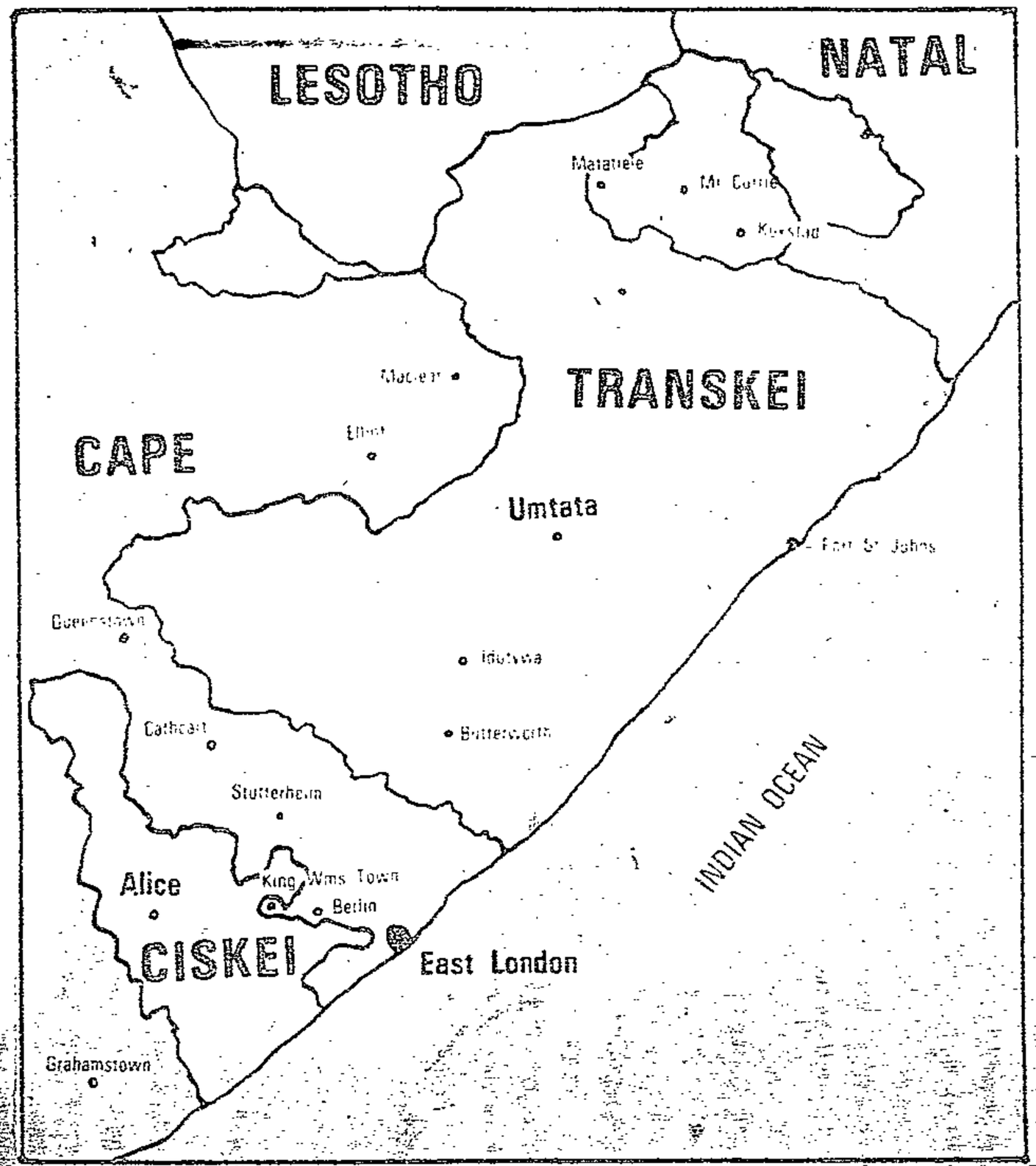
But possible amalgamation of Transkei and the Ciskei will continue inspiring political debate in both states and whenever the debate is revived, there will always be acrimony in its wake.

Debate on the possible merger is once more alive and the typical verbiage relating to the matter has caught the imagination of the citizens of both states in the wake of accusations and counter accusations.

Transkei has always been forthright in her submissions for the merger of the two states, which was initiated by Paramount Chief Matanzima when he told an audience at Graaff Reinet in September, 1965:

"We hope the leaders of the Ciskei will see it fitting that they should resolve to join the Transkei."

He motivated the link-up by submitting the South African Government's Self-Government Promotion Act of 1959, was an appropriate vehicle to use for the merger "to form one Xhosa State."



Ciskei and Transkei, with the white corridor separating them.

Chief J T Mabandla, who was at the time Chief Executive Councillor in the Ciskei Territorial Authority, seemed impressed with the proposal for a merger.

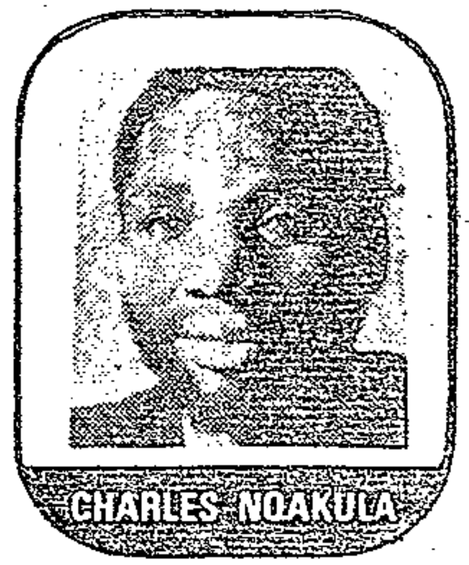
He received the moral support of the then Commissioner-General of the Xhosa national unit, Mr Hans Abraham, whose reference to the matter in an address to the CTA in October, 1966, was: "No two Xhosa semi-autonomous states will be allowed to exist in the Republic."

He was later to say the amalgamation was a foregone conclusion, as the two states had the same bonds of history and tradition.

A recess committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of the merger. The CTA decision, at the time, was that the merger was impossible until Ciskei had reached the same level of development politically and constitutionally as Transkei.

Chief Mabandla's stand on amalgamation helped him win the friendship and political support of Paramount Chief Matanzima, but his later pronouncements on the matter, beginning with the Glen Grey referendum, were to see him fall out of favour.

In September, 1971, Chief Mabandla said: "I desire the amalgamation of the Ciskei with Transkei, but I am against any form of amalgamation which is effected in bits and pieces."


CHARLES NOAKULA

In August, 1972, he said: "Amalgamation is inevitable, but the time is not ripe yet for it."

His timing for the last observation was bad, as the Ciskei was soon to hold its first general election. Political strategies of the time demanded absolute co-operation with Paramount Chief Matanzima.

Mr Lennox Sebe, who was Chief Mabandla's Minister for Agriculture at the time, understood and fully used the advantage arising from close ties with Paramount Chief Matanzima.

It is not clear what persuaded Chief Mabandla to alter his support slightly for amalgamation, but it is significant it came after Mr M C Botha's own views on the matter were made public at a National Party Congress (Cape) on September 4, 1968.

Mr Botha, who was Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, said the Ciskei and Transkei would never be one territory. He was answering questions regarding the "white corridor" and its future in the event of amalgamation being achieved.

"The government has no intention of removing the corridor so that the Ciskei and Transkei could become one state," he said.

Two months later, Mr Botha said: "There is no intention of closing the door between groups of people belonging to the same national unit, but amalgamation is something to be decided by the people concerned at a later stage in the development of the Ciskei, when more experience in administration and government has been attained."

Mr Botha's attitude had completely changed by 1976, just before Transkei became independent. Ciskei politicians claimed Mr Botha held talks with the Ciskei cabinet in a bid to persuade them to accept amalgamation with Transkei.

Although he denied it at the time, Paramount Chief Matanzima played a significant role in getting Mr Sebe into power in 1973.

Paramount Chief Matanzima believed Mr Sebe would play ball in the establishment of the "greater Xhosaland", by accepting amalgamation of the two Xhosa states.

He was to be proved wrong, and as the Ciskei develops both politically and economically, the idea of a super Xhosa State is paling into insignificance.

The Ciskei demands the concept must be canvassed through the "proper channels."

phrase has almost become a cliche. It was first used by the late Paramount Chief [illegible] Sandile, head of the Rarabes and chairman of the Ciskei Territorial Authority, who said in October, 1966:

"The motion (for amalgamation) must be withdrawn or shelved until later when it will be brought through the proper channels."

In August 1974, Mr Sebe said: "There has been no contact (with Transkeian officials) through the proper protocol channels."

He was denying approaches by the Transkei Government on possible amalgamation. Attempts to woo the Ciskei into amalgamation were recounted by Paramount Chief Matanzima, who said the Ciskei's response on the matter was negative.

Paramount Chief Matanzima's reaction to the denial was: "Mr Sebe's statement gives the impression he imputes untruth in my statement and has given rise to an insoluble puzzle as to his credibility."

The accusation and counter accusations which followed on, saw the present Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, enter the fray with the jibe:

"It is a pity the government of the Ciskei has allowed itself to descend to such low levels in their politics that they are prepared to listen to bickering brought to them by their henchmen."

Just before he went to Europe, Chief Sebe said Chief George Matanzima was a "dreamer", following a renewed call by Transkei for amalgamation.

NM 11/2/79

Transkei sets levy

Political Reporter (103)

TRANSKEI has begun imposing a 50c levy on all non-Transkei vehicles entering the country.

Mr. M. Titus, Transkei's Secretary for the Interior, said yesterday the levy would be used to finance road maintenance.

Windscreen discs issued at border posts would be valid for 12 months up to the end of the Transkeian financial year on March 31.

Stickers could also be obtained from police stations.

He said a similar levy had been imposed by the South African authorities on Transkei citizens.

A spokesman for the Department of the Interior in Durban said he knew nothing about the claim.

Several motorists have complained about the levy.

McEvedy & Jones:

Section III

* L.C.A. Knowles:
* " " " "
C.M. Cipolla (ed.

W.O. Henderson:
J.H. Clapham:
* S.B. Saul:
L.C.A. Knowles:
* B.J. Cohen:
* Harrison Wright (
M.E. Chamberlain:
* D.K. Fieldhouse:

Section IV

* The Cambridge Ecc
* L.C.A. Knowles:

Geoffrey Crowther
Henry Pelling:

Section V

Dispatch man has ban lifted

1/12/79

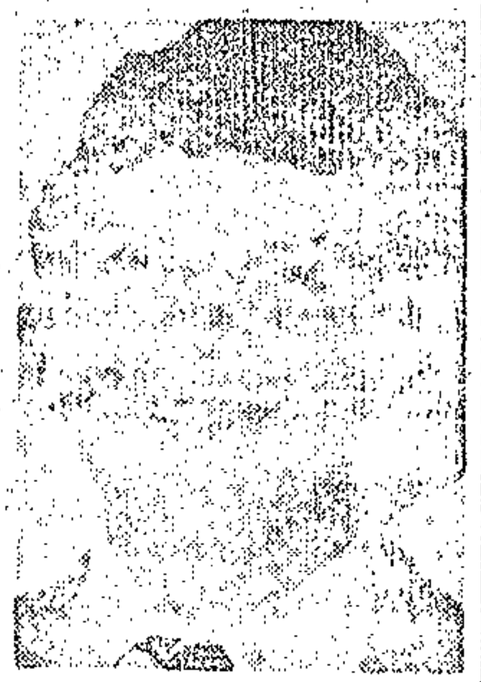
EAST LONDON — The former Transkei bureau chief of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Peter Kenny, who was deported from Transkei in April last year has had his ban lifted.

Mr Kenny received a letter yesterday from the Transkei Secretary for the Interior and Social Services, Mr M. Titus, which said: "I am pleased to inform you that the Cabinet has approved the lifting of the ban imposed on you in terms of the letter served on you on April 21, 1978."

Mr Kenny, a senior reporter on the Daily Dispatch, received no reason for his deportation order but had previously been warned by government over some stories he had written.

Mr Kenny said yesterday: "I am delighted the banning order has been lifted. It has hampered my work as a journalist in not having access to Transkei.

"It will also be far easier to see my family in Natal and I can now enjoy holidays on the best stretch of coastline in Southern Africa — the Wild Coast." — DDR.



MR KENNY . . . I am delighted.

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Alec Nove: Economic History of the U.S.S.R.
J.M. Keynes: The Economic Consequences of the Peace
Etienne Montoux: The Carthaginian Peace
(Keynes and Montoux put forward opposing points of view on reparations.)
J.M. Keynes: Essays in Persuasion. (Especially, 'The Misleading of Mr Churchill". But there are other fascinating essays.)
W.E. Leuchtenberg: The New Deal. (A vivid documentary of America in the 30's.)
M.M. Poston: An Economic History of Western Europe

These are only a small selection of the many books available. You should try to look at several of the "general" books. The others are for those with particular interests, or to help with essays.

Books marked * are either on short loan now, or will be put on short loan while the essay to which they refer is being written.

PS/gc
3 May 1979

Koyana: I'll be glad if Sabata is freed

By MARCUS NGANI

THE Transkei Government will be "very happy" if Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who is facing charges under the territory's security laws, is found not guilty, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana.

In a statement issued in Umtata, Mr Koyana said that on a recent European visit he had established that there was a concerted effort on the part of hostile elements to use the Sabata trial and the recent banning imposed by the Transkei Government on 34 organisations as the "greatest weapons" to attack the Umtata regime.

Overseas

Mr Koyana revealed that newspaper reports circulating overseas were that Chief Sabata was the hereditary king of all Transkeian tribes, that he had been arbitrarily arrested because the State President wanted to kill him, and that the various organisations had been banned because they supported Chief Sabata and not the president.

Describing the reports as "clear fabrication" Mr Koyana said: "I, and no doubt all my Cabinet colleagues, will be very happy if the Paramount Chief is found not guilty and discharged at the end of a normal trial.

"But the trial itself should be valuable proof to the people of Transkei in particular and to the world in general that in our legal system presidents, prime ministers, paramount chiefs, cabinet ministers and anyone of any rank, fall within the ambit of the same law."

Chief Sabata . . his trial is being used to attack the Transkei.

Meanwhile stringent bail conditions have been imposed on a colleague of Chief Sabata's, Ms Florence Mancotywa, who was released from security police detention to face a charge under the Transkei Public Security Act.

Ms Mancotywa (48) is the publicity secretary of Chief Sabata's Democratic Progressive Opposition Party.

After a brief appearance in the Umtata Magistrate's Court she was released on bail of R200 without entering a plea.

It was alleged that she had made statements which were intended or likely to have the effect of causing feelings of hostility between different population groups in Transkei.

SUNDAY POST

Sunday, December 2, 1979

The guy with the cash pulls the strings

PRETORIA is largely responsible for the chaos prevailing in two neighbouring territories — Lesotho and Transkei.

In the case of the first, a despotic ruler is terrorising his people because he fears being opposed.

In the case of the second, a powerful clique and their friends have allowed this pathetic apology for a "country" to be virtually deprived of whatever assets it had at the beginning and have thereby allowed it to be brought close to bankruptcy.

The current regimes in Lesotho and Transkei were set up and have been kept in power with Pretoria's help for one main purpose: it knew both would "respect" South Africa's wishes on a variety of diplomatic and political questions, and that they would be "co-operative" when the need arose.

But it never paid any attention to the ability or ethics of its appointees. Now these countries are suffering.

What has this ingenious strategy cost?

Leabua Jonathan has ruled Lesotho for nine years. He seized power in 1970 after aborting the elections in that year. Since then the country has rarely been at rest, with the Mobile Police Unit forever efficiently dealing with any threat of opposition.

In 1974 Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the opposition Basotoland Congress Party, fled into exile after apparently trying to stage a coup.

This week refugees from the tiny country were escaping across the border into South Africa as a result of growing unrest said to have begun in April. They brought with them tales of bloodshed and murder.

Transkei has had only three years as an "independent state", but the talk in Umtata, even in government circles, is that unless it can raise a considerable loan soon it will be bankrupt in months. Three bankrupt in months.

