

HOMELANDS -

Transkei - General

1-1-81 -

31 - 7-81

NEWS IN BRIEF

DD 7/1/81 (3) 03
Ncokazi case postponed

UMTATA — The detained former leader of the defunct opposition Democratic Party, Mr Hector Bongani Ncokazi, 45, made a brief appearance in court here yesterday charged with being in possession of banned literature.

He was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The hearing was postponed to January 22 and he was granted R100 bail.

Mr Ncokazi was detained on December 17 under Transkei's security laws. — DDR.

DD 7/1/81
**Blaze at
Umtata
sawmill** (103)

UMTATA — A mystery fire at the Baziya Sawmills, near here, caused more than R35 000 damage yesterday afternoon.

The plant manager, Mr P. Passis, said the fire caused extensive damage to a diesel-run generator and later spread to diesel tanks outside the engine rooms.

More than 30 fire extinguishers were used before the fire engine arrived. The engine later ran out of water and employees fought the flames with soil and water. — DDR.

DD 7/1/81 (03) 29

Yako released

UMTATA — The chairman of the Democratic Progressive Party youth league, Mr Mazwi Yako was released by Transkei's security police yesterday after spending 20 days in detention.

Mr Yako said he was questioned about books in his possession.

DD 9/1/81
**Transkei's US
books delayed** (103)

UMTATA — A consignment of 15 000 books from United States universities has been waiting at East London harbour since November for delivery to the University of Transkei.

The Transkei minister-at-large based in Washington, Mr Leslie Ngqondi Masimini, said here yesterday that he was concerned that the books had not been collected, and he feared that they may be returned if not fetched. Transkei might have to pay rental for storage.

Officials at the harbour have confirmed that the

books arrived in November and were still there. "I have paid 15 000 dollars for shipping the books from America to South Africa," said Mr Masimini.

The books were donated by the universities of Western Ontario, Columbia, California, Georgetown, Cornell University and Rutgers University libraries.

Universities in the United States were anxious to adopt the University of Transkei as a sister university, Mr Masimini said. — DDR.

DD 9/1/81

Transkei envoy for Reagan induction

357
103

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister-at-large, Mr Leslie Ngqondi Masimini, will represent his government at the inauguration of the United States President-elect, Mr Ronald Reagan, on January 20 in Washington.

Mr Masimini said the official United States invitation to Transkei amounted to de facto recognition of

Transkei by the United States.

"I represented the Transkeian Government in diplomatic, political and civic functions in America.

"I personally feel this is a major breakthrough in the midst of the isolation of Transkei by the outside world." — DDR.

Transkei not invited by US

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103

WASHINGTON — Mr Ngqondi Masimini, Transkei's "minister at large" for North, Central and South America, has not been invited by the official inaugural committee to attend the inauguration ceremonies of President-elect Ronald Reagan.

A committee spokesman said last night he was not on the list of invitations or the list of 400 000 people who will receive souvenir invitations not entitling them to attend.

She said the only other way he could have been invited was as the guest of a congressman or senator.

But such an invitation was purely private.

Mr Masimini's Washington public relations man, Mr Samuel

Tucker, declined to confirm or deny the invitation.

A US State Department spokesman said: "The only official foreign participation will be by chiefs of mission of governments recognised by the US and accredited to Washington. As Transkei has not been recognised there has been and will be no official invitation issued to any official of the Transkei government."

In Umtata, the deputy secretary of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr B. B. Phukwana, said the department had not received an invitation but was told by Mr Masimini that he had been invited and had the invitation at his Washington office. — DDR-DDC.

State leases back 'limbo' land to farmers

AM 10/1/87
103

By Kevin Mayhew

FIFTY-TWO farms bought by the South African Government for incorporation into Transkei are being leased out — in some cases to their previous owners.

The 32 000 ha of land involved stretches from the border of Matatiele to Quacha's Nek on the Lesotho border.

After being unproductive for nearly four years while the Government negotiated the purchase, the land is now being offered for one-year renewable leases.

A spokesman for the Matatiele municipality said that the local authority had had no idea of the move until about six weeks ago.

'It seems the land is in limbo,' he said. 'No one really knows what is happening or who owns it right now.'

One farmer, Mr Andrew Joubert, who was the last to be compensated after a prolonged fight against the Department of Co-operation and Development, said that he had applied for a one-year lease recently.

Grace

His three months grace period to vacate the farm after being paid compensation expires soon and he does not have a new home.

Another farmer said he had already negotiated a one-year lease for which he paid 'a couple of rands'.

It could not be established exactly what the rate is but it is believed to be substantially below the existing lease rate for the area of between R3 to R4 a hectare a year.

According to the Magistrate of Matatiele, Mr L P Grobelaar, the land has been leased out since July last year. Some contracts were up for renewal for a further 12 months this July.

He said that the land was leased at a rate determined by the price the Department of Co-operation and Development had paid for it when they had compensated the owner.

He said that the Govern-

ment had decided to lease the land because it seemed senseless letting it lie unused.

According to Mr Grobelaar, the leasing of 27 farms was at present being negotiated. Only six of the applicants were white. Three are former

owners of farms in the area.

The land is open for lease to blacks and whites. There is at present at least one farm leased to a black farmer.

The drought which had plagued the area for a year was a factor considered by

the Government when the decision to lease the land was being taken, according to a reliable source.

The land is needed urgently to provide grazing for cattle as grazing has deteriorated because of the drought.

EDM 10/1/81
No invitation for
Kei's man in US

By JOHN MATISONN
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Mr Ngqondi Masimini, Transkei's "Minister at large" for North, Central and South America has not been invited by the official inauguration committee to the inauguration ceremonies for President elect Ronald Reagan.

A spokesman for the committee told the Rand Daily Mail last night that Mr Masimini was not on the list of invitations or on the list of the 400 000 people who will receive souvenir invitations which do not entitle them to attend the ceremonies.

He said the only other way he could have been invited is if

(103)
a Congressman or Senator had invited him as his guest to attend the swearing in

The Congressional Office dealing with these invitations could not be contacted for comment last night. But such an invitation would be purely private, much like a private invitation to a seat in the public gallery of Parliament in Cape Town. It would not constitute any form of recognition of the Government of Transkei if it took place, the spokesman explained.

Mr Masimini's Washington public relations man, Mr Samuel Tucker of Tucker, McGhee Speights and Associates, declined to comment yesterday.

DD 10/1/81 (105)

No trace of Transkei books at EL harbour

EAST LONDON — East London's acting port manager, Mr M. Serfontein, said yesterday officials could not trace a consignment of books from America which Transkei's Minister at-large, Mr Leslie Masimini, said had been lying at the harbour since November.

Mr Masimini said on Thursday the 15 000 books had been donated by American universities to the University of Transkei.

Mr Serfontein said harbour staff would most definitely know about a consignment of this size. He said he launched an investigation yesterday

morning and all harbour documents, sheds and the container section had been checked.

Mr Serfontein said harbour sheds were not for storage. Goods cleared by local shipping agents were stored in their warehouses.

He suggested these goods might have been off-loaded in either Durban or Port Elizabeth if the ship had no other goods for the East London harbour.

Mr Serfontein said there was no chance of these goods having been returned because this would involve the payment of return freight charges. —DDR

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

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For the best student in :-

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Architecture (or Quantity

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D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osborn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

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John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

Kei won't
be at US
ceremony

5/11/81
103
14/11/81

Political Staff

The American State Department has strongly denied that a Transkei representative has been officially invited to attend the inauguration of President Ronald Reagan.

It has released a statement after a claim by Mr N L Masimini, a registered agent of Transkei in the United States, that he had been invited to attend the inauguration.

"Because of limitations in space, accommodation and appropriate protocol support, there will be no official or unofficial representation by foreign officials at the inauguration except by accredited ambassadors in Washington," says the statement.

DD 14/1/81
Invitation clarified (103)

WASHINGTON -- Mr Ngqondi Masimini, Transkei's Minister-at-large to North, Central and South America, has received one invitation to a reception during the inauguration period -- but his public relations representative here does not consider this de facto recognition of Transkei.

Mr Samuel Tucker, a spokesman for the public relations firm, said yesterday that Mr Masimini had

received an invitation to a reception for the one black nominee for a cabinet post, Mr Samuel Pierce.

The invitation "it is to Mr Masimini and not his government," Mr Tucker said.

He did not regard the invitation as de facto recognition of Transkei, and said he had not heard that Mr Masimini had described it as recognition of Transkei. -- DDR.

RDM 1571/81

SA grant aids drought relief (103)

UMTATA. — The drought relief scheme in Transkei, made possible by a grant of R6-million from the South African Government last year, had helped a lot of people through the distribution of fortified maize meal to needy families, the Secretary for the Department of the Interior, Mr M Titus, said in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Titus said the distribution, which started in mid-December, was part of the grant and had already helped a majority of districts in Transkei. Another part of the grant had been used to provide other relief measures such as employment, water and infant feeding at clinics and hospitals.

The distribution was an ongoing thing and many indigent families were still receiving

aid, Mr Titus said.

The Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigau, said her department had received reports of homes without food and with no prospects of getting any.

A central drought committee and district commissioners have been identifying people hardest hit by the drought.

The chairman of the drought committee, Professor G G van Beers, says the position is still critical and has worsened in some areas.

He said a delegation of the committee had flown to the Herschel district, one of the hardest hit areas, on a fact-finding mission. Other districts still in the grip of the drought were Tsomo, Nqamakwe, Engcobo, Cofimvaba, Lady Frere and Matatiele. — Sapa.

RDM 15/1/81

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103

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Masimini may meet Reagan

DD 17/1/81

103

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister-at-Large, Mr Leslie Masimini, may meet US President-elect Ronald Reagan, according to a Sapa report sent out from here yesterday.

The report said Mr Masimini, who left here earlier this week for Washington had been invited by the presidential inaugural committee to a reception in honour of Mr Samuel Pierce and the national black voters of the Reagan-Bush campaign in Washington today.

It said the invitation

was contained in a telexed message from the Transkei office in Washington to the Transkei deputy-secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr B. B. Pukwana, in Umtata.

However, Mr Pukwana told the Daily Dispatch he had received no telex message in connection with Mr Masimini.

According to Sapa, the message, which was signed by Mr S. S. Sooinase of the Transkei office in the US, said it was imperative that Mr Masimini arrive there in time for the reception.

The message also said the inaugural committee would be looking forward to talking to Mr Masimini and that an opportunity might present itself for Mr Masimini to meet Mr Reagan and his Vice President-elect, Mr Bush.

The invitation was issued by Angela Wright, a member of the inauguration committee, according to Sapa.

The US State Department has denied reports that Mr Masimini had been invited to Mr Reagan's inauguration next week. — DDR.

103 22 AD
DPP official detained

UMTATA — A member of the executive committee of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr James Gadi, is believed to have been detained in terms of the Transkei security laws.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police and chief of the security police, Major General Martin Ngceba, was not available for comment

yesterday. 19/1/81

Meanwhile, three women detained by security police in a dawn swoop shortly before Christmas, have been released.

They are Mrs Zanele Mpendulo, a nursing sister at the General Hospital, Mrs Nzwaki Maqubela, wife of a Durban lawyer, and Mrs Gladys Ramcwana, private secretary.
— DDR.

Taiwan ^{AD} projects ^{20/1/81} for TDC? ⁽¹⁰³⁾

UMTATA — Transkei and Taiwan are considering three joint business ventures following a trip to Taiwan by three Transkeian businessmen late last year.

The chairman of the Transkei Chamber of Industries, Mr Robert Fowlds, said the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) board was looking into an engineering project.

In addition two chemical projects were being considered by Butakem, a Butterworth food additive manufacturing company in which the TDC has a 50 per cent shareholding.

"The feasibility of additional projects will also be examined early this year," said Mr Fowlds, who is also Butakem's managing director. He would not elaborate on the ventures until they are finalised.

Mr Fowlds was accompanied on the 10-day trip to Taiwan by TDC chairman Mr A. T. Sigcu, and another Butakem director Mr Eddie Page, who is also TDC's branch manager in Butterworth.

Mr Fowlds said the trip had been "extremely profitable. We made very good contacts in industry and government."

The delegation visited Taipei and industrial centres throughout Taiwan, investigating potential projects and export markets, and the possibility of attracting Taiwanese industrialists

to Transkei on joint ventures."

Mr Fowlds also met Butakem's representative in Taiwan, who has captured the food acid market there. "We exported goods worth 200 000 dollars to Taiwan alone last year — equalling Taiwan's total imports of food acids in 1979."

Butakem has been operating in Taiwan a year, and also exports to Australia, Chile, Guatemala, the United States and Switzerland. Export markets in other South American markets are also being considered.

Mr Fowlds said the South African premier's visit to Taiwan last year had contributed to the excellent reception the TDC delegation received.

"The Taiwanese have been made far more aware of South Africa." This was Mr Fowlds' second trip to Taiwan and Mr Page's third.

Butakem was the first company in the world to manufacture tartaric acid synthetically, and is the only factory in Africa producing fumaric acid and malic acid, which are also food additives. —
DDR.

Kati ^{20/1/81}
¹⁰³ ³²⁷
detention
confirmed

UMTATA — Transkei's Commissioner of Police and Chief of the Security Police, Major General Martin Ngceba, yesterday confirmed the detention of an executive member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party.

Mr James Kati, a former Robben Island prisoner, was taken from his home at Luhewini, Engcobo, on January 6 after his house had been searched.

Major General Ngceba said Mr Kati had been detained in connection with an allegation of recruiting Transkeians to undergo military training abroad.

Kei, RDM
22/1/81

Taiwan
103 37A
consider

joint deals

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkei and Taiwan are considering three joint business ventures after a trip to Taiwan by three Transkeian businessmen last year.

The chairman of the Transkei Chamber of Industries, Mr Robert Fowlds, said the Transkei Development Corporation was looking into an engineering project. Another two chemical projects were being considered by Butakem, a Butterworth food additive manufacturing company in which the TDC has a 50% share.

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Berkeley

RDM 22/1/81

to go to

103

Transkei

to press

his case

London Bureau

LONDON — Mr Humphry Berkeley, the former British Labour Party MP who alleges that Transkei security policemen attempted to murder him in February 1979, will fly to South Africa on Sunday to press his case against the Umtata Government.

Yesterday he received a 28-day visa to enter South Africa and immediately sent a telegram to the Transkei Justice Minister, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, saying he intended travelling from Johannesburg to Umtata.

Mr Berkeley, who headed the now defunct Transkei Government office in London before the bizarre alleged attempt to murder him when he visited Umtata in February 1979, said he wanted the Transkei Government to know "I am not at all afraid of them. They have threatened to arrest me but I refuse to give up my case".

He is seeking a R100 000 settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder.

Mr Berkeley claims he was abducted in Umtata on February 15, 1979, at a time his London contract with the government was undergoing controversial examination.

He alleges that men he can still identify by name and appearance as Transkei security policemen took him across the South African border in the boot of a car after he had been badly beaten up, then held a pistol to his head threatening to shoot him dead. He alleges the abductors were under orders to murder him but fled when he stood up to them and, as a devout Catholic, prayed for them to be forgiven.

He required hospital treatment for his injuries following the alleged incident, which made international headlines.

In his telegram to Mr Letlaka, Mr Berkeley said: "Concerning the invitation given to me when I was in Umtata on October 23, 1980, by Mr Muller, your Attorney-General, to attend an identity parade of security police, I am surprised to hear from my lawyers that their request for a date has received no reply.

"I propose to visit Umtata in the week commencing January 26, 1981. Please ensure arrangements for an (identity) parade are made without delay and notify me as soon as possible."

Mr Berkeley said the President and Prime Minister of Transkei had offered him a full inquiry as early as February 1979 and that his case has had the support of independent

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BUILDING

(Continued)
ARCHITECTURE

Transkei frees detainee

UMTATA. — Transkei Security Police have released the organiser of the Transkei Student Guardian Fund, Mr Loyiso Mpumlwana, who was detained in Umtata last month.

The Commissioner of Transkei Police and head of the Security Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, confirmed that Mr Mpumlwana had been released, but said he was uncertain whether he would be

charged or not. Mr Mpumlwana was detained before Christmas, with the chairman of the Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, Mr Mazwi Yako, who has since been released.

They were both held under the Transkei Public Security Act, and Mr Yako was questioned about books found in his possession.

Both men spent about 14 days of their detention in hospital —

Mr Yako with severe headaches and Mr Mpumlwana with acute stomach troubles.

Gen Ngceba would not confirm the admission of Mr Mpumlwana to the Ntlaza Hospital in Libode, although inquiries at the hospital revealed that the detainee spent most of his time there under Security Police guard.

Mr Mpumlwana could not be contacted for comment. — Sapa.

RDM 23/1/81

103 227

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has

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D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce said yesterday it had been compelled to use Transkei as an example when giving evidence to the Van der Walt Commission this week to underline its economic fears for King William's Town.

The chamber was reacting to Transkei's acting prime minister, Chief George Ndabankulu's attack on Mr R. D. Stanford who gave evidence to the commission on behalf of the chamber.

Chief Ndabankulu referred to Mr Stanford's description of the economic situation in Transkei as "irresponsible" and "downright prejudiced."

In a statement, the chamber said yesterday it felt the financial development of Transkei, and its limited sources of income, were responsible for the negative aspects of their memorandum to the commission.

"At all costs we do not want this to happen to the Ciskei and King William's Town."

It was the chamber's objective to get the best possible deal for both black and white in the area. It believed that their

King body explains why Transkei cited

plan for a co-prosperity zone would genuinely work in the interests of all population groups, far more than if the town were incorporated into the Ciskei.

"In substantiation of our case we were naturally compelled to draw on the closest independent national state, which is Transkei, and to point out to the commission what we believe to be certain negative aspects of the development that has occurred in that state.

"No racialism of any kind was meant in our memorandum."

The chamber said it was a non-political body concerned only with the economic development of the King William's Town area "and this is why examples were taken from Transkei.

"It is our chamber's view that with its limited resources, Transkei has, in many ways, achieved remarkable progress."

The chamber said it wished to point out that Mr Stanford had been presenting evidence on behalf of the chamber and not in his private capacity.

An angry response also came from the chairman of the Transkei Chamber of Industries, Mr Robert Fowlds who said yesterday:

"Transkei has nothing

to do with whether King is incorporated, and parallels cannot be drawn."

He said while conditions in smaller Transkeian towns might have deteriorated since independence, this did not apply to Butterworth and Umtata with which King William's Town should be compared.

"I was deputy mayor of Butterworth for the first two years after independence.

"Butterworth cannot be such an awful place if there are three times as many whites living there now than there were before independence.

"Mr Stanford says there has been virtually no development in Transkei over the last three years.

"This is not true, between 1977 and 1979, there was almost no decentralised development in the whole of Southern Africa in accordance with the South African Government's policy. Not only Transkei, but all independent states and homelands suffered."

Meanwhile the East London Municipality, commerce and industry have drawn up a response to the commission's proposal that Berlin be included in the Ciskei.

Yesterday the East London Development

Committee decided on its response which will be presented to the Commission when it sits in East London.

The date when the commission will sit in East London to hear evidence regarding Berlin is not yet known.

The Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Handelsinstituut and the city council still have to draft separate replies to the commission's proposals. — DDR.

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P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

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FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Berkeley: identity parade¹⁰³ delayed

DD 23/1/81
UMTATA — Transkei's Attorney General, Mr G. B. Muller, said yesterday the case in which Transkei's former overseas diplomat, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, claims he was beaten up by Transkeian security police in February 1979, was still being investigated.

This meant the identity parade of security police, at which Mr Berkeley would identify his assailants if he could, could not be held yet.

Mr Muller said he had sent a telegram to this effect to Mr Berkeley's attorneys on Wednesday.

A copy of the telegram Mr Berkeley sent to Transkei's Justice Minister saying he would visit Umtata next week and requesting that an identity parade be arranged without delay, has been forwarded to Mr Muller.

Mr Muller said he had informed Mr Berkeley's attorneys last year that he would let them know if and when an identity parade would be held.

"I am still endeavouring to have the parade, but it cannot be held just yet."

Mr Berkeley, who headed the now defunct Transkeian office in London, is seeking a R100,000 settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder. — DDR.