Yesterday, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, announced that his country was gaining new and important contacts in Europe "because existing business contacts there were happy with the stability that distinguished Transkei from many African states".

But one wonders whether these contacts are aware of the enormous difference in living standards between government ministers and the average Transkeian family trying to avoid unemployment and to keep pace with an accelerating cost of living, or whether they were told about the enormous power of the Transkei Development Corporation, or of some of the unwritten conditions that have been laid down before certain businesses can operate in Umtata and Butterworth, or whether they were put FULLY in the picture concerning the circumstances surrounding the detention and pending trial of Chief Sabata and the public anger it has caused?

Were they informed as to precisely how Transkei maintains the "stability" they admire so much?

More important, was any indication given of the true state of Transkei's finances?

South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has expressed surprise at the amount of suspicion there is in the black community concerning his vision of a "constellation" of southern African states.

Looking at Lesotho and Transkei, and seeing what they have come to — given their obvious close ties with Pretoria — should dispell that surprise.

The REALITY of southern African diplomacy — no matter how many high-sounding motives and good intentions are uttered — is that it is the guy with the money who pulls the strings.

In this part of Africa, South Africa has the money and there is no way it will not influence events here to its own political advantage, as it has done in Lesotho and Transkei, without there being any guarantee that it will take into account the consequences of its manipulations.

There is also another reason why blacks in South Africa are concerned about the Prime Minister's proposal.

The majority of governments in southern Africa are short of money, and they all have dealings, in one way or another, with Pretoria already. So to become part of such a constellation might not seem to them to be such a bad thing.

But it is a picture that could grow increasingly gloomy for the average person.

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

	W		A		C		B	
	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
	16,18		40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
	0,94		2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
	0,46		1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
	1,47		4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
	9,49		26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
	54,55		92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
	7,40		8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
	5374		2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

Security Police take Ncokazi

UMTATA — The former Democratic leader of the Democratic Party, now known as the Progressive Party, Mr Hector Bongani Ncokazi, has been taken by members of the Security Police from his home at

Mpeko 50 km from here and is believed to be detained under the Transkei security laws.

Mrs Ncokazi said yesterday she learnt of the detention of her husband when she came back from Qumbu where she is working.

Mrs Ncokazi approached the Security Police who confirmed they had taken her husband and gave no reasons. — DDR.

Argus 3/12/79

Two detained

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Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — The former leader of the Democratic Party now known as the Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Hector Bongaoi Ncokazi was detained by Transkei security police at the weekend.

Mr Ncokazi was found guilty in the Supreme Court here in May on two charges under Transkei's security laws and fined.

Transkei security police have also detained Mr Nimrod Mkele, a former Johannesburg industrial psychologist and a former committee member of the banned Black Community Programme in Transkei.

Koyana slams overseas press

UMTATA — A hostile propaganda campaign based on the arrest of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo is being waged against Transkei in Europe, Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said here at the weekend.

According to Mr Koyana, overseas newspapers had alleged:

- Chief Sabata had been arbitrarily arrested because President Kaiser Matanzima wanted to kill him.
- The 34 organisations were banned in Transkei because they supported Chief Sabata and not the President of Transkei.
- Chief Sabata was the hereditary king of all the Transkei tribes.

"There is nothing wrong with fair criticism and adverse comment on a government's activities, because that is what politics is all about.

"But when there is clear fabrication, it becomes necessary to put the record straight because silence means consent," he said.

"If he had been arrested in order to be killed, how could he also be set free on bail?" Mr Koyana asked.

"I, and no doubt all my colleagues in the Transkei Government, will be very happy if the Paramount Chief is found not guilty and discharged at the end of a normal trial.

"But the trial itself should be valuable proof to the people of Transkei in particular and the world in general that in our legal system, presidents, prime ministers, paramount chiefs, chiefs, cabinet ministers and anyone of rank, fall within the ambit of the same law," he said.

— DDR.

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
4 5-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

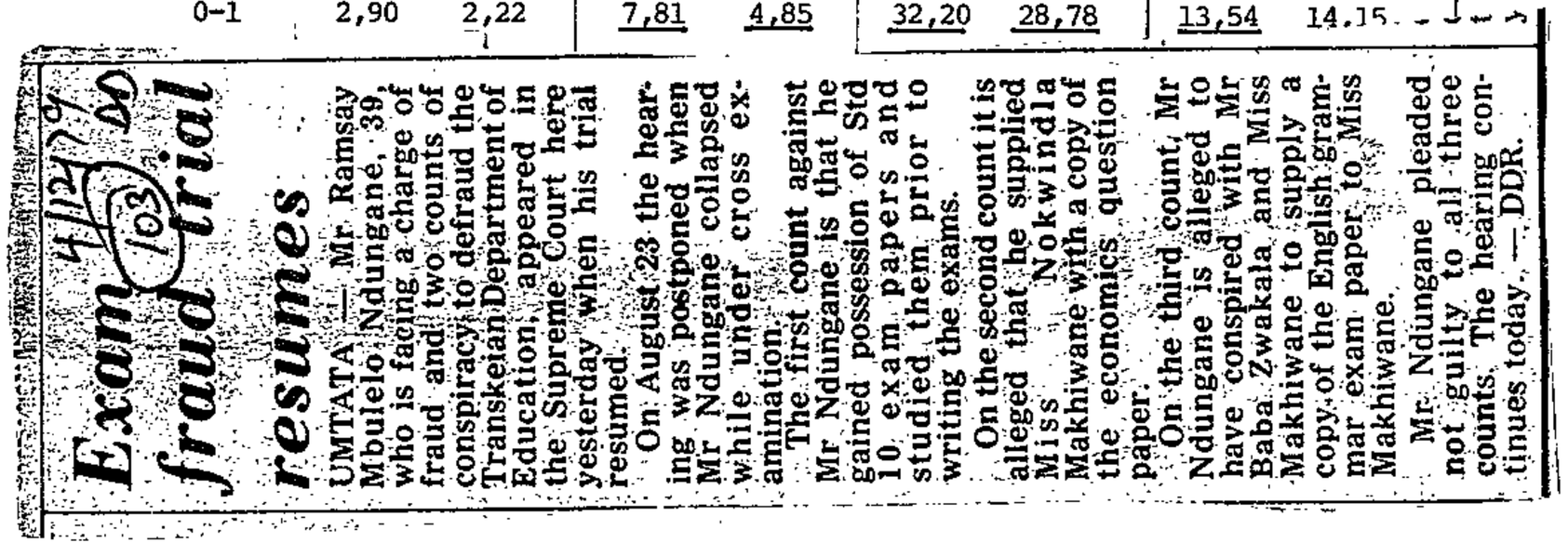
	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15



Exam fraud trial resumes

4/12/79

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UMTATA — Mr Ramsay Mbulelo Ndungane, 39, who is facing a charge of fraud and two counts of conspiracy to defraud the Transkeian Department of Education, appeared in the Supreme Court here yesterday when his trial resumed.

On August 23 the hearing was postponed when Mr Ndungane collapsed while under cross examination.

The first count against Mr Ndungane is that he gained possession of Std 10 exam papers and studied them prior to writing the exams.

On the second count it is alleged that he supplied Miss Nokwindla Makhiwane with a copy of the economics question paper.

On the third count, Mr Ndungane is alleged to have conspired with Mr Baba Zwakala and Miss Makhiwane to supply a copy of the English grammar exam paper to Miss Makhiwane.

Mr Ndungane pleaded not guilty to all three counts. The hearing continues today. — DDR.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life [illegible] cial assistance.

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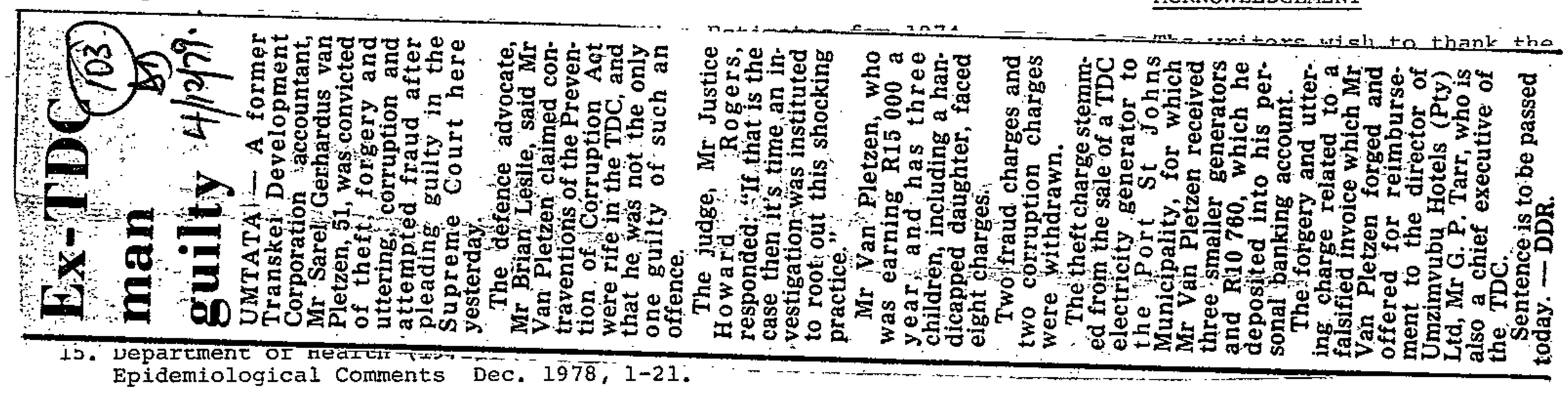

Ex-TDC man guilty 4/12/79.

UMTATA — A former Transkei Development Corporation accountant, Mr Sarel Gerhardus van Pletzen, 51, was convicted of theft, forgery and uttering, corruption and attempted fraud after pleading guilty in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

The defence advocate, Mr Brian Leslie, said Mr Van Pletzen claimed contraventions of the Prevention of Corruption Act were rife in the TDC, and that he was not the only one guilty of such an offence.

The judge, Mr Justice Howard Rogers, responded: "If that is the case then it's time an investigation was instituted to root out this shocking practice."

Mr Van Pletzen, who was earning R15 000 a year and has three children, including a handicapped daughter, faced eight charges.

Two fraud charges and two corruption charges were withdrawn.

The theft charge stemmed from the sale of a TDC electricity generator to the Port St Johns Municipality, for which Mr Van Pletzen received three smaller generators and R10 760, which he deposited into his personal banking account.

The forgery and uttering charge related to a falsified invoice which Mr Van Pletzen forged and offered for reimbursement to the director of Umzimvubu Hotels (Pty) Ltd, Mr G. P. Tarr, who is also a chief executive of the TDC.

Sentence is to be passed today. — DDR.

15. Department of Health [illegible] Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

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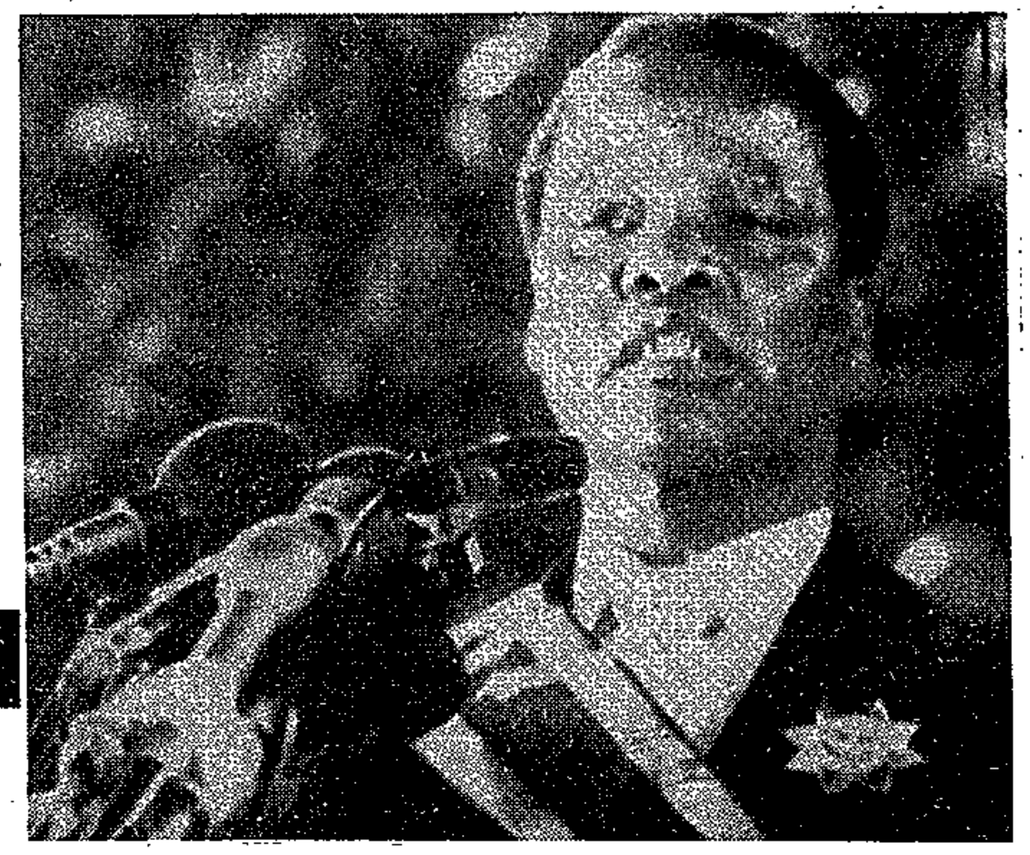
Transkei broke



Transkei President Kaiser Matanzima

THE Transkei Government is broke — so much so that if the country cannot raise a loan of at least R32,4-million by mid-February next year, the territory will go completely bankrupt.

Without the loan it will be unable to meet salary payments for civil servants, and other administration costs.

And even with the loan Transkei may have to slash the salaries of government officials — including Cabinet Ministers — and halt all government construction and maintenance programmes.

The grim financial state of the territory — only three years after independence — was brought to the attention of the Cabinet in a seven-page memorandum drawn up by the Finance Department on November 15, and leaked to POST this week.

The document, which was presented after investigations in which financial experts from Pretoria took part, revealed a current budget deficit of R36,9-million.

To avert the financial crisis the memorandum recommends that the Transkei Government accept a R20-million loan already offered by South Africa. They should then meet the remaining shortfall of R16,9-million by effecting savings involving reduction of salaries for Cabinet Ministers, civil servants, Members of Parliament, chiefs and headmen.

A total halt to Government construction and maintenance programmes has also been recommended.

POST Correspondent

Describing the financial situation as "unhealthy" the memorandum revealed that the balance of the exchequer account as at November 12 was a little over R5,91-million.

The current budget deficit of R36,9-million is attributed, in part, to R13,1-million overspent by the University of Transkei, R9,07-million spent on the abandoned Transkei port and the Mngazana harbour project and the amount of R4,5-million which was spent on a huge 95 fleet of trucks and 10 buses.

Most of the vehicles have been lying idle in Umtata since delivery last June.

When the South African Minister of Finance was approached to guarantee a loan of R35-million to be raised in the South African capital markets he declined to give the necessary guarantee.

Instead he indicated that he would have no objection to an arrangement whereby private banks in South Africa would provide loans against an undertaking that Transkei would authorise the Pretoria Government to pay directly to the banks concerned all customs union revenue, the Rand monetary union revenue and all taxes due to Transkei.

Recommending the course suggested by Pretoria's finance experts, the Exchequer emphasised that the arrangement would have the undesirable effect of tying up future income if the expenditure was not further curtailed to bring it in line with acruals of revenue.