ARCHITECTURE
(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize

For the best work in

first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize

For the student who has made

best use of bricks in his

design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award

For the best project in

structure and design.

M R I Ness

National Development Fund

for the Building Industry

Book Prizes

For the best student in each

year of study of the degree

course.

First Year

J A L Chapman

Second Year

C S Jones

Third Year

B de Jong

Fourth Year

R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize

For the best final year

student of the degree course.

R W Kohne

LTA Prize

For the best student obtaining

a first class pass for a

dissertation in Building

Management.

S F Richardson

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R A van Rosenfeld.

24/1/81
Berkeley
postpones
visit (103)

LONDON — Mr Humphrey Berkeley, the former British Labour MP who alleges he was beaten up by Transkei security police in February 1979, has been forced to postpone a visit to Umtata.

This week he was granted a 28-day visa to enter South Africa and planned to leave here tomorrow to attend an identity parade in the Transkei capital to pick out his alleged assailants.

But yesterday his Johannesburg lawyer, Mr Mervyn Key, told him that the Transkei Attorney General had asked him to delay his trip.

"I have instructed my lawyer to inform the Attorney General that I am prepared to defer my visit as long as a firm date in February can be set for a parade," Mr Berkeley said yesterday.

Mr Berkeley is seeking a R100 000 settlement from the Transkei Government for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder.

He alleged that men he can identify as members of the Transkei security police took him across the South African border in the boot of a car after a beating, then held a gun to his head and threatened to shoot him. — DDR.

ARCHITECTURE

RDM 28/1/87
103

Matanzima's congratulations to US President

UMTATA. — The Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has sent a congratulatory message to the new President of the United States of America.

In the message released yesterday by the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs, President Matanzima told President Ronald Reagan that the history of America should make it easier for its citizens to appreciate Transkei's struggle and attainment of self-determination and also to "sympathise with our aspirations".

After "felicitations and congratulations" to Mr Reagan, the message says:

"It is not a fortuitous circumstance that your ascendancy as President comes at a time when the world yearns for wise and sober leadership, when so many complicated problems call for qualities such as you bring into the White House.

"We are far removed from the central arena of world events, and yet we are deeply

affected by them.

"We look up to your great country for assistance in our solemn endeavour to bring about peaceful changes in the subcontinent of Africa, through negotiation and dialogue at all levels in order to steer as close as we can to the preservation of human rights as a basis for the changes we envisage.

"We hope the doors and the spirit of negotiations and contact will not only remain open but that they will open wider and increase, to enable our small community to share, as did all recently liberated communities, the benefits of exposure to the experiences that have shaped and made your country great.

"The history of your country, which is now leading the Free World and is champion of human rights, should make it easier for its citizens to appreciate our struggle and attainment of self-determination, and also to sympathise with our aspirations," Chief Matanzima's message says. — Sapa.

DD 29/1/81
Transkei,
Venda
pledge

UMTATA — Transkei and Venda had to strengthen their economic ties and consider diplomatic relations, Transkei's President Kaiser Matanzima said in his welcome address to President Patrick Mphephu of Venda here yesterday.

President Mphephu, who arrived for a two-day visit and informal talks with President Matanzima, was greeted by a 21-gun salute as he stepped from a Transkei Airways plane.

"It is incumbent on us to defend the principles on which our governments have been created. Having emerged from subjugation, it is inconceivable that we allow an erosion of our freedom," President Matanzima said.

Chief Mphephu pledged to join Chief Matanzima in the struggle against common enemies.

The Venda leader said he would build his country in the shape of Transkei's progress because had it not been for Transkei, we would not have attained independence.

He told his delegation to learn and copy down everything they came across in the course of the visit. — SAPA-DDR.

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunkley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has

satisfactorily completed

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

For the best woman student

in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize

For the best student of

Architecture (or Quantity

Surveying) in the subject

of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osborn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

RDM 29/1/81
Venda ⁽¹⁰³⁾
chief on ~~NSA~~
State
visit to
Transkei

UMTATA. — The President of Venda, Chief Patrick Mphephu, arrived at the K D Matanzima airport yesterday on a two-day visit to Transkei for informal talks with Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Chief Mphephu, who was accompanied by the Venda Ministers of Education and Foreign Affairs, was met at the airport by Rev G T Vika, the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs.

As the Venda President stepped from a Transkei Airways plane he was greeted by a 21-gun salute. The national anthems of Venda and Transkei were played by the Transkei army band before Chief Mphephu inspected a guard of honour formed by members of the First Transkei Battalion.

The national flags of the two countries flew side by side at the airport during the welcoming ceremony.

Chief Mphephu was driven in a motorcade from the airport for tea and talks with President Matanzima at his official residence.

Welcoming Chief Mphephu, Chief Matanzima said independent states should build up an association in the economic field and also consider establishing diplomatic ties by appointing ambassadors for their respective countries.

He said Chief Mphephu's visit was unique and appropriate as it took place at a time when there was an ardent desire in the air for international co-operation and peaceful co-existence.

He said the visit would afford his Ministers the opportunity to meet and discuss with the Venda Ministers on matters of mutual concern.

"It is incumbent on us as free people to courageously defend the principles on which our governments have been created. Having emerged from subjugation it is inconceivable that we can, under any circumstances, allow an erosion of our freedom.

"We have to guard jealously against any attempts to destroy what we have so strenuously acquired," Chief Matanzima said.

In his reply Chief Mphephu pledged to join Chief Matanzima in the struggle against the common enemies of their two countries.

The Venda leader said he would build his country in the shape of Transkei's progress because had it not been for Transkei "we would not have attained our independence".

He told the members of his delegation to learn and copy down everything they came across in the course of the two-day visit to Transkei.

Chief Mphephu said all independent black states including BophuthaTswana took after Transkei. He was pleased to see the new country "totally different from what it was when I last came here", when Chief Kaiser Matanzima was still Chief Minister.

Today President Mphephu will visit the industrial complex of Butterworth and he will depart for Venda in the evening.

— Sapa.

Argus 29/1/87 (103)
College fund
 Argus Correspondent
 UMTATA. — Consolidated Goldfields of London has given Transkei R600 000 to start a college for technical teachers here.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
 For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
 For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
 P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
 For the best woman student in third year.
 Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
 For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.
 D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
 For the best final year student.
 S A Read

Osbourn Prize
 For the best work in fourth year.
 D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
 For the best work in third year.
 R A van Rosenveid.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

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year.
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John Perry Prize
For the best work in
third year.
R A van Rosenfeld.

DD 30/1/81
Matanzima
to open (103)
new plant

UMTATA — The state president, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will officially launch tomorrow a milling and bakery company established by Transkeians in conjunction with outside investors at the Zamukulungisa industrial site.
The Amendu Company started the industry with R131 000 issued capital with 51 per cent of the shares belonging to a group of Transkeians and 49 per cent to the South African Premier group.
The company has provided employment to 180 Transkeians. — DDR.

Firm making trout flies in deep water

RDM 30/1/81
103

Court Reporter

A FIRM which manufactured trout flies in Transkei owed the Transkei Development Corporation more than R1-million, it was said in papers before the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The TDC applied for the provisional winding-up of High Flies (Pty) Ltd. The order was granted by Mr Acting Justice Goldstone. The return date of the rule nisi is March 3.

Mr Johann Vogel, the corporation's secretary and legal adviser, told the court High Flies was registered in Johannesburg, but had a branch in Umtata.

The Transkei company had been manufacturing trout flies, which were marketed through the Johannesburg company, Mr Vogel said.

A provisional winding-up order was granted against the Transkei company last year.

Mr Vogel told the court the

Transkei company owed the corporation R716 460.

In addition, High Flies owed the corporation sums totalling R112 684 on current account. The corporation had also bound itself to the bankers of High Flies as surety for the payment of High Flies' overdraft amounting to about R200 000.

Mr Vogel said the Transkei company had had an accumulative loss of R375 545 since it started business — an amount greater than the entire issued share capital of the company. It was quite clear the Transkei company had "a very substantial indebtedness" and was "completely insolvent", Mr Vogel said.

The Johannesburg company should be wound up because it relied completely on the Transkei company and might not be able to continue without it, he told the court. The provisional liquidator of the Johannesburg company will liaise with that of the Transkei company.

Cape Provincial Institute
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For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

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Helen Gardner Travel Prize

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Osbourn Prize

For the best work in fourth
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D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in
third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

No pay for trout fly-makers

By John Murray
Chief Court Reporter

About 400 Transkei employees of a Johannesburg based trout fly manufacturer went unpaid because the company was more than R1-million in debt, according to an application before the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr Johann Vogel, secretary and legal adviser for the Transkei Development Corporation, was making an application for the provisional winding-up of High Flies (Pty) Ltd.

He said only then funds would be available for the payment of the employees. The company is well known among fishing enthusiasts.

ORDER

Mr Vogel told the court the company was "totally unable to pay its debts." High Flies' registered offices were given as at North City, Plein Street, Johannesburg — the building housing the Supreme Court.

A winding-up order was sanctioned by Acting Justice Goldstone and High Flies must show cause before March 3 why this should not be carried out.

Mr Vogel said the trout flies were manufactured by the Transkei company and marketed in Johannesburg.

Transkei's Supreme Court granted a provisional winding-up order for the local company in May last year.

Staff cuts are aimed

CAPITAL Radio, Transkei's independent radio station which went on the air with a bang but continued with a whimper, is cutting back staff and expenses.

The station, 51 percent owned by the Transkei Government, has lost at least R8-million since switch-on in December 1979, and was until recently losing R200 000 a month.

Cost-saving measures include the retrenchment of 35 staff members (25 percent of complement), the axing of their prestige news magazine programme "PM", the already reported sale of their largest-in-the-southern-hemisphere Herschel medium-wave transmitter and "cutting corners everywhere", according to Capital's sales director, Mr Beau Maloney.

Retrenched staff will receive three months' pay and all other benefits due.

The station expects an immediate 40 percent saving on running costs from this drastic pruning of expenses.

Staff who have left or intend leaving, including newsman Julian Potter and deejay Alan Pearce, will not be replaced. Due to the reduction in news coverage journalist Muff Andersson is included in those made redundant.

"The rest are mainly lower grade admin staff," says Mr Maloney.

The severe cutbacks have fanned long circulating rumours that Capital is about to close down or be taken over.

"Not so," says managing director Monty Ntloko, "we are merely stabilising our operation."

Mr Maloney elaborated by admitting that these severe measures should have been taken when it was realised that Capital's poor reception in many areas meant that income would be much lower than expected.

Capital has have an estimated around 111 000, mostly in the

at keeping Capital alive

103
S. Thuis 1/2/81

By GWEN GILL

coastal regions, according to Mr Maloney.

Once the two smaller medium-wave transmitters (one of which will beam to Durban) which will replace the Herschel transmitter are in operation, the increased signal should improve the station's viability, he says.

On the subject of a takeover by Kirsh Industries, who own

Channel 702, the BophuthaTswana independent station, and Swazi Radio, Mr Maloney is adamant.

"No-one will buy Capital. We will fix our problems on our own."

However, Mr Issie Kirsh of Swazi Music Radio, admits that there have been negotiations to buy Capital although they are at a standstill.

He would not comment, however, when asked if he was optimistic about the outcome.

CHEM

Awarded to the
Sammy Sacks Mem
J H Rens
Civil Engineer
student in Land
examinations to
Awarded on resu
Professor Georg
B F McClellan
J H Rens
D P Weeks
T J Cumming
P M Salmon
Fourth Year

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

For the best student in each

Corporation Medals

Trout-fly firm unable to pay 400 workers

103
191

Argus
2/2/81

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Four hundred Transkei employees of a Johannesburg-based trout-fly manufacturer went unpaid because the company was over R1-million in debt, according to an application before the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr Johann Vogel, secretary and legal adviser for the Transkei Development Corporation, was making an application for the provisional winding-up of High Flies (Pty) Ltd.

He said only then funds would be available for the payment of the employees.

The company is well known among fishing enthusiasts.

Mr Vogel told the court the company was 'totally unable to pay its debts.'

High Flies' registered offices are in Johannesburg.

A winding-up order was sanctioned by Mr Acting Justice Goldstone and High Flies must show cause before March 3 (rule nisi) why this should not be carried out.

Mr Vogel said the trout flies were manufactured by the Transkei company and marketed in Johannesburg.

Transkei's Supreme Court granted a provisional winding-up order for the local company in May last year.

Mr Vogel said the Transkei company had accumulated losses since starting business of R975 545, more than its entire issued share capital.

Seventy-five percent of the issued share capital had been lost or was useless for the business of the company.

He said it was clear the company in Umbata was insolvent.

The Johannesburg partner should therefore be wound-up because it relied on its Transkei counterpart and might not be able to continue without it.

- I M... ..
- Drawing.
- best classwork
- Awarded to the
- Sammy Sacks Mem...
- J H Rens
- Civil Engineeri...
- student in Land
- examinations to
- Awarded on resu...
- Professor Georg...
- B F McJelatai
- J H Rens
- D P Weeks
- T J Cumming
- P M Salmon
- Fourth Year

CHEMICAL

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

For the best student in each

Corporation Medals

TDC cuts
RDM 3/2/81 103
back its
big losses

UMTATA. — THE Transkei Development Corporation has made a significant recovery from its record R11 600 000 loss in the 1978/79 financial year — cutting its losses to R2 400 000 for the last financial year.

Disclosing this in his annual report, the chairman of the TDC, Mr A T Sigcau, said this had been a year of consolidation for the corporation.

During the year considerable progress was made in the programme to hand over the TDC's commercial operations to Transkeian companies.

It was anticipated that the remaining commercial ventures would be handed over to Transkeians during the coming financial year.

After stringent controls had been imposed by TDC management, short-term loans had been reduced from R4 million to R1 300 000 and bank overdrafts from R11 700 000 to R7 600 000.

The report said satisfactory progress was being made with the TDC's staff training programme in all spheres. Nearly 30 Transkeians had been picked for management positions. — Sapa.

Matanzima urges South Africa:

DO NOT GIVE Ciskei its own state - Butte

UMFATA — If the Ciskei is granted independence, Transkei will refuse to sit with the Ciskei at any meeting of the envisaged constellation of states of Southern Africa.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, made this declaration yesterday.

In a statement released to the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Chief Matanzima urged South Africa not to grant independence to the Ciskei separately from Transkei.

If it would destroy the Xhosa National Unit, he said, and it would be a contravention of the Self-Government Act of 1971 if the South African Parliament allowed Ciskeians to break away from their next-of-kin in Transkei.

The Xhosa National Unit, said Chief Matanzima, consisted of all the Xhosa speaking people resident in Transkei and the Ciskei.

The genealogical tree was so intertwined that the house of Xhosa could not be divided by artificial boundaries or by selfish politicians. Chief Matanzima said that through the "divide and rule" policy of white South Africa, Transkei had found itself at one stage having a separate territorial authority but when the state became self-governing, it had invited Ciskei to join it and had continued to do so until

The Transkei Prime Minister reminded South Africa that in 1967 the then Chief Minister of the territory, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, had written to the then South African Minister of Bantu Administration and Development pointing out that the peoples of Transkei and Ciskei were members of the same ethnic and national group and that two separate Xhosa states were never envisaged by the architects of separate development.

This contention, Paramount Chief Matanzima had written, was supported by the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 which envisaged one Xhosa National Unit only.

The amalgamation of Ciskeian Xhosas with Transkei had been the vision for the future and only a year previously (in 1966) amalgamation had appeared to be acceptable to Ciskeians.

Why, Paramount Chief Matanzima asked then, had there been a complete turnabout. He had also asked, if two separate Xhosa states were envisaged, why a glaring exception was being made in the case of the Ama-Xhosa.

It would make a mockery of separate

development, Paramount Chief Matanzima protested.

Since that letter was written, Ciskei had indeed drifted away from Transkei, Chief George Matanzima said yesterday. Yet, said the Prime Minister, the definition of a "national unit" in Act 46 of 1959, was clear and unambiguous. Ciskei, by attempting to opt for independence outside Transkei, had defined itself out of the ambit of the provisions of that Act and therefore could not belong to the Xhosa National Unit.

In support of his claim that Transkei remained the sole representative of the Xhosa National Unit, Chief Matanzima said Transkei consisted of 28 districts while Ciskei consisted of only seven, two of which were urban locations.

Also, Transkei had a population of about three million while Ciskei had about one million.

Chief Lennox Sebe, said Chief Matanzima, had decided to have his own brand of independence — a non-Transkei type of independence related to South Africa.

Transkei would not countenance a situation of a Gulliver and Lilliputians, as was sure to arise in a confederation or union with South Africa. It would enter only a constellation of states.

Chief Matanzima said trouble could be avoided, Ciskei was not yet independent and such independence could still be refused by the South African Government — DDR.

The full text of the Transkei Prime Minister's statement is published on Page 9 of this issue.

15/1/77

15/1/77

Transkei fans feud over Xhosa split

103 (105)
RDM
5/2/81

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

THE flare-up of a long-standing political feud between Transkei and Ciskei has dealt another blow to Mr P W Botha's envisaged constellation of Southern African states.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has said that if Ciskei is granted independence, his country would refuse to sit with it at any meeting of the constellation.

He said Ciskeian independence would be regarded as a splitting of the Xhosa national unit, and would make a "rockery" of National Party interests.

The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has refused to comment on the issue.

The Director of the Institute of International Affairs, Mr John Barratt, said in Johannesburg that Transkei's attitude could create problems if the proposed constellation was to be formalised in a grouping of black states.

It indicated further "cross

cutting" in Southern Africa. The BLS territories (Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) and the "homelands" were divided, and now divisions between the "homelands" themselves were being emphasised, he said.

A possible way out for the South African Government would be to deal separately with each participant in the constellation.

In his statement, Chief Matanzima said Transkei had the "rightful claim" to be the sole representative of the Xhosa national unit, and it would be interesting to know what national unit will be represented by the Ciskei at any of the meetings of the envisaged constellation of states.

"I wish to urge South Africa not to create problems for itself by granting independence to Ciskei separately from Transkei," he said.

The Quail Commission, which investigated the feasibility of Ciskeian independence, reported that though 53% of Xhosa polled were willing to accept independence if Ciskei

and Transkei were amalgamated, "much higher scores were recorded in favour of a separate independence".

In 1971, a referendum in the Glen Grey area showed that 80% of the people rejected incorporation into Transkei.

The area was nevertheless handed over to Transkei in 1975. Thousands of Xhosa left to trek back to Ciskei.

The latest blow to Mr Botha's constellation hopes come hard on the heels of the SADF raid on ANC bases in Mozambique which, observers say, probably shattered what little hope there was of neighbouring black states participating in the constellation.

While there was "never any immediate hope" of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the BLS countries joining the constellation, the Maputo raid would most certainly further postpone the co-operation between black Southern African states and the South African Government which, in time, would become inevitable, Mr Barratt said.

CHEMICAL

Professor George Menzies Prize

- B F McClelland
- J H Rens
- D P Weeks
- T J Cumming
- P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Corporation Medals

Sebe: I won't step in mud

103 105 09 5/18

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
 The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has declined to react to Chief George Matanzima's attack on Ciskei independence saying: "I've got better things to do."
 Chief Sebe said yesterday he would "be stepping into mud" if he commented on the Transkei Prime Minister's statement. "And in any case I'm busy with bigger things."

In a statement released to the Daily Dispatch, Chief George urged the South African Government not to grant independence to the Ciskei. Transkei would refuse to sit with the Ciskei at any meeting of the envisaged constellation of Southern African states if the Ciskei was granted independence, he said.

Ciskei independence would destroy the Xhosa national unit which was linked by blood ties and would be a contravention of the Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 which envisaged one Xhosa national unit only, he said.

Reacting to Chief George's statement, Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said black leaders had met in Umtata in the early 60s and had decided not to accept independence from South Africa.

"It is strange that after Transkei accepted independence without consulting anyone—not even their Ciskei brothers—they should now oppose our opting for independence."

Mr Xaba said Ciskei and Transkei did have blood ties but their history had developed independently. During the Frontier Wars, Ciskeians had fought alone with no aid from Transkei.

Transkei should accept Ciskeians as brothers and be prepared to negotiate with them on an equal basis, he said.

"When we have taken independence we can talk brother to brother with Transkei and talk on an equal footing."