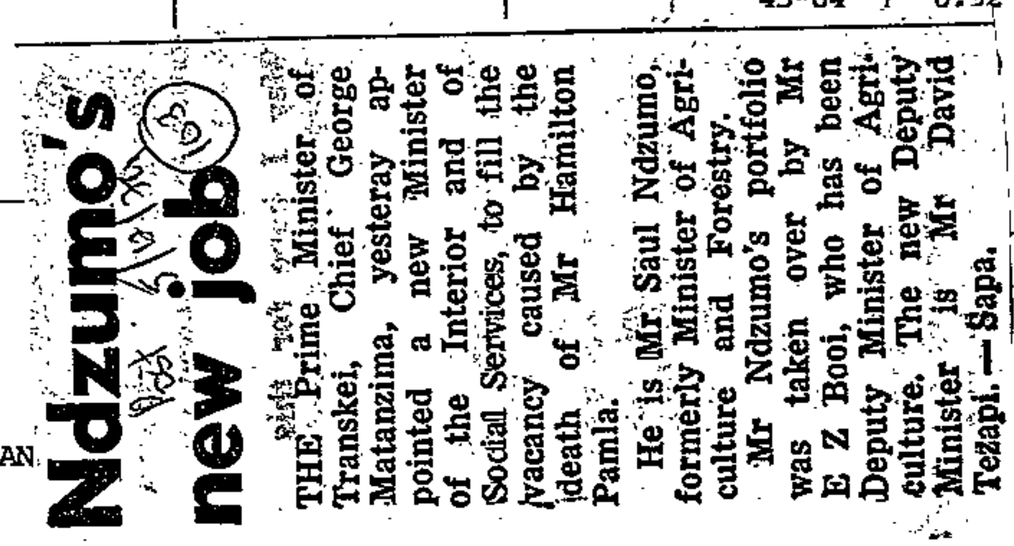
Another alternative, he said, would be to ignore the present financial problems and for the Government to proceed as if there were no problems.

In that event, however, the remainder of the budget would be depleted fully after February 11 next year.

"This implies that payment of salaries and administration costs would cease completely by that date," the memorandum says.

	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
	38	42	169	165	203	130
ALL	0,25	0,17				0
NO.	519	359				

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00			
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04			
NO.	87	43	9	14	50			



Ndzumo's new job

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, yesteray appointed a new Minister of the Interior and of Social Services, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr Hamilton Pamla.

He is Mr Saul Ndzumo, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr Ndzumo's portfolio was taken over by Mr E Z Booi, who has been Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The new Deputy Minister is Mr David Tezapi. — Sapa.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0.92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
		1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
		0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
		430	116	56	370	201	533	329

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

Police probe alleged corruption in TDC

(103) 5/12/99

UMTATA — Police are to investigate an allegation of corruption in the Transkei Development Corporation.

The allegation was made during the trial of a former TDC accountant, Mr Sarel van Pletzen, who was convicted in the Supreme Court of forgery, theft, corruption and attempted fraud.

The TDC's financial manager, Mr Clive Berlyn, approached a commercial branch policeman to obtain affidavits from Mr Van Pletzen in support of the claim attributed to him by his defence advocate, Mr Brian Leslie.

Mr Justice Howard Rogers said when he passed sentence he hoped Mr Van Pletzen would cooperate with the police in their investigations, because if his allegations were true "something must be done to root out this shocking practice."

The TDC's acting chief executive, Mr Sonny Tarr, said he welcomed the investigation.

"If Mr Van Pletzen's allegation regarding bribery and corruption in the corporation are true, we agree with the learned judge that an investigation should be carried out.

"I want to point out, however, these allegations have been made by a man who has just been found guilty of forgery and theft, and the mere fact Mr Van Pletzen found himself in court was as a result of an investigation by the management of the corporation," Mr Tarr said.

"The TDC is not afraid of this kind of accusation because I know we are doing everything possible to make this corporation completely acceptable in this country, and I believe we are succeeding," he said. — DDR.

Accountant jailed

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation accountant convicted of fraud, forgery, corruption and theft, Mr Sarel Gerhardus van Pletzen, 51, was sentenced to eight years in prison yesterday. Three years are suspended for three years.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Howard Rogers, said corruption was a "horrible crime, which eats at the heart of the society and something should be done to root it out."

The courts had been desperately trying to wipe out thefts in all sectors of the community, yet the crimes continued, and the courts had no option but to increase sentences, the judge said.

An application for leave to appeal against Mr Van Pletzen's sentence on the grounds it was excessive and induced a sense of shock, was refused by Mr Justice Rogers.

A second application for Mr Van Pletzen to be granted bail while his defence submits a petition to the Appeal Court of Transkei for leave to appeal, was granted by the judge.

In terms of the bail, Mr Van Pletzen has to pay R10 000, made up of R1 000 cash and R9 000 in defence bonus bonds. He is also required to report daily to the Umtata Police Station and to surrender his passport.

The petition for leave to appeal is to be submitted on or before December 28. — DDR.

POST
TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

BUT for the millions of our brothers and sisters in Transkei who face a bleak and frightening future, the news that the Transkei Government is bankrupt leaves one absolutely cold.

The Matanzima brothers must bear the brunt for having sold down the drain the aspirations and wealth of the Transkei people, to which they were entitled to, by becoming agents and active promoters of the policy of apartheid.

Where are all those silly boasts — echoed around the country by the apologists of apartheid — that the Transkei was far more prosperous than most states in Africa?

We have, unfortunately, had enough self-respect not to recognise the Transkei as an independent state, but we also had the vision to predict that it can never be self-sufficient in 100 years.

What the Transkei represented, is what the total policy of apartheid represents: the creation of reservoirs of cheap labour who would eternally live on charity.

The people of Transkei are South Africans. It is their birthright that they enjoy the wealth of this nation, given to them not from generosity of the Government, but by the right of being born South Africans.

To let them suffer the consequences of an immoral political system, that thrives on imposing economic deprivation on the majority of its citizens, is one of the most cold-blooded acts of injustice we have ever seen in our life time.

Unfortunately, we cannot continue engaging in ivory tower politics while the people of Transkei are threatened with a total collapse of essential services. They must also not be expected to pay the heavy price for the political short-sightedness of the Matanzima brothers.

The only consolation we can get out of this ridiculous situation is to abandon this whole insane policy and seek an alternative political system based on justice and equal opportunities in a common fatherland.

5/12/79 (103) DD

Transkei faces financial crisis

UMTATA — Transkei is facing a financial crisis and if not averted by February, 30 000 civil servants — including Cabinet Ministers — will not be paid their salaries, according to a secret memorandum.

The memorandum is reported to have been drawn up by the Secretary for Finance, Mr J. Maqubela, following investigations by South African finance officials and the Transkei Technical Planning Committee.

According to the memorandum the country has less than R6 million in its coffers and has a R37 million deficit in the current financial year.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, yesterday confirmed the financial situation was serious but said it did not give any reason for alarm.

All government spending and development projects are believed to have been halted or drastically cut to avoid the financial crisis.

The original budget for 1979-80 provided for R253,-58 million expenditure, but revised estimates after investigations showed a total expenditure of R297 million and revenue income of R260,1 million, leaving a net cash deficit of R36,9 million, the memorandum said.

It also stated the liquidity of the Transkei exchequer account was unhealthy and the R5,9 million balance would last only until November 12.

According to the memorandum the South African Minister of Finance declined to guarantee a R35 million loan to be raised on the South African capital market to offset Transkei's shortfall.

He favoured an arrangement whereby South African banks would provide an undertaking by the Transkei Government authorising the South African Government to pay directly to the banks any shortfall in interest and capital redemption on the loans from sources such as the customs union revenue, the rand monetary fund revenue or taxes collected in South Africa for transfer to Transkei.

Conditions attached to the loan was that it did not exceed R20 million, that repayment was made in two years and that it was applied exclusively to already existing commitments in the current financial year.

The memorandum said there were three options open to the government:

Transkei could ignore the problem in which case the remainder of the budget would be depleted completely after February and salary payments would cease;

Transkei could accept the R20 million loan and try to meet the remaining shortfall of R16,9 million by savings totalling R4,5 million and cutbacks amounting to R12,5 million, which included a 12,3 per cent cut on all salaries and halting all projects;

Transkei could approach South Africa to negotiate a financial arrangement for a loan of R32,4 million which together with the R4,5 million savings, would make up the buget deficit.

It recommended final negotiations be made with the merchant banks for a R20 million loan and that Transkei's treasury gave full backing for the curtailment of activities to the tune of R12,5 million.

It is believed Transkei has arranged the R20 million loan and the projects have been halted, although there is no indication the salaries will be cut. — DDR

PM: I've not seen it

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima yesterday denied any knowledge of the memorandum, and said the Cabinet was not considering the proposed salary cutbacks.

"If there is such a document, it has not yet reached the Cabinet," he said.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, did not deny documents had passed between the administration and the Cabinet, but these were "strictly confidential and not meant for public consumption."

He said the memorandum had been made available to the press illegally by enemies of Transkei who wanted to create a damaging impression of the actual situation. — DDR.

ALL	0,22							
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

					M	F	M	F
					1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
					0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
					1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
					3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
					2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
					2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Transkei police quiz reporters

6/12/79 DD 103

UMTATA — Security Police questioned two Daily Dispatch reporters and a Sunday Post reporter in the Security Police offices in Norwood here yesterday.

Their inquiries concerned reports that Transkei was in financial difficulties, one of which appeared in yesterday's Daily Dispatch, headlined "Transkei faces financial crisis."

Mr Sydney Moses, a senior reporter for the Daily Dispatch, Mr Peter Honey, head of the Daily Dispatch's Umtata bureau, and Mr Marcus Ngani, senior reporter for the Sunday Post, were all escorted individually to the offices.

Mr Moses was asked about the authorship of the report. He advised the Security Police to contact the East London head office of the Daily Dispatch to ascertain the details.

He was then escorted back to the newspaper office in Umtata, where Mr Honey was collected for questioning.

He admitted having written the general substance of the report, and said the source of information regarding a memorandum, reportedly compiled by the Secretary for Finance, Mr J. Maqubela, had been a syndicated telex message transmitted from his East London head office, and a report in the weekly newspaper, Imvo Zabantsundu, which was written in King William's Town and contained similar details to those printed in yesterday's Daily Dispatch.

The Security Police branch commander, Lt Z. Lavisa, who conducted the questioning, was particularly interested in certain financial details, quoting Transkei's exchequer account balance as R5,9 million and a postulated civil servants' salary deduction of 12,3 per cent, both of which appeared in the syndicated report.

The original teleprinted report was seized by the police, and photocopies handed to Mr Honey in return.

Mr Honey was then required to make a statement and was released.

Mr Ngani was brought to the Security Police offices, questioned and released after making a statement.

At the time of going to press, there had been no official denial of the Daily Dispatch report, and the existence of the secret memorandum has not been denied. — DDR.

● The "syndicated telex message" referred to by Mr Honey was a South African Press Association report filed from Umtata to Johannesburg and disseminated from there to all newspapers in South Africa. — Editor.

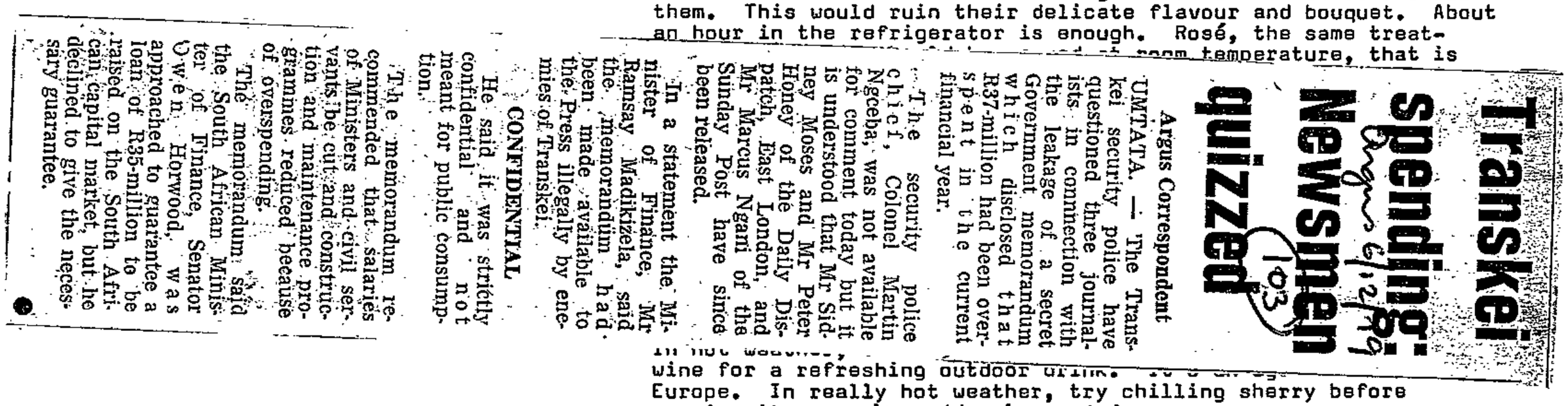
GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour stews and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with Mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brawns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI. This is a "Faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

---oOo---



Transkei spending: Newsmen quizzed

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei security police have questioned three journalists in connection with the leakage of a secret Government memorandum which disclosed that R37-million had been overspent in the current financial year.

The security police chief, Colonel Martin Ngceba, was not available for comment today but it is understood that Mr Sidney Moses and Mr Peter Honey of the Daily Dispatch, East London, and Mr Marcus Ngani of the Sunday Post have since been released.

In a statement the Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, said the memorandum had been made available to the Press illegally by enemies of Transkei.

CONFIDENTIAL

He said it was strictly confidential and not meant for public consumption.

The memorandum revealed that salaries commended that salaries of Ministers and civil servants be cut and construction and maintenance programmes reduced because of overspending.

The memorandum said the South African Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, was approached to guarantee a loan of R35-million to be raised on the South African capital market, but he declined to give the necessary guarantee.

K.W.V., P A A R L, T E L L S U S

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough. Rosé, the same treat- [illegible] room temperature, that is wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. [illegible] Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appertizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for
the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

R185m deal for Transkei?

UMTATA — Transkei's Middle East diplomatic representative and financier, Mr Salim el Hajj, has arrived in Umtata with plans for a new international airport near Elliotdale and a harbour with an oil refinery for Middle East oil at Mazeppa Bay.

The R185 million developments depend on a R16 million initial downpayment from the Transkei Government, which Mr Hajj says has not yet been paid.

Mr Hajj, who heads the Middle East Commercial and Investment Services (Mercis), said the construction of an airport at Elliotdale was necessary because the location of the K.D. Matanzima Airport 14 km from Umtata was not acceptable internationally because of the surrounding mountains.

Extensions to the existing airport were "out of the question technically."

Mr Hajj could not remember the exact location of the proposed airport, but said it was near Elliotdale, which is 60 km south of Umtata. The reason for siting the airport of international specifications near a rural village was not made clear.

Asked about an amount of R8 million reported to have been sent to Beirut on July 8, Mr Hajj said he had not yet received any downpayment from the Transkei and "anybody can say what he wants, but it does not change the facts."

Middle East oil would be shipped to an oil refinery, which would be built near the harbour as soon as Transkei obtained a bank guarantee for the project.

He said the oil was to be used throughout Transkei, and work on the harbour and airport would begin simultaneously "very early next year," assuming all the conditions of the agreement were met.

The feasibility study for the harbour, which entailed drilling and depthfinding, had been completed, and the report was being studied.

He declined to answer further questions regarding the nature of the deal. — DDR.

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6/12/79
BD

Transkei civil servants face no pay as financial crisis looms

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — With less than R6 million in its coffers and a R37 million deficit in the current financial year, Transkei is in desperate need of finance to pay the salaries of its 30 000 civil servants.

These details are contained in a "strictly confidential" memorandum reported to have been drawn up by the secretary for Finance, Mr J Maqubela, after investigations by South African finance officials and the Transkei Technical Planning committee.

In a statement yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, confirmed that Transkei's present financial situation was serious, but it "does not give any reason for alarm".

It has been established that all government development projects and departmental spending has either been stopped or drastically cut in order to avoid a financial crisis, which must be successfully averted before the end of February. Otherwise the payment of salaries to civil servants, including cabinet ministers, will have to cease, according to the memorandum.

The original budget for 1979-80 provided for R253,58 million expenditure, but revised estimates after the investigations showed a total expenditure of R297 million and a revenue income of R260,1 million, leaving a net cash deficit of R36,9 million, the memorandum states.

It also stated that the liquidity of the Transkei exchequer account was unhealthy and that the R5,9 million balance would only last until November 12.

According to the memorandum, the South African Minister of Finance was approached to guarantee a loan of R35 million to be raised on the South African capital market to offset the shortfall, but he declined to give the necessary guarantee.