The director of the Institute of International Affairs, Mr John Barratt, said in Johannesburg yesterday that Transkei's attitude could create problems if the proposed constellation was to be formalised in a grouping of black states.

A possible way out for the South African Government would be to deal separately with each participant in the constellation in a similar way to dealings within the BLS-South Africa customs union. — DDR-DDC.

OF ENGINEERING

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Corporation Medals

Second Year (Bronze Medal) Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal) Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal) P M Salmon
 T J Cumming
 D P Weeks
 J H Rens
 B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.
 J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.
 L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.
 G L Cragg

Koyana urges unity talks

103 455 6/2/61

UMTATA — Transkei and Ciskei had to hold urgent talks at all levels on unification, Transkei's former Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

"There is a crying need for unity among blacks in Southern Africa. International unity is possible only if local or national unity is achieved."

Mr Koyana said blacks had to rediscover one another, and shake off better-than-thou attitudes.

"Groundless differences between leaders not only make it easier for Pretoria to remain the master of us all, they frustrate the people and leave them in utter despair."

Mr Koyana said there was a glimmer of hope in the statement by Ciskei's Agriculture Minister, the Rev W. M. Xaba, that he did not oppose amalgamation.

"But unfortunately he sees no urgency, and delay breeds danger," said Mr Koyana. Transkei's leaders had made every effort to woo

Ciskei "to the nest of fraternal co-operation and co-existence" and South Africa should avoid responsibility "for the silly joke of two independent neighbouring Xhosa states."

"So much are the people of Transkei and Ciskei one nation that when the Rarabes were beaten in one of the Xhosa wars,

they crossed over en masse to Kentani as refugees of Chief Sarili.

"Hence Kentani has 40 Ngqika and only six Gcaleka administrative areas. Also, the heir of Ndlambe, Mhala, came over to settle in Idutywa, leaving Chief Slihmela in charge in the East London area," Mr Koyana said. DDR.

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Awarded on results of examinations to the best student in Land Survey and Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

Awarded to the student best classwork in English Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize
For the first year student obtaining the highest mark.

G L Cragg

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Drawing.

L Mengaldo

A E & C I Prize
For the first year student
obtaining the highest average
mark.

G L Cragg

103
TDC won't
close DO 1981
company

JOHANNESBURG — The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) does not intend closing down the Butterworth company High Flies (Pty) Ltd.

In August last year, the Corporation obtained a provisional liquidation order against High Flies, according to a statement issued by Mr Johan Vogel, legal advisor and secretary of the TDC, in Umtata.

He said the company had, since then, been run by the corporation.

In his statement, Mr Vogel announced that the TDC planned in terms of Section 311 of the Companies Act, to make an offer to creditors, with the sanctions of the court, for the takeover and rescue of the company from liquidation, if this was possible after investigating its financial affairs.

High Flies, manufacturers of fishing flies, also produce a series of stamps stretching over a five-year period. Mr Vogel said production of the stamps would continue.

Yeko claims he fled in disguise

103 00 7/2/51

NEW BRIGHTON — A Kwazakhele businessman, Mr A. T. Yeko, claims he had to leave Transkei in disguise and by a devious route after attending a nephew's funeral there.

Mr Yeko, who acted as urban representative in Port Elizabeth of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo before the chief was deposed from the paramountcy of Tembus in the Dalindyebo region, believes the Transkei police want to detain him.

He says he was "wide awake" to the possibility that the police would seek him out when he and his family, accompanied by two busloads of mourners from Port Elizabeth, travelled to Cozu location near Mqandali last weekend for the funeral of his nephew, Mr Selby Yeko.

Mr Yeko said that immediately after the funeral he went to a nearby kraal to change into tribal clothes. He had intended to use that disguise to journey to Libode in Western Pondoland.

While he was changing attire at the kraal, he said, a relative arrived to warn him that three plain-clothes members of the police were there looking for him.

These men were alleged to have told people at the kraal that they had with them a wreath from Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, which they had been instructed to hand directly to Mr Yeko.

Mr Yeko says he also understood that these policemen had instructions to take him to security police headquarters in Umtata.

When he learned all this at the kraal, Mr Yeko says, he decided to disappear. He therefore asked the relative who had brought him the information to tell the police he had already left for Libode.

Arrangements were then made to procure a horse for Mr Yeko to ride away on. Wearing tribal dress he then travelled through a ploughed maize land on horseback and on to Idutwa, where he left the horse he was riding with a friend.

This friend had already made arrangements for a car with a King William's Town registration number to take him across the Kei River.

He used this method of "escape" although alternative arrangements had been made to get him to Durban.

Mr Yeko says that although all outlets from Transkei were understood to have been closed to him by the police, even as far as Queenstown, he crossed the Kei River at a spot he prefers not to identify and reached East London.

From there he travelled in another car to Port Elizabeth and reached home in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

Mr Yeko says he expects Transkei's interest in him is associated with Transkei police knowledge that last year he organised a Port Elizabeth fund for bail for Chief Sabata after he had been arrested and charged with undermining the status of Transkei's State President.

Approached for comment in Umtata, Transkei's commissioner of police, Major-General Martin Ngeeba, could neither confirm nor deny whether there had been a police alert for Mr Yeko at Transkeian border posts.

"My men act at their own discretion when carrying out their duties, and less important matters do not come to my attention. I know nothing about their activities concerning Mr Yeko." — DDr.

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Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Second Year (Bronze Medal) Miss G Littlewort
Third Year (Silver Medal) Miss N C Davidson
Fourth Year (Gold Medal) P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland

Split
in the

EDM 9/2/81
(103)
(125)
'House
of
Xhosa

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

CISKEI independence will violate one of the key laws providing for self-governing and independent black homelands, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said at the weekend.

In a statement to the Rand Daily Mail, Chief Matanzima named the promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 as the law which Ciskei independence will contravene.

Introduced by Dr Hendrik Verwoerd shortly after he became Prime Minister in 1958 the Act provided for eight self-governing homelands — one for each of the eight "bantú national units" recognised by Pretoria.

Noting that both Transkei and Ciskei were populated predominantly by Xhosa-speaking people, Chief Matanzima said: "Two separate Xhosa states were never envisaged by the architects of the policy of separate development."

He added: "The promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 recognises one Xhosa national unit only and envisages self-government for each of the (eight) national units and not for individual parts or sections of the units."

After tracing the genealogical lines of the main Xhosa-speaking chiefs to demonstrate that the Xhosa of Transkei and of the Ciskei are one people, Chief Matanzima said: "The House of Xhosa cannot be divided by artificial boundaries and selfish politicians."

Chief Matanzima, who with his brother, President Kaiser Matanzima, had long championed the cause of a "Greater Xhosa land", went on to press the case for amalgamation between Transkei and Ciskei.

Division of the Xhosa people into two political units because two branches of the "House of Xhosa" were geographically separated from one another by white-owned land implied that the

SA aid to independent Transkei topped R125m

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa spent a massive R125 222 923 in grants and services to Transkei during 1979/1980, and in addition South Africa's payments to Transkei in terms of customs and excise agreements totalled another R88,4 million.

The first report of the Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, for 1979/80, reflects that Venda and Bophuthatswana, the two other states which acquired independence from South Africa, received a total of R87m in grants and services from the Republic.

Customs and excise payments to Bophuthatswana cost South Africa another R85,2m. Payments by South Africa in terms of customs and excise agreements to Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Zimbabwe totalled R402m during the year.

Grants and services to Transkei, Venda and

Bophuthatswana cost South Africa a total of R212m. This biggest share of these costs were incurred by the Department of Foreign Affairs, which accounted for a massive R152m.

The South African Development Trust, which administers homeland consolidation, was another big contributor, accounting for R20m. But Venda alone, which gained its independence only two years ago, soaked up R38m in grants and services provided by the South African Department of Co-operation and Development.

In contrast, South Africa's direct expenditure on blacks outside the homelands and independent states totalled R550 701 874.

Education and training and national education cost R186m. Co-operation and development spent another R131m on blacks outside the independent and national states, and transport cost R110m. The amounts exclude advances and loans from the State Revenue Fund and the National Housing Fund for black housing.

CHEMICAL

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Drawing.

J H Rens

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Matanzima 'trying to be imperialist'

CT 10/2/81
Political Staff

(103)

JOHANNESBURG. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, was "trying to be a bit of an imperialist", Professor Nic Olivier, the newly-nominated Progressive Federal Party MP, said yesterday.

A former professor of African Law and Government at the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Olivier was commenting on Chief Matanzima's opposition to Ciskei independence.

In a statement at the weekend, the Transkei Prime Minister pressed for the amalgamation of Transkei and Ciskei in the interests of a "Greater Xhosaland" — an arrangement which, on the face of it, would result in the absorption of Ciskei by Transkei.

Chief Matanzima advanced two main arguments against Ciskeian independence:

- It would contravene the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959, which provided, he said, for self-government of one Xhosa national unit, not two.

- The Xhosa-speaking blacks of Transkei and Ciskei were one people whose destinies were inextricably intertwined.

Some key differences

Professor Olivier said: "The Ciskei developed its own institutions long before the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951 and the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959."

One of the key differences, he added, was that Ciskei was taken over by the Cape as British Kaffraria before the incorporation of Transkei and subject to different administrative policies.

The Ciskei had not been subject to control by Transkei chiefs for a "very long time" and, moreover, the existence of the Transkei as a unified political unit was itself a by-product of white rule.

Before the annexation of the territory across the Kei River, Transkei had not been under the control of a single chief but subject to the authority of various chiefs — and the subsequent administrative unification of Transkei through the amalgamation of white institutions (the "general councils") was a result of white rule.

On the question of the 1959 Promotion of Self-Government Act, Professor Olivier conceded that it referred to self-government for eight "bantú national units", of which the Xhosa unit was one. But he did not agree with Chief Matanzima that it meant that Pretoria had committed itself to the development of one "homeland" for all Xhosa.

Professor Olivier said: "That is reading too much into it. The most that can be said is that Pretoria left the option open for the (Xhosa) people to decide for themselves."

Leaders accepted separate destiny

The Transkei's leaders, he said, had implicitly accepted that Transkei had a separate political destiny from Ciskei in 1963 when they accepted the Transkei Self-Government Act, which provided for the political evolution of the Transkei as a distinct territory.

The Ciskei had had a separate general council system from Transkei from 1920. It had been granted a separate territorial authority under the Bantu Authorities Act and later given a separate self-governing legislative assembly under the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act of 1971.

In spite of these differences, however, Mrs Nancy Charlton, of Rhodes University, agreed with the view that the provision of two "homelands" for the Xhosa contradicted the rationale of separate development.

In her book "Ciskei: A South African Homeland" she had written that the division between Transkei and Ciskei "is not strictly in accordance with the logic of the South African government's policy of separate development, in which the different 'peoples' of Southern Africa furnish the basis for (different) political institutions".

CHEMICAL

Transkei's designs on Ciskei rejected

RDM 11/2/81 (103) (105)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, was "trying to be a bit of an imperialist", Dr Nic Olivier, the Progressive Federal Party's sole nominated MP, said this week.

A former professor of African law and government at the University of Stellenbosch, Dr Olivier was commenting on Chief Matanzima's opposition to Ciskeian independence.

In a statement to the Rand Daily Mail earlier, the Transkei Prime Minister pressed for amalgamation of Transkei and Ciskei in the interests of a "Greater Xhosaland" — an arrangement which, on the face of it, would result in the absorption of Ciskei by Transkei.

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two main arguments against Ciskeian independence:

- It would contravene the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959, which provided, he said, for self-government of one Xhosa national unit, not two;

- The Xhosa-speaking blacks of Transkei and Ciskei were one people, whose destinies were inextricably entwined.

Dr Olivier said: "The Ciskei developed its own institutions long before the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951 and the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959."

One of the key differences, he added, was that Ciskei was taken over by the Cape as British Kaffraria, before the incorporation of Transkei and subject to different administrative policies.

The Ciskei had not been subject to control by Transkeian

chiefs for a "very long time" and, moreover, the existence of the Transkei as a unified political unit was itself a byproduct of white rule.

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to the development of one "homeland" for the Xhosa.

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The Ciskei had a separate general council system from Transkei from 1920.

It was granted a separate territorial authority under the Bantu Authorities Act and later given a separate, self-governing legislative assembly under the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act of 1971.

SA aid explained

103

13/2/80
UMTATA — Payment of grants-in-aid to former colonies by mother countries was nothing new, Transkei's Finance Minister, Mr R. S. Madikizela, said yesterday.

He was reacting to the first report of the South African Auditor-General in Parliament this week, which showed South Africa had spent over R125 million in grants and services to Transkei during 1979/1980.

Mr Madikizela said before Transkei's independence, the South African Government had passed an Act to provide for the payment of certain amounts to Transkei for maintenance of services in operation.

The R125 million represented a grant-in-aid of R133,5 million, and the balance was a 21 per cent share of taxes contributed by blacks in South Africa.

Transkei 'still poor'

UMTATA. — Transkei was a relatively poor country which could not provide proper livelihood for its citizens, the Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, said yesterday.

Commenting on the R125-million grant received from South Africa during the 1979/80 financial year — as reflected in the South African Auditor-General's report, he said the payment of grants-in-aid to former colonies by mother countries was "nothing new".

The R125-million represented a grant-in-aid of R113 — with the balance a share of taxes contributed by blacks in South Africa. — Sapa.

Transkei's PM

S. Times 15/2/81

insulted

us — Sebe

CISKEI Chief Minister Lennox Sebe this week confirmed fears of an imminent feud between his homeland and Transkei.

"We don't need Transkei. Culturally, we are better off without them," said Chief Sebe.

He was reacting for the first time to Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima's recent appeal to the South African Government not to grant the Ciskei independence.

He warned that Transkei would refuse to sit with the Ciskei at any meeting of the envisaged constellation of states of Southern Africa.

At first, Chief Sebe refused to be drawn into a feud. "I won't step in the mud. In any case, I'm busy with bigger things," he said recently.

But this week he angrily hit out at Chief Matanzima, saying that he had insulted the Ciskei people.

"Our people voiced their feelings about independence in a referendum. We believe their wishes are sacred," he said. "The nation says it wants independence. Where does Chief

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

Matanzima come into it? Who is he?"

Black political observers fear the feud could cause a problem if the South African Government's proposed constellation is to be formalised in a grouping of black states.

South Africa could be forced to deal separately with each.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei would refuse to sit with the Ciskei, because independence would destroy the Xhosa national unit.

Independence would be a

contravention of the Bantu Self Government Act of 1959, which envisaged one Xhosa national unit.

He said the Xhosa national unit consisted of all the Xhosa-speaking people resident in Transkei and the Ciskei.

The genealogical tree was so intertwined that the house of Xhosa could not be divided by artificial boundaries or by selfish politicians.

But, said Chief Matanzima, when the State became self-governing it had invited the Ciskei to join it and had continued to do so until the Transkei became independent.

The Ciskei, by opting for independence, had defined itself out of the ambit of the provisions of "a national unit".

PM tells Ciskei: free detainee

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has demanded the immediate release of the former chairman of the Transkei Legislative Assembly, who is being held in Ciskei.

Mr T. Tshunungwa, who is also the former chief whip of the Transkei National Independence Party, was detained at Dimbaza on Sunday.

Chief George said yesterday: "Transkei deprecates the detention in the strongest terms.

"Ciskei, as a homeland, is part of South Africa, which must bear responsibility for any action taken by its citizens. It is for that reason that Transkei calls upon South Africa to take action to prevent the escalation of a potentially explosive situation."

Chief George said if Ciskei did not change its unprovoked and aggressive attitude, "Transkei might find it necessary to pay back in kind."

"The position is all the more unfortunate when one considers that Transkeians and Ciskeians belong to the same national unit."

He added that Ciskei appeared to delight in ill-treating Transkeian visitors, "a form of treatment to which Ciskeians are not subjected when they visit Transkei."

"There have been several cases where Transkeians have either been detained, discriminated against or assaulted in Ciskei.

"For example, in the mid-70s some Transkeians who had visited their relatives at Peddie were assaulted, and there was absolutely no justification for this brutal action.

"This type of behaviour continues unabated. The stoning of cars bearing Transkei registration numbers is a common occurrence at places like Whittlesea.

"With all the goodwill in the world, no state could sit back and watch its citizens being unjustly treated by another state."

— DDR.

Xaba hits back at PM over detention

103
105
DDR 16/2/81

EAST LONDON — The feud between the governments of Transkei and Ciskei was taken a step further yesterday when the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Rev W. M. Xaba, reacted to a weekend statement by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima had taken the Ciskei Government to task for detaining a former Transkei National Assembly chairman, Mr Thembekile Tshunungwa.

He added that if the Ciskei did not change its unprovoked and aggressive attitude "Transkei might find it necessary to pay back in kind."

"Chief George Matanzima has reacted adversely to the arrest of Mr Tshunungwa without first finding out the circumstances surrounding it," Mr Xaba said yesterday.

He said the Prime Minister of Transkei would have been wise to try to find out and evaluate the facts before making a public statement.

Reacting to claims by Chief Matanzima that Transkeians were ill-

treated in the Ciskei, Mr Xaba referred him to the detention of a former Ciskei Cabinet Minister, Mr J. Mkrola, in Transkei some years ago.

"In that case the Ciskei Government did not make any public statements. Rather the matter was handled by security men from both countries and Mr Mkrola was later released."

Mr Xaba said he did not want to delve into the assault on Transkei men in Peddie during the mid 70s.

He said Chief Matanzima knew the facts about the assault well and dared him to mention them publicly.

Transkei people were treated well in the Ciskei and many were employed in the public service while others were holding high positions in the Ciskei National Independence Party.

"To say cars with Transkei registration numbers are stoned in the Ciskei is untrue. Transkeians visit the Ciskei freely and the Prime Minister of Transkei is a living example of this.

"In fact when he visits the Ciskei our men have

afforded him protection even without his knowledge."

Mr Xaba said the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service had recommended Chief Matanzima be asked to inform the CCIS when he visited the Ciskei during weekends, and that the CCIS secretary, Brig Charles Sebe, had contacted the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major General M. Ngceba, and Mr F. Ngcai of Transkei Intelligence about this.

Mr Xaba said Mr Tshunungwa was detained on security information surrounding his activities in Zweledinga (Thornhill).

"Should it be found that his further detention is not in the interest of security, the Ciskei government would not hesitate in securing his release."

Mr Xaba added that Chief Matanzima would not procure Mr Tshunungwa's release by arms as he seemed to have indicated in his statement.

He said Chief Matanzima's attitude would not get him anywhere.

"We are, however, following it with interest," Mr Xaba said. — DDR.

Stop ^{RDY} 16/2/81

Kei ¹⁰³

crisis ¹⁰³

— Chief

UMTATA. — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has called on South Africa to prevent what he termed "an explosive situation" between his country and Ciskei.

Reacting to reports that the former Chief Whip of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Mr T Tshungwa, had been detained under Ciskei's security laws, Chief Matanzima said:

"Transkei deplores the detention in the strongest terms.

"As a homeland, Ciskei is part of South Africa, which must bear the responsibility for any action taken by its citizens.

"It is for that reason that Transkei calls upon South Africa to intervene to take action to prevent the escalation of a potentially explosive situation."

He said Transkei might find it necessary to "pay back in kind" if Ciskei did not change its aggressive attitude.

The position was more unfortunate when one considered that Transkeians and Ciskeians belonged to the same national unit, he added.

Chief Matanzima alleged there were several reported cases in which Transkeians had either been detained, discriminated against or assaulted in Ciskei.

"This type of behaviour continues unabated. The stoning of cars bearing Transkei number plates is a common occurrence at places like Whittlesea.

"With all the goodwill in the world, no state could sit back and watch its citizens being unjustly treated by another state," he said.

DD. 19/2/81 (103)

Burhali expelled from TNIP

UMTATA — A high-ranking official of the Transkei National Independence Party was expelled by the party's head committee yesterday.

Mr S. P. Burhali, MP for Herschel and a member of the ruling party's national executive, was expelled after a heated meeting.

A statement released by TNIP said his expulsion followed a "long-raging political feud" among party members in the Herschel district.

Mr Burhali and two of his followers had sub-

mitted an appeal to the head committee against a ruling of the national chairman, Health Minister Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, who had ruled against them at a Sterkspruit meeting in March last year. The statement did not elaborate on the ruling.