The minister indicated he would not object to an arrangement whereby private South African banks would provide an undertaking by the Transkei Government authorizing the South African Government to pay directly to the banks concerned any shortfall in interest and capital redemption on the loans from sources such as the customs union revenue, the Rand monetary revenue or taxes collected in South Africa for transfer to Transkei.

There were conditions however: That the loans did not exceed R20 million, that repayment was made within two years and that the loans were applied exclusively to already existing commitments in the current financial year.

The memorandum pointed to three alternatives:

● Transkei could ignore the problem, in which case the remainder of the budget would be completely depleted after February 1980, and salary payments would cease.

● Transkei could accept the R20 million South African bank loan and the conditions attached and try to meet the remaining shortfall of R16,9 million by savings totalling R4,5 million and cutbacks amounting to R12,5 million, which included a 12,3 percent cut on all salaries and the halting of projects.

● The third alternative would be to approach South Africa to negotiate a financial arrangement for a loan of R32,4 million, which together with the R4,5 million savings, would make up the budget deficit.

It recommended that final negotiations be made with the merchant banks for a R20-million loan on the terms suggested by the South African Finance Minister and that Transkei's treasury give full backing for the curtailment of activities to the tune of R12,5 million, which would include an immediate salary reduction of 12,3 percent.

[redacted]

DISCUSSION

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The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies,

80

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year ag groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks. This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

Transkei opposition leader is detained

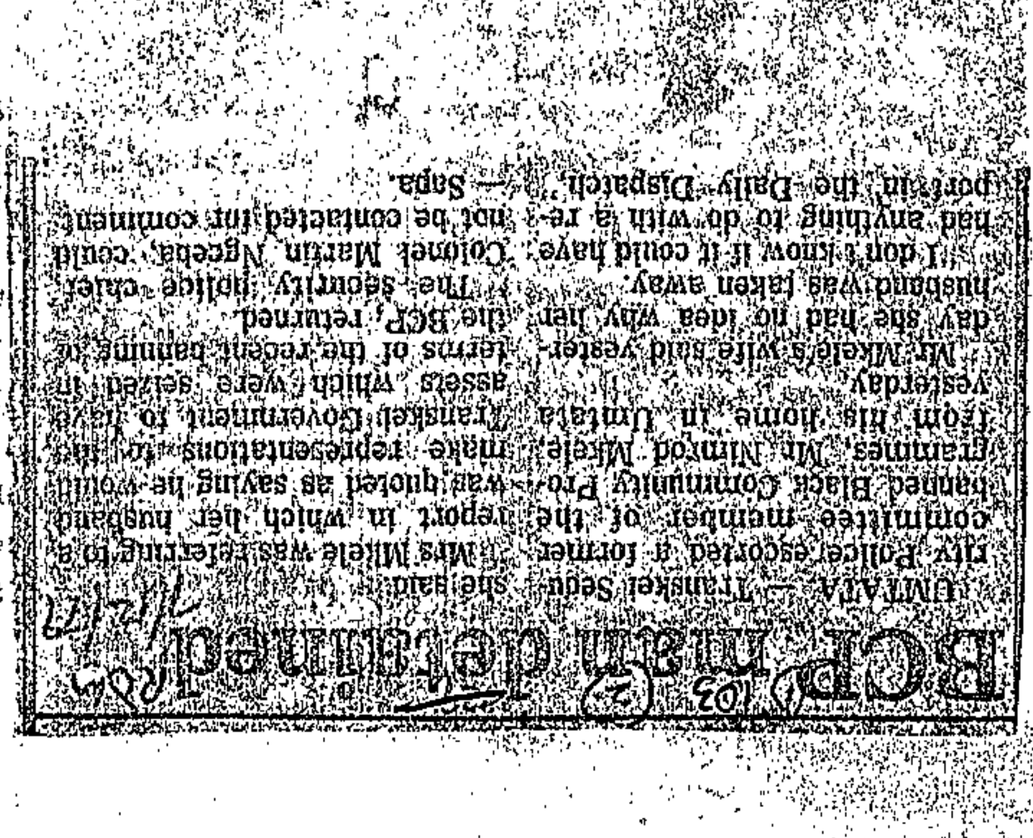
Own Correspondent

UMTATA — A member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party in the Transkei National Assembly, Chief Gwebinzilwane Sigcau, nephew to the late former State President and Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland, chief Botha Sigcau, has been detained under Transkei security laws.

The acting commissioner of the police and head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, confirmed the detention of Chief Sigcau and said he was suspected to have been involved in a skirmish that took place at Ntlenzi location at the beginning of last month between police and Pondos. A young Pondo, Mr Rilixa Sitsheke, was shot dead by police and a police sergeant was hacked to death by a mob of Pondos.

Police had to get the assistance of a reconnaissance helicopter to comb the gorges and ravines in the Ntlenzi area. They arrested 137 Pondos and out of this number 36 were identifed as being involved in the skirmish.

Police are still investigating. It is alleged that some tribesmen, assisted by police in search of the culprits, burned down huts of suspects who could not be traced.



LUSAKA — Transkei Secu- she said.
rity Police escorted a former Mrs Mdele was returning to a
committee member of the report in which her husband
banned Black Community Pro- was quoted as saying he would
grammes, Mr Nimrod Mdele, make representations to in-
from his home in Umtata Transkei Government to stay on
yesterday assets which were seized in
Mr Mdele's wife said yester- terms of the recent banning o
day she had no idea why her the BCP returned.
husband was taken away. The security police chief
"I don't know if it could have Colonel Martin Ngcobo could
had anything to do with a re- not be contacted for comment
port in the Daily Dispatch." — Sapa.

POST
TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

THE Transkei government reacted in typical manner this week by questioning newsmen over the leaks of what they termed confidential documents detailing the Transkei's financial crisis.

It is, of course, the easy way out of a difficult situation. It has been done before, with newsmen being used as scapegoats for a situation which is not of their making, but deserves to be made public because it involves public money in the first place.

The Transkei has been quick to suggest that the leak of the documents was made by "enemies" of the Transkei. We would disagree. The leak, we are sure, was made by friends of Transkei, who believe, as we do, that the public has the right to know what is happening to their money.

Any attempt to withhold such vital information from the public must be met with resistance from those who believe that the government must let the people know their financial state.

Instead of looking into the cause of this financial situation, efforts are being turned towards witch-hunting. The Transkei government must come clean on this matter.

When they opted for independence from South Africa, we warned them that they are denying themselves the right to the riches of greater South Africa. They told their supporters of the riches that were in store for them.

Now that they cannot deliver the goods, they want to blame newsmen for publishing the truth.

There are several ways Transkei can save money. First of all, the salaries of cabinet ministers must be cut and all those luxuries which they have voted themselves be eliminated.

Secondly, the security police force could be drastically cut — for it seems they are concentrating on such trivialities that they might as well not be there.

Also, all those people being held under Proclamation R100 must be released. Holding them is costing the tax payer hard-earned cash.

(103)

Transkei needs own harbour says Hajj

UMTATA — Transkei's Middle East trade representative, Mr Salim El Hajj, yesterday revealed details of his agreement with the Transkei Government to build a harbour, oil refinery and internationally accepted airport.

In an exclusive interview before his departure for Johannesburg, Mr Hajj said his company, Middle East Commercial and Investment Services (Mercis), would finance the projects costing between R185 million and R245 million over five years.

The Transkei Government would have to pay back the investment over 16 years at libor interest rates, which are calculated at half-yearly intervals on the rate of inflation and monetary value fluctuation.

Mr Hajj declined to name the final repayment figure, but details of a draft agreement between Mr Hajj and the government, which is believed to have been signed earlier this year, gave the final repayment as being in the region of R450 million.

The Airport would be situated a 30 minutes drive south of Umtata, at the small village of Darabe between Elliotdale and Mqanduli.

The airport would cost between R35 million and R45 million, and take two-and-a-half years to build, Mr Hajj said.

Asked if Transkei needed an airport of international standard, he said relations between Transkei and "Middle East countries" were improving and an influx of tourists from those countries was imminent.

The existing K. D. Matanzima Airport near Umtata would be used for internal flights and also as a training base for pilots once the new airport was in use.

The Mazeppa Bay harbour and oil refinery would cost between R150 million and R200 million, and would take five years to build.

Mr Hajj said he had read of the plan to share the East London harbour between Transkei, Ciskei and South Africa, "but I feel and the Transkei Government feels that if they have their own port, it will facilitate transport of goods between Transkei, the Middle East and Europe".

A Transkeian port would make the country accepted and noticed in the international community, and would be an ideal point of entry for Middle East oil, which would be for use by Transkei as well as neighbouring countries.

Mercis was ready to finance various agricultural projects in Transkei, and investigations were in progress.

Asked if his company could arrange better terms than those offered in South Africa, Mr Hajj said:

"South Africa can offer everything, but this is a subject of co-operation with the Middle East."

He was waiting, he said, for an initial down payment of R16 million from the Transkei Government, and to date had not received any money towards that down payment.

Mr Hajj arrived in Umtata on Tuesday morning, and was met at the Umtata airport by the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka. During his stay, he met the President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima. — DDR.

Transkei curbs on small craft

UMTATA — The Transkei Government is introducing a system of registration to control the number of small boats in Transkeian territorial waters.

The measures are in response to reports of commercial exploitation of the Wild Coast, and unseaworthy craft operated by inexperienced people.

The only small craft to be allowed off the Wild Coast will be those registered with accepted sports fishing associations, and the government has delegated authority to the Transkei Angling Association to assist in the control of ski-boating and marine sport-fishing in general.

All foreign ski-boat operators are now required to apply in writing to The Secretary, Transkei Angling Association, P O Box 183, Umtata, for a temporary registration certificate. The application must be accompanied by a R2 registration fee and a certificate of seaworthiness and certificate of competence.

The applicant must also state where he proposes to operate and the duration of his visit. The registration certificates are valid for 28 days. DDR.

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there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

3

Transkei holds city man

Argus 10/12/79

103

TRANSKEI police have arrested a Cape Town man on several charges of fraud, similar to charges which are being investigated against him in Cape Town.

According to Captain Max Olckers of the Cape Town Commercial Branch, the man sold membership of a new touring club, Protea Touring Club, to Transkeians for a fee of R15 and said this entitled them to certain benefits at selected garages. When they approached the garages, however, they were told the garages knew nothing about it.

FARMERS

The man was arrested a week ago and was being held in Umtata, Captain Olckers said.

A docket with similar charges as well as charges relating to fraudulent promises of obtaining finance for farmers for a fee, had been handed to the Cape Attorney General.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

Pledge to aid SA blacks

DD (103) 11/12/77

UMTATA — The president of the newly-formed Transkei Youth League, Mr Prince Madikizela, has identified the movement with "the sufferings and heroism of our brothers and sisters in South Africa or wherever they have been forced to take refuge."

Mr Madikizela, a son-in-law of Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, launched the youth league at a three-day conference at Ncambedlana.

Mr Madikizela said the liberation of the whole of Southern Africa and "the restoration of freedom and human dignity to those brothers and sisters still under the colonial yoke of the white minority remains our immediate and most important task."

He said despite independence, there were still white schools and hospitals in Umtata, and Transkeians still learnt the so-called Bantu Education, and got their certificates from Pretoria.

"Our fathers will not appeal to us because they have been taught by whites that the black youth is dangerous and has communistic orientations."

He said there could be conflicts between his organisation and the government and asked for "negotiation and not detention."

The Transkeian Government should not imitate the white South Africans "who keep our leaders in jail," he said. — DDR.

Transkei ID book plea

103 11/12/79 DD

UMTATA — The Transkeian Department of Interior has received few applications for the Transkei identity document since the government began issuing them more than a year ago, the Minister of Interior, Mr S. K. Ndzumo, said yesterday.

Mr Ndzumo appealed to all Transkeians to apply at their tribal authority secretaries and district commissioners for the documents which resemble the South African Book of Life.

Many people wrongly believed they did not need the identity documents if they had a travel document, or vice versa, he said.

The identity document is necessary when voting in an election, while pensions and other grants are processed according to the beneficiaries' identity numbers. these are some of the reasons why Transkeians should apply for the necessary documents as soon as possible, he said.

Transkeian citizens who still had reference books, and who had not registered as voters, should do so, even if they had not yet applied for identity documents.

Mr Ndzumo said all those who were not Transkeians, except South Africans, Tswanas, Vendas and Rhodesians, needed a passport and visa to enter and leave Transkei through the controlled border posts. — DDC.

Vika lashes at world forums

103
11/12/79
SD

TSOLO — Transkeians were wondering if the world forums had lost their senses when they resolved not to recognise Transkei, the Minister of Health and Welfare, the Rev G. T. Vika, said here yesterday.

Opening the Transkei Hospital Christian Fellowship conference, Mr Vika said it also was a wonder why the Organisation of African Unity, appointed the then Ugandan leader, Idi Amin, as its chairman, when the whole world conceded he was insane.

Condemning the international atmosphere, he said nations all over the world "furiously raged against one another" and time-bombs and machineguns had become "picnic stuff".

One minute it is in Namibia or Zimbabwe, the next it is in Zambia or South Africa.

"What of the escalating civil war in Lesotho? What of the violation of international laws in Iran where the American Embassy has been subjected to official thuggery? What of the anxiety brought on South Africa by the kidnapping of her ambassador in El Salvador?" he asked.

"We live in times when the gale winds and violent waves of evil tend to shake and divert the boat of all Christian forces.

"Family feuds and broken marriages have become the order of the day while divisions and schisms are destroying the sanctity of the universal church of Christ. Wine, drugs and general permissiveness have estranged children from their parents," he said.

Mr Vika urged the conference to "trust in God and do the right thing," and to unite all hospital personnel in the country with those engaged in extramural medical and nursing services. — SAPA.

SA, Transkei in top-level talks

CT 14/12/79

103

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Top-level and confidential talks took place between the South African and Transkei governments in Pretoria yesterday.

No statement was issued but the importance of the discussions was implicit in the presence of two senior South African Cabinet Ministers — Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senator Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance — and a four-man Transkei delegation headed by the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The meeting took place in the wake of a report by the Transkei Secretary for Finance, Mr J Maqubela, of Transkei's financial problems, highlighted primarily by a deficit of nearly R37m for the current financial year.

Mr Maqubela's grave view of the situation was reflected in his recommended cutback in Cabinet Minister and civil servant salaries. To the chargin of the Transkei Government the memorandum containing the recommendation was leaked to newsmen in Umtata.

According to newspaper reports, the only way in which Transkei could raise the loans from private banks was through an agreement authorising the South African Government to pay Transkei's share of customs union revenue directly to the banks concerned.

Seen against this background, Senator Horwood's presence at yesterday's meeting makes it almost certain that Transkeian financial difficulties figured prominently in the talks.

Another issue which seems likely to have been discussed — though not necessarily sealed — is the expected restoration of diplomatic ties between the two countries. Transkei severed relations in April 1978 in protest against South Africa's refusal to acceed to her claim to Griqualand East.

Chief George Matanzima, who was accompanied by his Ministers of Finance, Mr R Madikizela, Foreign Affairs, Mr D Koyana and Education, Mr A Jonas, declined to comment on the talks last night — except to confirm that they took place.

every member of the company to whom such notice is sent before or after receipt y.

ent as aforesaid because it was received ector concerned may (without prejudice resentations be read at the meeting.

sent out and the representations need tion of the company or of any other tisfied that the rights conferred by this y for defamatory matter.

r the said other person's costs on an e or in part by the director concerned, cation.

d as depriving a person removed there- ayable to him in respect of the termina- nt terminating with that of director r for which may exist apart from this

Powers and Certain Acts

ue share capital.—(1) Notwithstanding , the directors of a company shall not pany without the prior approval of the

of a general authority to the directors, issue any shares in their discretion, or particular allotment or issue of shares.

of a general authority to the directors, al meeting of the company but it may f the company prior to such annual

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue of any shares in contravention of subsection (1), shall be liable to compensate the company for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have sustained or incurred thereby, but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment or issue.