However, the members who lodged the appeal were not paid-up party members at the time, having failed to renew their membership.

"The head committee met yesterday to consider their appeal, which was

dismissed on the grounds that they were not members of the party at the time of the Sterkspruit meeting," the statement said.

"Delivering the verdict, Mr S. M. Nkunkuma, MP, appealed to Herschel members to bury their differences and join hands with the current district committee led by the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr S. P. Kakudi."

Mr Burhali objected to the head committee's ruling because his case had not been heard. — DDR.

DD. 20/2/81 (103)

Koyana: we're on right path

UMTATA — It was nonsense that Transkei's acceptance of independence had delayed the black man's liberation struggle, the former Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said here.

He said at the first of a series of meetings to establish a youth league of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party: "If that reasoning is correct, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana should never have become free.

"More of their citizens are in South Africa than at home. Zambia and Malawi also opted for independence."

Mr Koyana said those things which should have

followed independence, but had not should be reviewed coolly and honestly.

"We must discuss these areas and ways of improving them.

"Why should we reverse independence and surrender all the rights we have gained?"

He said Transkeians had to be prepared to give and take.

Mr Koyana said the quality of life of the average Transkeian was fast improving. Since independence, there had been an increase in commerce and industry, education and agriculture had improved, and Transkei had made contact with the outside world. — DDR

time, and debility - the loss of productive capacity while at work in a state of ill-health. (11) The loss of production is commonly estimated by multiplying the time of lost through death and disability, by the wage rate to arrive at earnings foregone which is taken as indicative of the loss of production. The loss due to disability is calculated by comparing the piece wages of those suffering from ill-health with those of workers free from illness, or by comparing the wages of similar workers in areas with a high disease prevalence and in areas free from disease: although this method assumes that the productivity of workers can be measured by the wage rate. In the case of this type

New East Cape air link with Transkei

PORT ELIZABETH — A new freight and commuter air service linking Port Elizabeth with Grahamstown, East London and Transkei will begin scheduled daily flights on March 17.

The service will be offered by Border Air, which already runs daily flights on the East London-Umtata route.

Border Air's managing director, Mr Peter Church, said yesterday it

appeared there was a strong demand for the service

He said flights, normally using a nine seater twin-engined aircraft, would leave Port Elizabeth at 7.45 am every weekday, stop over at Grahamstown after a 25-minute trip, and go on to East London and Umtata, arriving at Umtata shortly after 10 am.

Flights would leave Umtata at 4.15 pm and arrive in Port Elizabeth at 6.30 pm.

programme which avoided this by assayed. The individual toto, since part of this ~~participating the social cost of~~ ~~research to consider such factors~~ ~~man-absent from work may be~~ ~~royed man so there is not loss~~ ~~indicator of marginal product~~ ~~se in ill-health were in the labor~~ ~~the wage rate might be considerably~~ an improvement in health. The procedure is that it be the major problems in the appli- health sector has been to measure considerable importance in social asuring the value of life - ility and of increasing 11 not be covered here).

and the healthiness of life. Length of life indicators include the crude mortality rate, the average life expectancy at different stages in the life cycle, the infant, peri-natal and neo-natal mortality rates. There have also been attempts to calculate the increase in life expectancy due to the eradication of a particular disease. Healthiness of life is extremely difficult to measure. Health records are unreliable since they refer only to those who have received treatment, and thus must be supplemented with surveys. ~~Morbidity has been estimated according to the degree of limited activity.~~ In less developed countries, the nutritional status is often taken as an indicator of morbidity as undernourished children grow into adults more susceptible to disease.

The/.....

The incidence of notifiable communicable diseases and death by age and cause are also used. Composite indices, which take into account length and quality of life have also been developed. More specific indices have been developed in Britain to review the allocation of health resources in the National Health Service among different areas. In general, the indicators developed depend on the data available and the use for which the statistic is required. The more undeveloped the area, the easier it is to measure the level of health as the improvements in health are more easily observable. In industrial countries, most indices available measure the level of ill-health rather than the level of health.

A distinction must be made between auditing health services and auditing health care. The former measures the provision of services whilst the latter measures the impact of the process of care on the healthiness of the community. Williams distinguishes between state-of-health indicators - mortality and morbidity measures, days of restricted activity, and provision indicators - hospital beds per thousand population, doctors per thousand, percentage of GNP spent on health. (These are not necessarily indicative of the level of health - for example, the USA spent 6.7% of its GNP on health care in 1975, the largest percentage of all countries and yet was ranked nineteenth in an index of 'good health.')

He also cautions against accepting number of cases, episodes of treatment and hospital bed-days occupied as true output measures even though they refer to clients, because they are concerned with throughput or workload, not with output in terms of amelioration of an individual's state of health compared with that it would otherwise have been. Chen and Bryant note that statistics of 'ill-health' (mortality, morbidity ratios) cover a relatively small segment of the health status spectrum since a large proportion of the population does not figure in the statistics except perhaps as denominators of some ratios.

What is needed is an indicator which is sensitive to changes in health status resulting from different programmes and treatment, which can be easily calculated - since the co-operation of medical staff is often required, it is important that the data requirements are not too complex, and which allows comparison between widely different programmes so enabling broad application, not specific to particular conditions or to the inputs of particular services. Williams feels that any indicator used in assessing social benefits should go beyond conceptualising health as the absence of general and specific symptoms and should thus be based on the general social functioning of the individual as valued by the community (which may not co-incide with the individual's

own/.....

S. Tribune 22/2/81

KEI MINISTER'S PIGSTY HOUSE

QUEUEING for the toilet, a dilapidated building with blocked drain pipes and unhealthy conditions, an unkempt garden plus exorbitant rents.

That's the misery of 25 tenants occupying the Madeira Street home in Umtata owned by Transkei's Minister of Health, Chief D. D. F. Ndamase.

Their appalling living conditions are soon to end. Their landlord chief has given them a month's notice — all because some dared to run to the Press with their complaints.

Chief Ndamase had a 30-day eviction notice served on them earlier this week and now the mostly civil servant tenants are worried about accommodation in the capital where rents are high and accommodation scarce.

The tenants were frightened to talk about their complaints for fear of victimisation but they confirmed they paid R60 a room, had no kitchen and had to share the bathroom and toilet.

Chief Ndamase bought the house from the Transkei Development Corporation last March. Before that it belonged to Transkei hotelier Paddy Coogan.

It has six rooms in the main house which is occupied by 11 people who share the bathroom and toilet. They also share it with a guard and caretaker who occupy two shacks in the backyard.

CHEMICAL

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland

Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.

DD. 24/2/81 (103)

anol plant

UMTATA — A R300 million ethanol plant which will employ more than 11 000 Transkeians is to be established in eastern Pondoland.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday his government was negotiating with the South African Government on the financing of the project, "which will be executed by overseas concerns in co-operation with several local concerns."

"The project will commence as soon as negotiations on the acquisition of land and financing, which are in an advanced stage, have been concluded."

Chief George would not elaborate on the companies involved, financial arrangements or the exact location of the project beyond saying it was in Pondoland.

However, it is believed the scheme will be sited in the Bizana area. He said the first phase of the project would be completed "very soon".

"The project can be seen as an important step towards realisation of the proposed constellation of states," he said.

It is envisaged that the plant, which will process ethanol from sugar cane, will yield 653 000 litres of ethanol daily at full production.

Chief George said the bulk of this would be exported, but would not name potential markets.

Waste and by-products will also be processed: fermented mash into cattle feed, bagasse into paper and pulp products, and technical alcohol will be used in textile and paint industries.

The Prime Minister said the project included more than a thousand homes for workers, and several million rands would be spent on roads, stormwater and water reticulation and other infrastructure projects.

"One of the most important phases of the project is the establishment of a hydro-electric scheme in Pondoland to supply power to all facets of the project. Surplus electric power will also be made available to Transkei."

Chief George said this scheme would be situated in the Tsitsa-Mzimvubu area.

He said the decision to

implement the project had been made after an in-depth viability study report by a consortium of South African advisers acting on instructions from the Transkei

largest of its kind in Southern Africa.

The secretary for the Transkei Chamber of Industries, Mr C. A. Meintjies, welcomed the project.

By JUDY PARFITT

Government.

"The report, approved unanimously by the Transkei Cabinet earlier this year, found soil and climatic conditions in Pondoland very suitable for the growth of sugar cane and that the quality will be sufficient for the production of ethanol."

Chief George said the project's main objective was to provide large scale employment. "mechanisation will be implemented only where there are no other alternatives."

The project, which had been on the drawing board a long time, was the

"It will accelerate the industrialisation of Transkei, attract secondary industries and alleviate unemployment," he said.

"It appears the scheme has been closely studied by the South African and Transkeian governments, as opposed to consultants who fly in briefly."

"It is also encouraging to see industry being combined with agricultural development."

The president of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr A. M. Mayaba, said the scheme was "very exciting".



CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA

"Extensive agricultural undertakings are the only way to counter unemployment. Initiated by government, corporations must go actively into big business."

"Later, shares can be sold off to the private sector at a rate determined by the company."

See also page 9.

Ethanol

has

many

uses

do

24/2/81

10³

EAST LONDON — What is ethanol?

An East London businessman and management industrial consultant, Dr Daan du Toit, who has been retained by Transkei to promote the R300 million scheme announced yesterday, said ethanol could be obtained from sugar cane or from any other plant like mealies or root plants. Through a process in which the sugar in these plants ferments, the substance alcohol or ethanol is produced.

Dr Du Toit said ethanol could be mixed with petrol and be used as a fuel for internal combustion engines. At this stage of development it had to be mixed with petrol. Pure ethanol as a fuel created certain problems, for example starting problems.

Besides its use as a fuel, ethanol could also be used as a base for numerous chemical products used in industry.

Dr Du Toit said the first stage of the scheme, the establishment of suitable canefields, would take four to five years to complete.

At that stage the ethanol plant could be commissioned. There were three elements in the project: the cost factor, the plantations and the hydro-electric scheme.

Cane plant industries had already been established, and planting had begun.

The hydro-electric scheme, which was essential to the running of the ethanol plant, would be established in the Mzimvubu valley, in the area of the Tsitsa Falls, and could be run comparatively cheaply, given the geographical characteristics of the area.