222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures to directors.—(1) No provision in any memorandum or articles or in any resolution of a company authorizing the directors to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares of the company at the discretion of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of any such shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee, or to any body corporate which is or the directors of which are accustomed to act in accordance with the directions or instructions of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting of which such director or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one fifth or more of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate unless—

(*a*) the particular allotment or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting; or

. . . and in Pretoria

NM 12/12/79

103

Top-level talks on Transkei plight

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Top level and confidential talks took place between the South African and Transkei Governments in Pretoria yesterday.

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The meeting took place in the wake of a report by the Transkei Secretary for Finance, Mr. J. Maqubela, of Transkei's financial problems, highlighted primarily by a deficit of nearly R37 million for the current financial year.

Mr. Maqubela's grave view of the situation was reflected in his recommended cutback in Cabinet ministers' and civil servants' salaries. To the chagrin of the Transkei Government the memorandum containing the recommendation was leaked to newsmen in Umtata.

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Another issue which seems likely to have been discussed — though not necessarily sealed — is the expected restoration of diplomatic ties between the two countries. Transkei severed relations in April 1978 in protest against South Africa's refusal to acceed to her claim to Griqualand East.

Transkei had hoped breaking ties with Pretoria would lead to financial assistance from the outside world, a hope which was not fulfilled. Since financial and diplomatic issues seem to be connected, financial help from Pretoria in the present situation seems to herald restoration of diplomatic ties.

But as diplomatic ties are also connected with Transkei land demands it seems logical that the land dispute was also discussed, particularly as the Van der Walt Commission is looking at the distribution of land between White and Black afresh.

Chief George Matanzima — who was accompanied by his ministers of Finance Mr. R. Madikizela, Foreign Affairs, Mr. D. Koyana, and Education, Mr. A. Jonas — declined to comment on the talks last night.

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-C6-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

2. Department of Statistics (1977). [illegible]

[illegible] categories [illegible] with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease [illegible] and also to expecta- [illegible] be there is an appro- [illegible] f mortality and the [illegible] nt will give rise to [illegible] Thus, if the [illegible] d in Fig. 6 are re- [illegible] life will be 50% [illegible] of the Circulatory [illegible] ty stand to gain most from measures [illegible] e selected diseases included in Fig.6. [illegible] of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, [illegible] diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

(b) send... s to every member of the company to whom notic... ther such notice is sent before or after receipt of th... mpany.

(4) If a cop... not sent as aforesaid because it was received too late or because... e director concerned may (without prejudice to his right to be... e representations be read at the meeting.

(5) No cop... ll be sent out and the representations need not be read out a... plication of the company or of any other person who claims... is satisfied that the rights conferred by this section are being ... licity for defamatory matter.

(6) The Co... 's or the said other person's costs on an application under... whole or in part by the director concerned, notwithstanding th... pplication.

(7) Nothin... trued as depriving a person removed thereunder of compens... e payable to him in respect of the termination of his appointment as director or of any appointment terminating with that of director or as derogating from any power to remove a director which may exist apart from this section.

Restrictions on Directors, their Powers and Certain Acts

221. Restriction of power of directors to issue share capital.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in its memorandum of articles, the directors of a company shall not have the power to allot or issue shares of the company without the prior approval of the company in general meeting.

(2) Any such approval may be in the form of a general authority to the directors, whether conditional or unconditional, to allot or issue any shares in their discretion, or in the form of a specific authority in respect of any particular allotment or issue of shares.

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a general authority to the directors, it shall be valid only until the next annual general meeting of the company but it may be varied or revoked by any general meeting of the company prior to such annual general meeting.

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue of any shares in contravention of subsection (1), shall be liable to compensate the company for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have sustained or incurred thereby, but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment or issue.

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(a) the particular allotment or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting; or

Transkei
'Book of Life'
3/12/79
103
UMTATA. — Transkeians should apply for the country's new identity documents through their tribal authorities and district commissioners, the Transkei Minister of Interior and Social Services, Mr S K Ndzumo, said here yesterday.
He said very few application had been received since the documents were introduced a year ago.
Many people wrongly believed they did not need the identity documents, which resembled the South African "Book of Life", if they had travel documents.
People who had not registered as voters and who still had reference books, should register, even if they had not applied for identity documents.
— Sapa

13/12/77 DD (B&B) (103)

Former Transkei detainee banished

UMTATA — A former Robben Island prisoner who was released in Transkei last month, Mr Clarence Makwetu, has been banished from the Cofimvaba region where he has a farm.

The head of the Security Police, Col Martin Ngceba, confirmed the banishment yesterday.

Mr Makwetu was fetched by Security Police last week and taken to Libode, 35 km from Umtata.

He recently spent 76 days in detention in Transkei and was released without appearing in court.

In 1976 Mr Makwetu was arrested by the South African Security Police and released in April 1977.

Three months later he was again arrested by the South African Police while shopping in Queenstown. It was later learnt he was being held in Pietermaritzburg.

His release came after representations by the Transkeian Government and Mr Makwetu settled in the Cofimvaba region where he took up farming. — DDR.

13/12/79 13/12/79 DD 183

DAILY DISPAT

Transkei warns foreign ships

UMTATA — Transkei would soon be able to intercept any vessel violating and behaving suspiciously in Transkeian territorial waters, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, warned here yesterday.

In a Christmas message to the Transkei Defence Force read on his behalf by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, Chief Matanzima said whoever the operators of those suspicious craft were, they should keep off Transkei's seashore and remain in the normal sea lane beyond.

He said a helping hand had been extended to the defence force by an increasing number of friends from all over the world and several Transkeian officers had qualified in classical warfare, counter insurgency operations and deployment of unit and sub-unit weaponry.

"Our divers are doing very well in their training and are now poised to tackle marine warfare, including underwater demolitions. The Transkei Navy will most probably be formally launched in the new year," Chief Matanzima said.

He also warned against the "exploitation" of Transkei's sea produce by people who operated boats from the Eastern Cape and Natal and "illegally helped themselves to crayfish". — SAPA.

SA team to study crisis in Transkei

14/12/79 DD 103

CAPE TOWN—The South African Government is to send a team of experts to investigate Transkei's financial crisis.

This was confirmed by a South African Government spokesman yesterday.

And while it appears South Africa will be prepared to help Transkei out of its present financial difficulties, the days of simple cash grants will probably be gradually phased out in favour of project finance.

"We are sending somebody to investigate the situation. One has to get the facts before one can decide what to do about it," the spokesman said.

Any action on the part of the South African Government would depend on what had caused the deficit.

He also confirmed that the method of South African financing of Transkei over and above its normal sources of income would gradually move to one of project financing.

This means grants for specific projects to be agreed upon between the two countries.

Project financing had been accepted in principle when Bophuthatswana gained its independence, he said.

He pointed out that the three-year agreement for an annual grant to Transkei of R113,5 million expires shortly and a new agreement would have to be negotiated.

"I don't think we will go out and out for project finance. We will do it gradually," he said. Through project finance the South African government would be able to exert better control on their grants and Transkei would be able to do what it liked with income from internal sources.

Another Pretoria official told the Daily Dispatches Umtata office the ideal was that the administrative and running costs would be paid from the country's own income, and that projects would be undertaken with money from other sources.

A secret Cabinet memorandum drawn up last month by Transkei's secretary for finance, Mr J. Maqubela, revealed that the country has a R36,9 million deficit in the current financial year, and faces a crisis if money cannot be raised soon.

Banking circles believe there is no shortage of money available for loan to Transkei, but the Transkei Government is concerned about tying itself up in the long term.

DDC-DDR.

2.3.4

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Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

$$\frac{P_{N\circ x}}{P_{L\circ x}} = \frac{\pi_{N\circ x}}{\pi_{L\circ x}}$$

That is, the insurance rate will reflect the level of care x. For any fixed level of x, fair insurance results in full coverage. Therefore, if the individual faces the prospect of a loss of ℓ and initial income is ω, expected utility after insurance is:

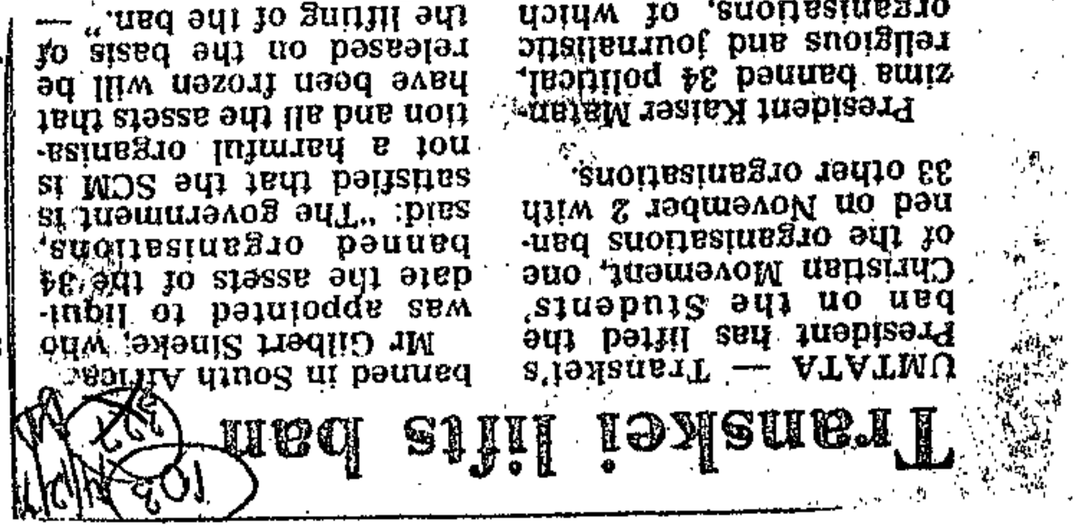
$$u(x) = v(x, \omega - \ell\pi_{L\circ x}), \qquad (1.11)$$

where $\ell\pi_{L\circ x}$ is the premium so that $\omega - \ell\pi_{L\circ x}$ is a constant income received in either state.

The individual then chooses that policy for which the marginal disutility of additional care is just high enough to offset the marginal utility of the lower premium resulting from the extra care.

More realistically, however, monitoring is at best imperfect. This leads to the problem known as moral hazard. In the extreme case, if insurance is offered at some fixed price ratio independent of any loss-prevention activity, it is evident that an individual will be motivated to entirely eliminate all such activity.

Insurers have two main ways of coping with the problem [Arrow 1963, Pauly 1968]. The first is to require the insured party to bear some portion of the risk, for example by a "deductible" provision (indemnity will be less than the loss by a fixed amount) or by "coinsurance" (indemnity will only be a proportion of the loss). Then insura[illegible] well [illegible] are 1977], but moral hazard [illegible] e motivated to engage in [illegible] efficient with costless



Transkei lifts ban

UMTATA — Transkei's President has lifted the ban on the Students' Christian Movement, one of the organisations banned on November 2 with 33 other organisations.

President Kaiser Matanzima banned 34 political, religious and journalistic organisations, of which only 12 were known to be banned in South Africa.

Mr Gilbert Sineke, who was appointed to liquidate the assets of the 34 banned organisations, said: "The government is satisfied that the SCM is not a harmful organisation and all the assets that have been frozen will be released on the basis of the lifting of the ban." — DDR.

XIV CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01				
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00					
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00					
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00					
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03					
NO.	87	43	9					

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERI

Matanzima: go forward with hope

UMTATA — Transkei was experiencing teething problems like all developing countries and its people should always move forward with hope to overcome these problems, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in his Christmas and New Year message here yesterday.

"Transkei has experienced a negative attitude at all international forums, and, ironically, the United Nations is at the vanguard of the vendetta against Transkei," Chief George Transkei said.

He hoped a spirit of sanity would prevail during the 1980s and that Transkei would ultimately be accepted among the family of nations of the free world.

Chief George commended those countries which had maintained contact with Transkei, although informally. He looked forward to the day when the contacts would result in formal diplomatic relationships. — DDR.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
				0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
				0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
				0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
				0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
				2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
				0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
				56	370	201	533	329

THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

Transkei hospitals short of medicine supplies

(103) (98) DD 17/12/79

QUEENSTOWN — Transkei is running low on medical supplies.

Residents at Ilinge near here say it is common for patients to be turned away from the clinic because a medicine or injection is out of stock.

Most common among the shortages was cough mixture.

During September an elderly man paid 20c for treatment at the clinc. He had a kidney complaint and was told to come back the following Wednesday when the doctor would see him.

On the Wednesday the old man was turned away because he did not have another 20c. He protested he had paid the money on the previous visit and had not been treated. He produced a receipt but this was ignored and he was obliged to go home without seeing the doctor.

Prior to Transkei's independence in 1976, Glen Grey was a mission hospital run by the Catholic Church and subsidised by the South African Government.

"It is highly regrettable we have to admit the present situation did not exist then," the Transkeian secretary for Health, Mr N. Mbabama said. "As far as the alleged Transkeinisation of the hospital's administrative staff is concerned there had been no change. There were Indian, Coloured and white doctors," he said.

In the past mission hospitals, one of which was Glen Grey ordered their own medicine but towards the end of last year the department decided to centralise medical supplies, he said.

There had been some delay in processing tenders for medical supplies to the central medical stores but since about June this year tenders for the supply of medicines were approved and orders placed.

He said it took about six weeks from ordering to delivery of supplies to the central stores and this had caused some shortages in the past.

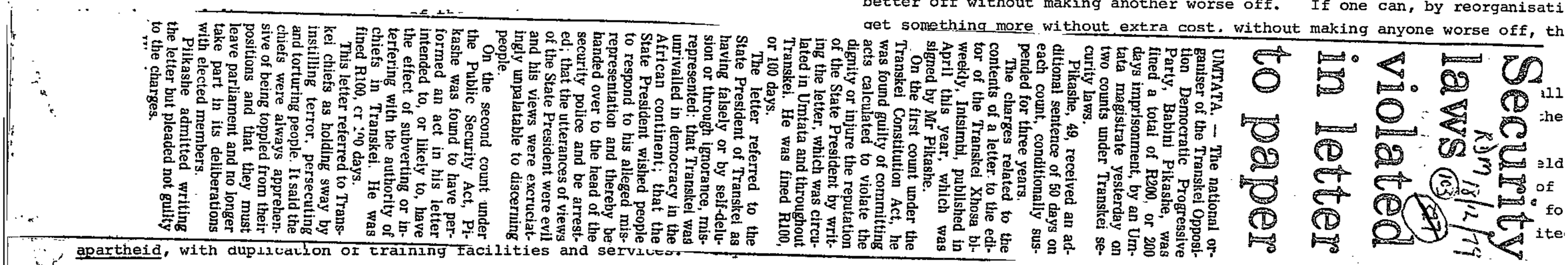
Mr Mbabama said, however, the position was improving as reserves of stocks were being built up. As regards the complaints of a patient being charged twice, he said: "I am unable to comment without having full particulars of his name and date of treatment." — DDC.

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in South Africa on the needs of the white and urban populations; but he also implicitly recognises an international dimension when he notes the applicability to South Africa of the 'Inverse Care Law' originally described by Hart, as it appears in Britain; 'the availability of good medical care tends to vary inversely with the need of the population served'.[5]

(c) Inappropriate institutions, particularly 'disease palaces' are associated with this geographical bias and partly responsible for both apartheid, with duplication or training facilities and services. differentials are aggravating to black staff, and Savage shows that it would cost only R1,4 million p.a. to pay equally qualified doctors the same salary, and R4,2 million p.a. to give equally qualified nurses the same pay.

Savage, however, differs considerably from Kirsch on the tractability of these problems. He attributes the misallocation of resources in the health sector to interests than to ideas, and points out that this misallocation affects society as a whole and not merely the medical profession. He criticises those who, like Illich, believe that one can change the behaviour of individuals without altering the behaviour of the system, and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldistribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.



Security laws violated in letter to paper

UMTATA. — The national organiser of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Babini Pikashe, was fined a total of R200, or 200 days imprisonment, by an Umtata magistrate yesterday on two counts under Transkei security laws.

Pikashe, 49, received an additional sentence of 50 days on each count, conditionally suspended for three years.

The charges related to the contents of a letter to the editor of the Transkei Xhosa bi-weekly, Intsimbi, published in April this year, which was signed by Mr Pikashe.

On the first count under the Transkei Constitution Act, he was found guilty of committing acts calculated to violate the dignity or injure the reputation of the State President by writing the letter, which was circulated in Umtata and throughout Transkei. He was fined R100, or 100 days.

The letter referred to the State President of Transkei as having falsely or by self-deception or through ignorance, misrepresented: that Transkei was unrivalled in democracy in the African continent; that the State President wished people to respond to his alleged misrepresentation and thereby be handed over to the head of the security police and be arrested; that the utterances of views of the State President were evil and his views were excruciatingly unpalatable to discerning people.

On the second count under the Public Security Act, Pikashe was found to have performed an act in his letter intended to, or likely to, have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of chiefs in Transkei. He was fined R100, or 100 days.

This letter referred to Transkei chiefs as holding sway by instilling terror, persecuting and torturing people. It said the chiefs were always apprehensive of being toppled from their positions and that they must leave parliament and no longer take part in its deliberations with elected members.

Pikashe admitted writing the letter but pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throughc the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be effective.

2.2 Public or Private : The Options

The debate on what has come to be called 'socialised medicine' concerns which method of health care provision is most *efficient* and which best satisfies the condition of *equity*. Efficiency, in the economic sense, is taken to mean that there can be no change which will make one person better off without making another worse off. If one can, by reorganisati get something more without extra cost, without making anyone worse off, th position by health economists of all persuasions.

The free market position is argued by Rees (*27): If a good or service can be bought and sold between individuals, and all relevant costs and benefit are taken into account in the market transactions without spilling over to outsiders (excludability), and there are no economies of scale,[6] then individual preferences as expressed through their purchasing power can be met efficiently when the good is distributed through a free market so that neither can alter the price on their own, and no combination of buyers or sellers exists that can influence the price to their own advantage. In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under othe conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribu tion can be reached.

Organiser fined over letter

(103) DD 18/12/79

UMTATA — The national organiser of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Babini Pikashe, 49, was fined a total of R200 or 200 days after he was found guilty in the magistrate's court here yesterday on two counts under the Transkei security laws.

An additional sentence of 50 days on each count was conditionally suspended for three years.

The charges relate to the contents of a letter to the editor of the Transkei Xhosa bi-weekly Intsimbi, published in April this year, which was signed by Mr Pikashe.

On the first count under the Transkei Constitution Act, he was found guilty of committing acts calculated to violate the dignity or injure the reputation of the State President by writing the letter which was circulated in Umtata and Transkei as a whole. He was fined R100 or 100 days.

The contents of the letter on this count referred to the State President of Transkei as having falsely or by self delusion or through ignorance, misrepresented that Transkei was unrivalled in democracy on the African continent.

It also said the utterances of views of the State President were evil and his views were excruciatingly unpalatable to discerning people.

On the second count, under the Public Security Act, he was found to have written a statement in his letter and performed an act intended or likely to have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of chiefs in Transkei. He was fined R100 or 100 days.

On this count the substance of the letter referred to Transkei chiefs as holding sway by instilling terror and by persecuting and torturing people.

Mr Pikashe admitted writing the letter but pleaded not guilty to the charges laid.

His counsel, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, argued that in terms of its constitution Transkei was a democratic country which meant everybody had a right to free expression and that there had been speculation from political and other circles as to what role chiefs should play.

The magistrate, Mr D. A. Andrews, said he did not blame Mr Pikashe for expressing his views like any other individual, but the way he did it or voiced them was "malicious and unfair". — DDR.

Kei opposition member fined for open letter

THE national organiser of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Babini Pikashe (49), was fined a total of R200 or 200 days after he was found guilty in the magistrate's court in Umtata yesterday on two counts under the Transkei Security Laws.

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He was fined R100 or 100 days.

The contents of the letter on this count referred to the State President of Transkei as having falsely or by self delusion or through ignorance, misrepresented that Transkei was unrivalled in the democracy on the African continent.

That the State President wished people to respond to his alleged misrepresentation and thereby be handed over to the head of the Security Police and be arrested.

That the utterances of views of the State President were evil and his views were excruciatingly unpalatable to the discerning people.

On the second count under the Public Security Act he was found to have written a statement in his letter and performed an act intended or likely to have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of chiefs in Transkei.

He was fined R100 or 100 days.

On this count the substance of the letter referred to Transkei chiefs as holding sway by instilling terror in people and persecuting and torturing people.

That the chiefs were always apprehensive of being toppled from their positions and that they must leave the parliament and no longer take part in its deliberations with the elected members.

Mr Pikashe admitted writing the letter but pleaded not guilty to the charges laid.

His defence, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, argued that in terms of its constitution Transkei was a democratic country which meant that everybody had a right to free expression and that there had been speculation now and again from political and other circles as to what role chiefs should play.

The magistrate, Mr D A Andrews, said he did not blame Mr Pikashe for expressing his views as any other individual, but the way he had done it or voiced them out was "malicious and unfair".

The fine was deferred until December 31. — Sapa.

Kei clerks on theft and fraud charges

SEVEN Transkei Government clerks appeared in the regional court in Umtata yesterday charged with theft and fraud involving more than R2 000 from the Transkei Government.

Miss Mandisa Mbana (22), Miss Florence Gom (22), Miss Virginia Dubisiko (23), Miss Ndileka Mntonintshi (21), Miss Nomission Mnyimba (21), Mr Godfrey Kuse (37) and Mr Tallics Ntemba (40), were not asked to plead. No evidence was led. The hearing was postponed to January 21.

According to the charge sheet the seven, all employed at the magistrate's office at Engcobo, allegedly embezzled funds when issuing books of life and travel documents this year.

All except Mr Ntemba, who is still in custody, are out on R100 bail each.

The public prosecutor, Mr M M Siyo, said police were still investigating. — Sapa.

Radio 5 versus Ca

t's going o be a real humdinger of a battle

JOHN RYAN

FACT that radio wars a novelty in Southern Af- (give or take a short, scrap around the area Mozambique some years should not make the up- one on Boxing Day less pernicious.

, we should all listen both ears tuned for the leties of psychological , because it's going humdinger of a battle.

somewhere along the the listener will actually be entertained.

the opening tussle at the lines of combat already been publicly Capital Radio, the in- has announced in reports that it will seek rship acquaintance Wednesday, its launch by playing the top 250 numbers post-Bill Haley. marathon will start at after Capital's first sta- identification, and end at on Thursday.

Radio 5? Well, by a coincidence, it will be asting the top pops of decade — within the time scale. Not only but the SABC is prepar- a special "Boxing Day a" for Radio 5 listen- prizes every 15 min- roughout the day, rang- value from R10 to

sudden rush of blood head at Dithering shows just how seri- the corporation regards threat from Port St And with good reason, apital Radio is a hick in base alone.

voice from the mouth Umzimvubu River will be as professional as any other on the continent. Very likely, more so.

At the core of this conflict between two pop stations is the whole quandary of separate development. The South African Government certainly didn't want a rival station to the SABC in Transkei. The SABC itself tried several times to block the project, to the extent of claiming the international wavelength (604 kHz) on which Capital Radio will be beaming its medium wave service.

Finally, the Capital architects presented South Africa with an irrefutable argument. If Transkei was truly independent, they said, then how could it not have a truly independent radio station?

Transkei's motive for hosting Capital Radio is more than a matter of expanding the territory's image and range of influence.

Money is a major factor. Capital Radio's principals maintain that the initial cash outlay of R6,4-million will be recovered within the second year of the station's existence, after which it will proceed to net upwards of R10-million a year.

Of that, 51% will go directly into the Transkeian Government's coffers and another slice obliquely by way of taxes on the private profits involved.

So Capital Radio could be a growing pillar of the country's economy. Certainly, it should contribute enough to assure its own autonomy — particularly on the news-reporting side, where the brothers Matanzima might otherwise like to meddle.

It is not true that Britain's Capital Radio has any stake, financial or otherwise, in its Wild Coast namesake. Says John Moody, managing director of the Transkeian station: "Naturally, we would dearly have liked to have had a twin relationship and we approached Capital Radio in London on that basis."

The response was corporate alarm. The British bosses protested that, for political reasons (mostly involving the unions), the two stations could not formally be associated in any way.

"But, individually, they were very kind," Moody says. "The producers and technicians allowed us the run of their studios, and gave our chaps a good deal of advice. So the character of the two stations will be similar in many ways."

From one side at least, the battle between Capital Radio and Radio 5 will be far more subtle than which station can transmit most decibels to the greatest number of auricles.

One common denominator that exists with Capital Radio, Britain, and Capital Radio, Transkei, is a man called Mike Bukht, an Anglo-Indian Muslim who was the first programme director of the London station.

Mike Bukht is the guru of pop radio, internationally. And he is currently on contract to Port St Jones.

It was Bukht — an ascetic and gourmet cook — who discovered the psychology of pop radio. Or invented it, to the great and good benefit of Capital Radio, Britain.

So the thoughts of Michael Bukht, now programme director at Port St Johns, will be weighed heavily against the expertise or otherwise of the men of Radio 5.

In Bukht's terms part of the psychology of radio is that it must be what it appears to be. In the first instance, live.

For that reason, Capital Radio has — in contrast to the SABC — gone back to the basics. To "live" disc jockeys who can address their public directly and not — by the magic of tape recording — one or two days later.

Conversely, Radio 5 is wedded by sheer investment to the "automat" system, which eschews the old method of a "jock" putting a record on his turntable for immediate digestion by his listening public.

By the automat system, whole programmes are taped days in advance and the programme as taped merely carries a magnetic "slot", at which point newscasters are able to stop the running tape and read their bulletins.

Afterwards, the tape is set in motion once more and the monitoring jockey ceases to have any control until the next "slot".

Capital Radio's headquar-

Arbitrary and expensive, the automat system was the unfortunate reason SABC listeners recently heard the voice of Rocco Erasmus, hours after he had died. Simply, the automat could not be stopped in decent time.

John Moody says of the automat: "It's a case of a man speaking to a machine and then the machine speaking to a live audience. There's a robot element involved and listeners soon see through it. Particularly if they have a real "live" station for comparison.

"Radio 5 jocks can't talk about the weather because they can't anticipate what it will be like tomorrow or the day after, when they're actually on the air. It all makes radio a jukebox, which it shouldn't be. It should be a service to the public.

By comparison, not only will Capital Radio be able to inform listeners at any time whether or not it's raining in Cape Town or Dordrecht, but the jockeys will be able to insinuate important news items as they come to hand from CR's newsroom in Johannesburg.

ital Radio

Port St Johns. .

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're committed to put-
ting sound above profitability. We'll have nine minutes of advertising an hour and we'll spread it evenly no matter what jocks happen to be on in that hour."

Individual ads will be of 30, 60 or 90 second duration. Capital Radio will also have three minutes of news every hour, on the hour. Apart from a daily one-hour newscast, between 6 and 7 pm.

Mention of newscasts takes him back to the realm of Bukht psychology.

One tenet of which is that you never have a break between music (outside protracted news programmes) longer than a single track. Or around four minutes.

"Which means," says Moody, "that after a three-minute newscast, you can have a minute's ads. But not much more. Otherwise, listeners are going to become restive."

Another Bukht principle is that after a major newscast you must restore your listenership to the fantasy world of pop music with either a Top 20 number or a Golden Oldie.

The SABC would not try to contest the fact that some of its top jockeys and news producers have been enticed to Capital Radio over the past half a dozen months. And even that talent has been carefully honed on arrival at Port St Johns.

For a fortnight now and more, jocks and news readers have been put through "dry run" sessions, in which their every word on mike has been recorded and studied. Not only to correct accents, but also to eradicate the mindless chatter that is the easy trap into which most DJs fall.

There are other Bukht niceties that few would think of. "If you ask a question on the air," he tells the DJs, "give them time to answer before you reply yourself.

"Even if it's whether they've had a good day. They're thinking about it. Tell them what you expect them to say before they've said it, and you're halfway to losing your credibility."

Capital Radio's primary brief will be to entertain listeners between the ages of 16 and 35. It will do so principally by music but the station will be "socially aware" as well.

"Capital Radio in Britain provides certain air services," the managing director explains. "One for example is legal advice for listeners, through a studio lawyer. He tells them what they might want to know about their house bonds, or the small print on their insurance policies.

John Moody . . . "we're committed to putting sound above profitability."

"We would particularly like to create the sort of service by which, say, school books could be collected and distributed to black children.

"There are so many school books just lying around in white homes when so many black kids are forced to go without. That, to us, would be a meaningful service."

One certain area where Capital Radio will score over Radio 5 is in pure transmissive power.

When first the Port St Johns station was planned, radio boffins estimated that it would need one and a half megawatts to carry the signal over the Drakensberg to the Transvaal.

As things stand, the medium wave signal is likely to be five times that strength, which means it could be received in Zambia and even beyond. The main reason for this is the effectiveness of the relay masts at Herschel on the Drakensberg plateau, an unknown quantity in the initial calculations.

This huge signal, the strongest in Africa, will be supplemented by a 50 kw short-wave transmitter based at Umtata, the main beam of which will be centred by day on East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

But, at night, every corner of Southern Africa will receive Capital's medium wave transmission.

As John Moody says: "South Africans can take Capital Radio or leave it. But one thing they won't be able to do is ignore that it is there."

(103) DD 21/12/79

Mancotywa in court

UMTATA — The publicity secretary of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), Miss Florence Mancotywa, made a brief appearance before Mr H. T. van Wyk in the magistrate's court here yesterday charged on three counts under the Transkei security laws.

Miss Mancotywa, 48, also parliamentary representative of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus who has been in detention for 119 days, was released during her first appearance on November 28.

She was arrested by Security Police on July 30 when hundreds of Tembus and members of the DPP gathered near the Transkei Palace of Justice demanding the release of Chief Sabata.

Miss Mancotywa was not asked to plead. No evidence was led and the hearing was postponed to January 28. — SAPA.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality exp... ...rcentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1... hig... the... mid...

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More land for Transkei?

NM 21/12/79 (103)

IT IS hardly surprising that the people of East Griqualand are digging in their heels over the possible incorporation of their territory into Transkei. They have been a political football long enough in protracted land disputes between Pretoria and Umtata.

When Mr. Vorster's Government incorporated East Griqualand into Natal last year after announcing that it was bound by the 1936 Land Act, the immediate response of Transkei's then Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Then Mr. P. W. Botha took office and made it clear that unlike his predecessor he was not bound by the Land Act. His pronouncement was welcomed in Umtata but lit new fires of apprehension in East Griqualand. These misgivings were heightened by the disclosure by the chairman of the Central Consolidation Commission that the commission was giving priority to the consolidation of Transkei.

Since then there have been reports that at least part of East Griqualand may be ceded to Transkei, and there has been speculation that the South African Government is about to succumb to Transkei "blackmail". That is the political scenario, which characteristically has overshadowed some important practical aspects.

What cannot be overlooked is that East Griqualand is a highly-productive region in dairy farming and cattle ranching. Does it really make sense to hand it over willy-nilly to people who have virtually no experience in these specialised enterprises and could not be expected to maintain the area's present viability?

Meaningful consolidation of the homelands is imperative if they are to be viewed seriously as economically viable nations, but care must be taken not to jeopardise natural food resources in the process.

While much of Africa's strife has its root in land disputes, let us not forget that hunger is also a major contributor. If rich farming land is to be sacrificed to consolidation, at least let us ensure first that those who acquire it are taught how to cultivate and develop what they already possess.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in ... certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Transkei Airways has pool pact with SAA

DD 21/12/79
269
708

UMTATA — Transkei Airways has announced the signing of a pool agreement with South African Airways, in terms of which both airlines will serve the Johannesburg — Umtata route.

At present, Transkei Airways uses its new Hawker Siddeley 748 on the route Mondays to Fridays. SAA will institute an additional flight on Saturdays with a similar aircraft, to increase the number of weekly flights from 10 to 12.

The date of SAA's participation has not yet been finalised, but is expected to be early next year.

The agreement was signed in Johannesburg by Mr Maurice Pike, managing director of Transkei Airways, and Mr P. C. du Plessis, the commercial director of SAA.

Transkei Airways has meanwhile announced a 20 per cent increase in passenger fares, effective from January 2, on its regular Umtata to Johannesburg route.

The increase is the first in nearly two years, and changes the tariff from R75 to R90 single. The air-freight tariff remains unaltered.

"It is our policy to absorb fuel price increases and other rising costs as far as possible, but inflationary pressures have obliged us to alter our tariffs," the airline's managing director, Mr Maurice Pike, said.

"The increase is not of our choosing."

He said Transkei Airways had not made any price adjustments since April, 1978, while other airlines had shown price hikes of between 27 per cent and 51 per cent in the same period.

"It is in effect an increase of 12 per cent a year, which compares very favourably with other carriers," Mr Pike said.

Transkei Airways has flown nearly 20 000 passengers since its inception in February, 1977. A 40-seat airliner was acquired in November to cope with demand, and supplementary services, using one of its 11-seat aircraft, are being introduced to handle the growing traffic.

The first supplementary service is scheduled for today with both the new Hawker Siddeley and one of the Beechcraft King Air aircraft operating the Johannesburg - Umtata route. — DDC.

East Griqua stand against incorporation

DD 21/12/79 03 26

EAST LONDON — It was in the interest of a constellation of states that the government should not submit to blackmail by incorporating East Griqualand into Transkei.

This was said in a memorandum released yesterday by the East Griqualand Regional Development Association (EGRDA), an association with official status representing all local authorities, chambers of commerce, farmers' associations and Coloured Local Affairs Committees.

It warned the government that by including the area in Transkei, it would be seen to have been held to ransom and blackmailed over the question of diplomatic relations with Transkei.

"This would be a disastrous precedent with far-reaching effects," says the memorandum, "as it would indicate to other homeland leaders an effective means of manipulating the government of South Africa."

The emphasis of the memorandum is laid on the area's economic strength and its economic interdependence with Transkei and Lesotho.

The area, which includes 392 560 hectares and was part of the Cape Province until 1978 when it came under the province of Natal, separates the Umzimkulu District of Transkei and the main part of Transkei.

The EGRDA argues that the separated areas could be linked, if physical consolidation were necessary, by incorporating state-owned land in the Weza district without affecting white farmers in East Griqualand or any other part of Natal.

The EGRADA says the area is vital to the development of a constellation of states because of its high agricultural potential and says it would be unwise to include the area in Transkei because the land was unsuitable for small scale peasant-type farming.

Heavy investments and progress in the area were owed to the assurances of security of land tenure by the government in the past. The association said unless the land issue was resolved progress in the area would be hampered as speculation inspired no confidence in potential investors.

It said two important towns in East Griqualand, Kokstad and Matatiele, continued to sustain self-generated growth and progress and were an essential part of the economy not only for the area but also for Transkei and Lesotho.

It said it was the stability created by whites that developed the area into what it was today and asked whether the sacrifice of the 30 per cent of its land ceded to Transkei (the Umzimkulu District) was comparable to any other sacrifice made in the Republic. — DDR

Griquas against land transfer to Transkei

2/61 DD (103) 22/12/79

EAST LONDON — Incorporation of East Griqualand into Transkei would be unconstitutional and would be seen as a subtle manoeuvre to quash the Griqua people's historical claim to a right to remain in the area.

This was said in a memorandum issued this week by Mr W. J. Hornsby, the Coloured Representative Council's representative of the East Griqualand Community, to bring to the fore the community's opinions regarding the land dispute involving the portion of Natal which separates Transkei's Umzimkulu District from the rest of Transkei.

The memorandum rejects the claims to the area by Transkei which are based on a treaty signed in 1844 in which the land was given to the Pondos under the chief Faku.

It questions the validity of the treaty arguing it was one of convenience serving British imperialist interest. If, however, the treaty were to be regarded as valid, the agreement between the British and Faku in 1861, ceding the territory back to the Cape colonial government, should also be accepted.

The land had been given by the British to Adam Kok to set up his government in 1863 but was later taken back with the signing of the Convention of 1874 which stated all claims to land would be justly and equitably dealt with.

The memorandum points out to the Central Consolidation Committee the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act of 1961 which recognised all rights and obligations under conventions which were binding to the Union of South Africa.

The memorandum says the Prime Minister's willingness to concede more land than allocated under the 1936 Land Act would be unconstitutional.

The Griqua community also feared they would be the victims of racial prejudice and harassment in Transkei if the territory were incorporated and that the move would further emotionally alienate the community.

Incorporation would be seen "as a further attempt at the destruction of the last vestige of the historico-cultural heritage of the Griqua people. This would be a sad indictment of the present government's much vaunted claims to the so-called protection and preservation of minority groups and rights".

Kokstad was a spiritual home of the Griqua people and to hand it over to Transkei would be a traumatic experience.

"To give an analogous example," the memorandum says, " the Afrikaner would have a similar experience if Pretoria and the Voortrekker Monument were handed over to Bophuthatswana." — DDR

TDC shows R11,7m financial loss

(103) DD 22/12/79

EAST LONDON — The Transkei Development Corporation has chalked up an R11,7 million loss for the financial year ending March 31 — its biggest deficit since it was established three years ago.

The loss is R6,7 million more than the R5 million loss in the 1977-78 financial year.

Despite the big deficit, the managing director of the TDC, Mr Roy Gammie, is optimistic the financial year under review will be the last time the TDC returns such a major loss.

"It is the largest and, I hope, the last of our big losses — otherwise we'll be kicked out," he said.

But he also tinged his optimism with realism when he added: "However, we'll never get into a profit situation because the money we put into the infrastructure brings little or no return.

"If we get into a break-even situation we'll be happy, but I believe we'll always show some loss."

He believes the reason for the loss more than doubling this year compared with last year is because this is the first year the TDC has introduced bad debts into its accounting.

Mr Gammie says he does not want to continue with the burden of financial deficits around his neck, a hang-over from the days of the XDC (the Xhosa Development Corporation).

"We decided to clean up our balance sheet and we have created a reserve of R4,7 million on industry, something which should have been done years ago," he said in an interview in Umtata this week.

(The head office of the XDC was moved from Pretoria to East London on April 1, 1967. Nine years later — on April 1, 1976, the XDC became two corporations — the Transkei Development Corporation and the Ciskei National Development Corporation).

A major contributor to the TDC's record near R12 million loss was the transport division, which showed a R3,2 million loss.

Mr Gammie attributes this loss to the TDC taking over former SAR bus routes.

"We'll always show a loss on our bus service because we've had to operate all the routes the Railways used to operate.

"They told us outright when they handed over to us that the routes were not profitable, but we've had to maintain the original service.

"Fortunately the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) have agreed to help us out.

Before they brought down mechanics and professional operators we had only two mechanics to service 87 buses."

He added that a contributory reason for the transport division's losses was the fact the division increased its fuel bill by R3 million after the last fuel price hike without a corresponding increase in fares.

He said the TDC's overall R11,7 million loss was largely because of "inefficiencies in the corporation, which we have been doing our best to root out."

Measures taken include replacing inefficient staff and closing unprofitable projects, including a furniture removals business which had never been profitable.

In addition, the Kenmare Dairy had been handed over to the Kokstad Dairy.

One gleam on the horizon are the Wild Coast holiday resorts.

"The resorts used to show a big loss," Mr Gammie said, "but now with extensive advertising and the competent leadership of Mr Neil Arnold the resorts are on their way to an overall break-even situation."

Another area now breaking even is the southern and northern Transkei construction operations which have been consolidated into one unit now called Corporation Construction.

Although the fibre-decorticating plants showed a R1 million loss these had now been overhauled.

The wholesale division also showed a loss, "although we actually broke even in the wholesale division," Mr Gammie said. "However, with the hand-over to black operators we had to create an extra reserve for obsolescent stock because we couldn't hand over the businesses with a lot of slow-moving stock."

The TDC is 100 per cent owned by the Transkei Government, which finances the corporation through an annual grant and Mr Gammie believes the TDC will continue to receive its annual grant from the Transkei Government, even if the South African Government converts its aid structure for Transkei from an annual cash grant to aid linked to financial projects.

South Africa has contributed R113,5 million a year to Transkei for the past three years, an aid agreement which is presently being renegotiated.

Asked if he thought it possible the Transkei Government might stop its financial grant to the TDC if Transkei failed to get financial assistance from South Africa, Mr Gammie said: "I don't believe that will happen as otherwise development in Transkei will come to a standstill."

— Business Editor

NO.	1973	677	333	104	324
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	0,20
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	0,53
45–64	0,90	0,56	0,89	0,20	
25–44	2,19	1,91	2175		
5–24	652				
1–4					
0–1					

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The man who works behind the scenes for Kaizer's govt

Chief Kaiser Matanzima

People are at least listening to us now — it's just that nobody wants to be first'

MR NGQONDI Masimini operates in the shadows of backstage diplomacy, speaking on behalf of a Government which the world at large refuses to recognise.

But with or without diplomatic acknowledgment, Transkei is publicising itself as widely as possible, and Umtata apparently has a lot of faith in 47-year-old Mr Masimini, Washington-based minister-at-large for North, Central and South America.

His background prepared him for a life on the road (120 000 miles in 1978): run-ins with Portuguese Colonial Authorities, jail in South Africa, and deportation, and a few years on the run between several African capitals.

Arnold Smith, a publicist who promotes Mr Masimini's cause, says: "He doesn't have what you would call an embassy staff, but he has full embassy functions. A budget of less than R185 000 supports a staff of four in Transkei's office in the National Press Building in Washington."

Many African diplomats know Mr Masimini from his earlier days of nationalist struggles, but often social recognition is refused him.

Different

US-born Mrs Barbara Masimini says: "Now things are different for me because the friends I had in the days when my husband fought the system Africans don't speak to us any more."

Umtata's case, others may follow.

Mr Masimini's working day begins with correspondence and an assessment of the political situation, with personal lobbying of Capitol Hill extending his day to six or seven in the evening.

Disregard

Journalists, practitioners of statecraft and policymakers at various levels of the US administration are important to his cause, and to the efforts of his Chief Aide, Mr Sam Sibeto.

Disregard of Transkei in news has been faintly overcome by occasional commentary in mainstream Press, and quietly and informally the Transkei representative continues to plead his case.

"There's more understanding of our people now," he says. "People are at least listening to us now. It's just that nobody wants to be the first." — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

Those past compatriots disapprove — as do most governments of the world — of Transkei's acceptance of autonomy conferred by the South African Government. But to overcome the status of a nonentity, Mr Masimini approaches people of influence individually. "My job is a talking job," he says. "I'm always on the run, on the road."

This year he has concontrated on representatives of Kenya, Senegal, Gabon and Malawi. If some listen, and accept

The bitterness of Christmas in a land of greed and hate

Christmas sermon
by the Rev P P ZABOQO

'Our thoughts must be with the many men and women who languish in jail without trial'

ALL over the world, Christians will be celebrating one of the most important events in the calendar, namely, the birthday of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

It is understandably a joyous occasion, one in which mankind gives witness to the greatest occasion of our lives.

While the occasion itself is, and should be, a joyous one, it is tragically not such a happy one for many of us facing conflicts around the world.

In our country in particular, Christmas has become meaningless to the majority of citizens.

The miracle and jubilation of Bethlehem has been displaced by the bitterness caused by senseless selfishness of policies which inflict so much injury to so many of our fellow men.

For in a country endowed with so many natural resources by Our Creator, man's greed has left so many dying from hunger, suffering from disease and languishing in ignorance.

Bitterness and hatred has been planted in so many young minds by the hardships and experience that are a daily occurrence in their homes and neighbourhoods.

We, as a nation, seem to have turned our backs on God. We have forfeited any right to call ourselves a Christian nation.

Nor do we have the sensitivity to understand the true meaning of Christmas.

Our thoughts this Christmas must be with the many young men and women who are languishing in our jails without trial. Whose freedom has been so cruelly violated without being given the chance to defend their honour in a court of law, or protest their innocence in public.

These are the people we must especially pray for to the child Jesus so that he may pour down his love and abundant mercy, as they sit out the days and the nights in those lonely cells.

We must also give special thought to those hundreds of families around our nation, forcibly uprooted from their homes and thrown into barren lands, there to sit and wait for death as the most merciful liberator from their torments.

We pray also for those families who have been deliberately broken up by influx control legislation and the vicious migratory labour system.

We pray for those who would consciously mock God by delegating to second class status those of His children he has made black.

For indeed, it is, as St James once observed, a sin crying out to heaven for vengeance, on the part of social lepers suffering from the dreadful disease of racism.

They are among those who profess to love God. Some even occupy high places in their church denomination. Yet by their very actions and their dismal disobedience of the laws of God, they have demonstrated to the entire world what a pharasee looks like in action.

Lastly, we need to pray for our nation and all of its peoples. We must beg for the intervention of the child Jesus this Christmas to bring us the strength, the courage and the wisdom to help save our country overtaken by total catastrophe.

We need his abundant love to extend this to all of our fellow men. We need His divine intervention to eradicate greed, selfishness and hatred from the face of this nation.

May I take the opportunity of wishing you and all your families an incident-free Christmas and a challenging New Year.

Help bring Christ back into Christmas and help conquer the world for Him. God bless you all.

Transkei Airways fares up by 20 pc

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24/12/79
Std

Transkei Airways has announced a 20 percent increase in passenger fares, effective from January 2, 1980, on its regular Umtata to Johannesburg route.

The increase is the first in years, and changes the tariff from R75 to R90 single. The airfreight tariff remains unaltered.

"It is our policy to absorb fuel price increases and other rising costs as far as possible, but inflationary pressures have obliged us to alter our tariffs," said the airline's managing director, Mr Maurice Pike.

Transkei Airways has also announced the signing of a pool agreement with South African Airways, in terms of which both airlines will serve the Johannesburg-Umtata route.

At present, Transkei Airways uses its new Hawker Siddeley 748 on the route Monday to Fridays. SAA will institute an additional flight on Saturdays with a similar aircraft, to increase the number of weekly flights from 10 to 12.

Huge R11,7m deficit for year's working

RDM 24/12/79

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EAST LONDON — The Transkei Development Corporation has chalked up an R11,7 million loss for the financial year ending March 31 — its biggest deficit since it was established three years ago.

The loss is R6,7 million more than the R5 million loss in the 1977-78 financial year.

Despite the big deficit, the managing director of the TDC, Mr Roy Gammie, is optimistic the financial year under review will be the last time the TDC returns such a major loss.

"It is the largest, and I hope, the last of our big losses — otherwise we'll be kicked out."

But he also tinged his optimism with realism when he added: "However, we'll never get into a profit situation because the money we put into the infrastructure brings little or no return.

"If we get into a break-even situation we'll be happy, but I believe we'll always show some loss".

He believes the reason for the loss more than doubling this year was because this was the first year the TDC had introduced bad debts into its accounting.

Mr Gammie says he does not want to continue with the burden of financial deficits — a hang-over from the days of the the Xhosa Development Corporation.

"We decided to clean up our balance sheet and we have created a reserve of R4,7 million on industry, something which should have been done years ago," he said in an interview in Umtata.

A major contributor to the TDC's record R11.7 million loss was the transport division's R3,2 million loss.

Mr Gammie attributes this loss to the TDC taking over former SAR bus routes.

"We'll always show a loss on our bus service because we've had to operate all the routes the Railways used to operate.

"They told us outright when they handed over to us that the routes were not profitable, but we've had to maintain the original service.

"Fortunately the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) has agreed to help us out. Before they brought down mechanics and professional operators we had only two mechanics to service 87 buses", Mr Gammie said.

He added that a contributory reason for the transport division's losses was the fact the division increased its fuel bill by R3-million after the last fuel price hike without a corresponding increase in fares.

He said the corporation's overall R11,7 million loss was largely because of "inefficiencies in the corporation, which we have been doing our best to root out".

Measures taken include replacing inefficient staff and closing unprofitable projects, including a furniture removals business which had never been profitable.

One gleam on the horizon were the Wild Coast holiday resorts.

"The resorts used to show a big loss," Mr Gammie said, "but now with extensive advertising and the competent leadership of Mr Neil Arnold, the resorts are on their way to an overall break-even situation".

Another area now breaking even was the Southern and Northern Transkei Construction operations, which had been consolidated into one group, now called Corporation Construction.

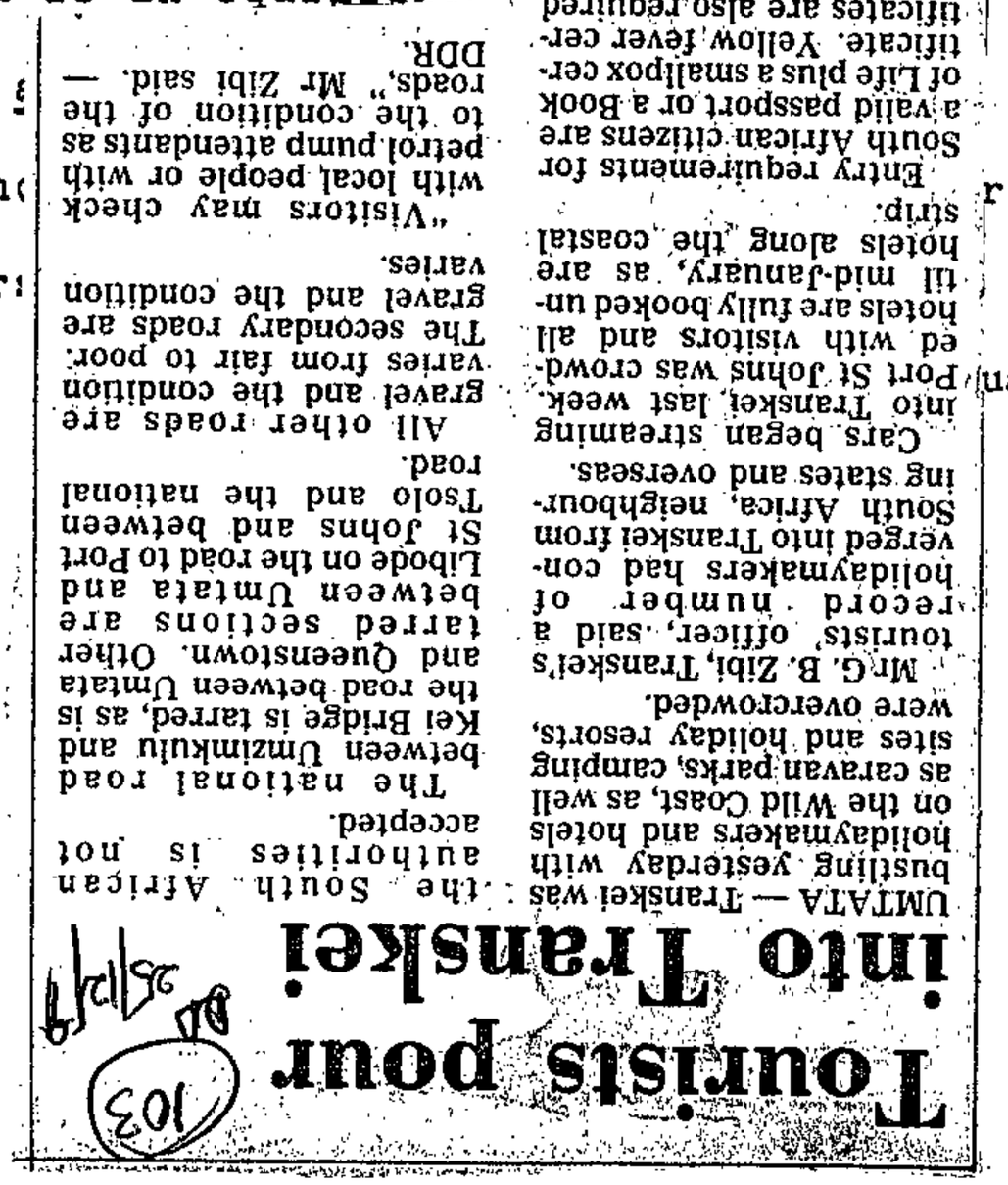
The TDC is 100 per cent owned by the Transkei Government, which finances the corporation through an annual grant.

Mr Gammie believes the TDC will continue to receive this grant, even if the South African Government converts its aid structure for Transkei from an annual cash grant to aid linked to financial projects.

South Africa has contributed R113,5 million a year to Transkei for the past three years — an aid agreement which is at present being re-negotiated.

But now suppose that the insurers (other members of the mutual insurance pool) have no way of distinguishing individuals belonging to different risk classes. Instead they offer insurance at the price ratio $\bar{p}(\pi',\pi'')$ based on the average probability of loss, $\bar{\pi}$, across all risk classes $\bar{p} = \bar{\pi}/(1-\bar{\pi})$. If the difference between risk classes is sufficiently great there will be some probability of loss π_1 such that $p_R(\pi) < \bar{p}(\pi',\pi'')$ for all risk classes $\pi < \pi_1$. That is, as depicted in Figure 6b, the lowest risk classes have a reservation price ratio which is lower than the fair price ratio when all risk classes are pooled. It follows that only those with loss probability greater than π_1 will purchase full-coverage insurance. To cover expecte claims insurance companies must, therefore, raise the price ratio to $\bar{p}(\pi_1,\pi'')$ which reflects the average probability of loss for all risk classes for whom $\pi \geq \pi_1$. But this f fur- thur exit by risk classes in the interval (π in- surance companies are forced to raise the pr atio $\bar{p}$. Only when all those risk classes with a less than π_a have withdrawn is an equilibri

This is the problem of described it in the insuran phenomenon. Wherever buyer age quality, there is a tendency to withdraw from the market. In ral uality



Tourists pour into Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei was bustling yesterday with holidaymakers and hotels on the Wild Coast, as well as caravan parks, camping sites and holiday resorts, were overcrowded.

Mr G. B. Zibi, Transkei's tourists' officer, said a record number of holidaymakers had converged into Transkei from South Africa, neighbouring states and overseas.

Cars began streaming into Transkei last week. Port St Johns was crowded with visitors and all hotels are fully booked until mid-January, as are hotels along the coastal strip.

Entry requirements for South African citizens are a valid passport or a Book of Life plus a smallpox certificate. Yellow fever certificates are also required from people who have been in the "yellow fever zone of Africa".

Aliens require a valid passport plus a visa and health documents. Visas can be obtained at the border on entry or can be obtained in advance from the Secretary, Department of Interior. A Book of Life issued to aliens by the South African authorities is not accepted.

The national road between Umzimkulu and Kei Bridge is tarred, as is the road between Umtata and Queenstown. Other tarred sections are between Umtata and Libode on the road to Port St Johns and between Tsolo and the national road.

All other roads are gravel and the condition varies from fair to poor. The secondary roads are gravel and the condition varies.

"Visitors may check with local people or with petrol pump attendants as to the condition of the roads," Mr Zibi said. — DDR.

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POST
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Their lesson well learned

REPORTS filtering out of Transkei indicate that a very serious situation is developing there. Hundreds of people are reported to have been thrown into jail without trial in this past year. This process seems to be going on unabated.

Even more serious are reports indicating that the level of bitterness and anger is widespread as the Matanzima brothers struggle to keep together a territory that is literally bankrupt and seething with frustration.

Indications are that unless good sense prevails in that part of the country, trouble seems to be around the corner.

Jailing political opponents is a lesson the Matanzima brothers learned very well from their Pretoria masters. But they must surely know it's not an intelligent way of going about solving problems. On the contrary, you are merely adding fuel to an already volatile situation.

When they opted for independence, they should have known that they are jeopardising the future of the people of Transkei. They should have been aware that they were being manipulated by the system of apartheid to rob their people of their South African citizenship.

Why should the people of Transkei suffer the indignity of being bankrupt when they are entitled to every bit of wealth of South Africa — which is their God-given home?

They have toiled and laboured to make South Africa the affluent country it is. They are entitled to the just rewards of those labours. We do not see why they have to pay the ultimate price simply because of the shortsighted personal ambitions of the Matanzima brothers.

(364) (103) DD 28/12/77

Dispute is at highest level says Matanzima

UMTATA — The dispute over the incorporation of East Griqualand into Transkei was a matter between the South African Government and the Transkei Government, said the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

He was reacting to a memorandum released by the East Griqualand Regional Development Asspciation (EGRDA), an association with official status representing all local authorities, chambers of commerce, farmers' associations and Coloured local affairs committees.

The memorandum, warned the South African Government that by including the area in Transkei, it would be seen to have been held to ransom and blackmailed over the question of diplomatic relations with Transkei.

He also reacted to a memorandum released by the Coloured Representative Council's representative for East Griqualand.

The memorandum said, among other things, that the CRC rejects the claims to the area by Transkei.

"The question of the dispute over the incorporation of East Griqualand into Transkei was a matter between the South African Government and the Transkei Government," Chief Matanzima said. — DDR.

TDC records its biggest loss ever

RDM 29/12/79 (103)

UMTATA. — The Transkei Development Corporation showed a loss of R11 700 000 for the 1978/79 financial year, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr G S Ndabankulu, said in Umtata yesterday.

It was the TDC's worst loss ever, but the government had taken steps to deal with "certain problems" and it was confident the corporation would now play an increasingly important role in the country's economic development, the Minister said.

A Transkei industrialist had together with the TDC landed a R30-million export order for timber products over the next five years and an agreement had also been concluded for the building of a R12-million hotel and casino project in Transkei.

The chairman of the TDC and former head of the Commonwealth Development Corporation in Southern Africa, Mr J C Cater, says in his annual report that the TDC had reviewed and updated its development policies and priorities and was confident of success.

During 1978/79 the TDC had received R21-million originating from South Africa. It was the same amount received annually in the two previous years and in view of inflation the TDC was "a good deal worse off" than in 1976/77.

While there were reasons to expect that the loss in 1979/80 would be less than this year's, it seemed unlikely that the TDC would be able to achieve even a break-even position for several years, the report said.

However, the board aimed to maximise profits where it could and earn a fair commercial return on its capital. — Sapa.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although t
important for comparative purposes since they take
underlying population, for the providers of health
are also of importance. This is particularly tr
contribute a comparatively large proportion to th
example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The
files of the two communities for 1951 are present
vides an indication of the age distribution of wh
The changes in this distribution which occurred b
for the purposes of the present study, of relative

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans[5], this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_o - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_o or e_{45}, have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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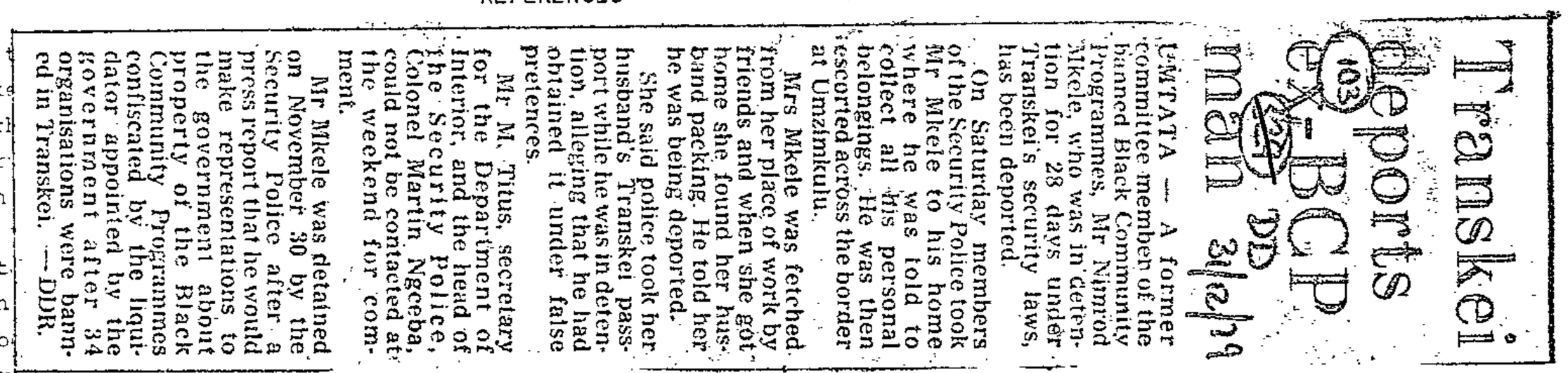

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Transkei
Reports
ex-BCP
DD
man 31/12/79

UMTATA — A former committee member of the banned Black Community Programmes, Mr Nimrod Mkele, who was in detention for 28 days under Transkei's security laws, has been deported.

On Saturday members of the Security Police took Mr Mkele to his home where he was told to collect all his personal belongings. He was then escorted across the border at Umzimkulu.

Mrs Mkele was fetched from her place of work by friends and when she got home she found her husband packing. He told her he was being deported.

She said police took her husband's Transkei passport while he was in detention, alleging that he had obtained it under false pretences.

Mr M. Titus, secretary for the Department of Interior, and the head of the Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, could not be contacted at the weekend for comment.

Mr Mkele was detained on November 30 by the Security Police after a press report that he would make representations to the government about property of the Black Community Programmes confiscated by the liquidator appointed by the government after 34 organisations were banned in Transkei. — DDR.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1								
1-4								
5-24								
25-44								
45-64								
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

VI

Haji: Venda warned

EAST LONDON — The South African Government has stepped in to prevent a Middle East broker, who is involved in massive projects in Transkei, from undertaking similar ventures in Venda, according to a report in yesterday's Sunday Times.

The report says Venda has been warned to steer clear of "the shadowy Lebanese financier", Mr Salim El Hajj.

It says Mr El Hajj is believed to be R8 million richer following his agreement to have his company, Middle East Commercial and Investment Services, finance projects totalling about R200 million in Transkei.

Both he and the Transkei Government have repeatedly denied he has received advance money for the project, which Mr El Hajj says, has been because of Transkei's inability to pay the R16 million downpayment.

The Sunday Times report says the South African Government has advised the Venda Government to cancel the agreement which it negotiated with Mr El Hajj for R100 million development projects, including an international airport, roads, irrigation works and a casino.

The Sunday Times report said the South African Government was irritated by international "pie in the sky" development projects for independent homelands. It said this irritation had played a major role in Pretoria's decision to renegotiate its R100 million annual financial aid to Transkei on a project linked basis, a measure which would give Pretoria a right to veto unrealistic development deals which have cost Umtata dear."

Attempts to contact the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, or his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, for comment on the report were unsuccessful yesterday. Both were believed to be on holiday on the Transkei coast. — DDR.

31/12/79

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

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with selected major categories of disease. hypothetical situation. However, these c only provide an indication of the relative categories to both the overall mortality e tion of life of the three communities, but ximately linear relationship between the r percentage increase in life expectancy, an a proportional improvement in the expectat mortality associated with any of the disea duced by 50%, then the increase in the exp of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases System in men, the 'coloured' community st directed at the control of any of the sele Of particular importance are the Infectiou diseases which are frequently amenable to simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Assurance Society for their generous finar

Mda: DPP will fight for political freedom

UMTATA — The deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Sizakele Caledon Mda, said at the weekend the party would continue to fight for freedom of expression as well as political freedom in Transkei.

Mr Mda officially opened the first conference of the party which came into existence when the Democratic Party, the New Democratic Party and the Transkei National Progressive Party merged earlier this year.

The conference started late and was poorly attended. There were delegates from the Western Cape, East London and the Transvaal and a few from Transkei.

Mr Mda said people had a right to hold different ideas and opinions. He told delegates that when they criticised the government they should refrain from using unsavoury language and should not be destructive or disturb the peace and tranquility of the people.

He said there was a regrettable tendency among the authorities to discourage people from speaking freely and fairly.

Mr Mda said the party would make representations to the government to have the security laws amended so that people were not detained indefinitely but brought before the courts. He said when his party came into power it would not tolerate people contravening the laws of the country.

He appealed to delegates to educate the masses of Transkei on the importance of a vote. On election days people should be encouraged to get to the polls and exercise this right.

Mr S. A. Xobololo, who chaired the conference blamed the poor attendance on fear. He said since the detention and arrest of opposition members their followers had not wanted to associate with them publicly for fear of arrest or detention. "We have thousands of supporters but they fear to come out in the open." — DDR.

UD 3/12/79 (63)