Dr Du Toit declined to comment on the process to be used in the ethanol plant, but said this had already been negotiated.

One of the technical advisers is believed to be in Switzerland at present, finalising one aspect of the scheme.

Dr Du Toit said optimum use would be made of Transkei firms for work on the project. — DDR-DDC.

T'kei
 RDM 24/2/81
 ex-Govt
 (103)
 pair on
 charges

66a

UMTATA. — The start of the trial of a former Transkei Cabinet Minister and his departmental secretary on charges of theft and fraud conspiracy was delayed yesterday when defence counsel for both men argued for a separation of trials in the Umtata Supreme Court.

Mr Hubert Mlonyeni, 62, former Minister of Works and Energy, faces three counts of conspiracy to defraud the Transkei Government and one of theft.

Mr Simo Mgudlwa, 41, faces three counts of theft and four of conspiracy to defraud the government.

No pleas were entered or evidence led, as Mr M C van Rensburg and Mr Peter Rowan presented argument to Mr Justice A J Davies for a separation of trials.

According to the indictment the two men stole government property and used the services of officials and other Government employees in their own private concerns, claiming the services to be part of official duties.

Under the first theft charge, Mr Mlonyeni is alleged to have stolen government property valued at R352 between March and July last year.

On the three other counts the State alleges he conspired with two employees in his department, Mr Gideon Mqai and Mr Gordon Stiofile, to fraudulently use government vehicles and other property for his own purposes.

It is alleged that Mr Mgudlwa stole goods valued at R2 090 on various occasions between March 1979 and September last year.

He is alleged also to have utilised Government labour and conspired with Mr Stiofile and Mr Mqai to defraud the government by engaging manpower for private tasks and claiming the hours were worked in government service.

The hearing continues. — Sapa.

CHEMICAL

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 ernment service.
 The hearing continues. —
 Sapa.

DD 25/2/81
103

Ethanol: high hopes for EL

EAST LONDON — East London could benefit "tremendously" from the proposed R300 million ethanol from sugar cane project in Transkei.

This is the assessment of Mr Joe Yazbek, chairman of the city council's industrial development portfolio.

Mr Yazbek said if the project meant using East London harbour to export ethanol and other byproducts, the spin-offs for the city could be substantial.

"I just hope that all this is not going to be diverted to Durban, and this is an example of where an economic co-prosperity plan for the entire region could be beneficial.

"Here we have a major industrial development in Transkei which will benefit Transkei and

which, if East London harbour is used, would benefit us," he said.

Mr Yazbek also congratulated Transkei on having brought such an industry to their country.

Another city councillor, Mr Robbie de Lange (snr), said the establishment of the ethanol plant in Transkei showed what good concessions could attract.

"It shows what good concessions can do — the type of concessions we should have here in East London," he said.

The Mayor, Mr Donald Card, said he also hoped East London harbour would be used for the exports from the planned plant.

"I hope this project works well and that East London harbour is used," he said. — DDR

Witness: I ⁽¹⁰³⁾ obeyed orders

UMTATA — A witness in the trial of Transkei's former works and energy minister said in the Supreme Court yesterday he had carried out instructions from the minister without query although they were wrong:

The former minister, Mr Hubert Mlonyeni, is charged with theft and three counts of conspiracy to defraud, involving R2 140. He has pleaded not guilty.

The witness, Mr David Mqai, 65, was warned by acting Justice A. J. Davies that he should have been charged as an accomplice in the case, but if he answered all questions to the court's satisfaction, he would be discharged from all liability.

Mr Mqai, a road superintendent with the Department of Works and Energy said Mr Mlonyeni asked him where a building foreman, Mr Gordon Stofile, was.

When he told Mr Mlonyeni that Mr Stofile — who had worked after hours at Mr Mlonyeni's house — was in hospital, Mr Mlonyeni told him he should take some people from the department's Idutywa depot to work at the house.

Mr Mqai said he ordered this work to be done by government employees using government materials although he knew it was wrong.

He said he always obeyed instructions from superiors.

Under cross-examination by defence counsel, Advocate Peter Rowan, Mr Mqai denied he had told Mr Mlonyeni that he could do the work better than Mr Stofile working on Saturdays.

He, however, admitted that he did not object to doing the work.

The case continues today. — DDR.

South African/foreign Black workers

253. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1980 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act:
- (2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana:
- (3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)
Agriculture	709 083	179 275
Mining and quarrying	471 699	467 400
Manufacturing	726 969	160 043
Construction	376 624	103 472
Wholesale and retail trade	386 359	95 968
Government services	506 094	126 286
Domestic services	712 560	212 725
Other	376 350	105 181

	(2)(a)	(2)(b)
Agriculture	80 010	82 384
Mining and quarrying	172 575	75 073
Manufacturing	64 756	86 149
Construction	53 089	42 950
Wholesale and retail trade	27 540	64 154
Government services	55 673	63 247
Domestic services	64 613	133 513
Other	31 448	65 933

103

(3)(a) and (b)

	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho
Agriculture	104	1 088	1 967
Mining and quarrying	110	16 478	119 429
Manufacturing	4	1 358	4 012
Construction	15	722	5 129
Wholesale and retail trade	10	583	1 311
Government services	11	1 102	3 886
Domestic services	26	1 005	2 381
Other	11	864	2 631

	Malawai	Moçambique	Zimbabwe
Agriculture	4 408	5 925	2 112
Mining and quarrying	20 356	46 700	7 379
Manufacturing	1 533	835	424
Construction	443	339	350
Wholesale and retail trade	733	373	946
Government services	762	694	310
Domestic services	2 752	945	6 591
Other	1 332	613	1 741

	Swaziland	Zambia	Other
Agriculture	608	248	421
Mining and quarrying	7 581	160	1 559
Manufacturing	743	68	161
Construction	124	31	279
Wholesale and retail trade	187	68	61
Government services	201	50	350
Domestic services	595	153	140
Other	338	140	131

hospitals should be effective complements and not substitutes. In Britain, one of the original intentions of the National Health Service was to encourage the establishment of group practices of general practitioners who would work in the same health centres as preventive health staff. Initially there was little support for the practice by doctors, but since the early 1960's, health centres have become increasingly common. (9) In France, there is a growing tendency for private physicians to work in terms with ancillary personnel under one roof. In the slum districts of large cities in the United States, neighbourhood health centres have been established and financed by the government these centres are staffed by specialists, general practitioners, nurses and community health aides with the aim of providing

Errors in evidence admitted

UMTATA — Two arithmetical mis-calculations in state evidence were pointed out in the Supreme Court here yesterday by defence counsel in the trial of former works and energy minister, Mr Hubert Mlonyeni.

The errors were in schedules submitted by an accounting officer from the Department of Finance, Mr Nation Sontlaba, who investigated in October last year alleged stolen property from the Department of Works and Energy depot in Butterworth.

Mr Mlonyeni is charged with theft and three counts of conspiracy to defraud.

Under cross-examination by defence counsel, Mr Peter Rowan, Mr Sontlaba admitted some of his calculations were incorrect.

The case continues today. — DDR.

whether the characteristics of the community are such that the illnesses cannot be treated with the simple drugs, with the few complicated cases being referred to doctors.

departments and private physicians are usually available to provide curative medical care. From this brief study of health centres in other countries, it appears that clinics providing only curative treatment are uncommon. In South Africa, responsibility for preventive and curative medicine is separated because of the separate sources of finance. However, both Provincial and Municipal health services are heavily subsidised by the Central Government. (12)

At the Day Hospitals, doctors are responsible for the final diagnosis and the writing of prescriptions. Nurses take blood pressures, do urine analysis, take case histories, change dressings, thereby reducing the work load in the doctors. There are 3,6 nurses to each doctor (including District nurses.) Antenatal care and deliveries are largely the responsibility of the nursing staff and midwives. While the type of treatment provided at the Day Hospitals is more sophisticated than at the Soweto and Eastern Province clinics, the question must be raised whether/.....

- (7) Bryant P.131
- (8) King P. 2.11, here the economics of scale in hospitals should be taken into account (see Feldstein)
- (9) See Godber
- (10) See Roemer
- (11) See Newell "Health by the People" for accounts of the health systems in China, Cuba, Tanzania, India.
- (12) See Phillip Scheiner's paper "Sources of Finance for Health Care" at this conference.

See Nurrock (1971) and (1974) for details on the history and structure of the Day Hospitals organization also Smith.

As at January, 1978, when I visited the clinics.

Argus 13.6.78

Information from correspondence with Dr. J. Wessels, Regional Medical Superintendent, E.P. and Dr. J. Hanratty, Livingstone Hospital.

Roemer p.13

Sorkin p.133

Tezapi says Sebe has shown flaws in deal

UMTATA — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. Sebe, in his speech delivered at Mbabatho, had revealed the latent inadequacies and weaknesses in the package deal of his independence, said Transkei's Deputy Minister of Defence and Police, Mr David Tezapi.

Mr Tezapi was reacting to a speech delivered on behalf of Chief Sebe describing how the South African Government had refused to grant South African nationality to Ciskeians, one of the cardinal demands in the Ciskei's package deal for independence.

"At long last he has let the cat out of the bag," said Mr Tezapi. "Chief Sebe has told the world and Ciskeians the true position regarding his independence."

"He told them he was taking independence minus all his ambitious contents of the package deal. He propounded that what the Ciskei has settled for falls short of

Ciskeians' aspirations in that the South African Government finds it impossible to move any further than a confederation."

Mr Tezapi said: "In consequence the Ciskei has accepted this lesser offer."

Now that the package deal had been split and the full contents made known,

people were in a better position to judge for themselves what type of independence the Ciskei was opting for.

At one stage Chief Sebe had promised the people of Ciskei that the independence he wanted would be moulded in the Turnhalle system.

"Not very long ago the Prime Minister of Transkei said Chief Sebe was star-gazing and barking at the moon when he told the world that his independence would not be the Transkei style," said Mr Tezapi.

"Chief Sebe now goes on to say that they have in fact accepted a watered-down version of their original philosophy."

Mr Tezapi said it was an open admission that Chief Sebe was prepared to accept anything as long as it was wrapped up in the name of independence.

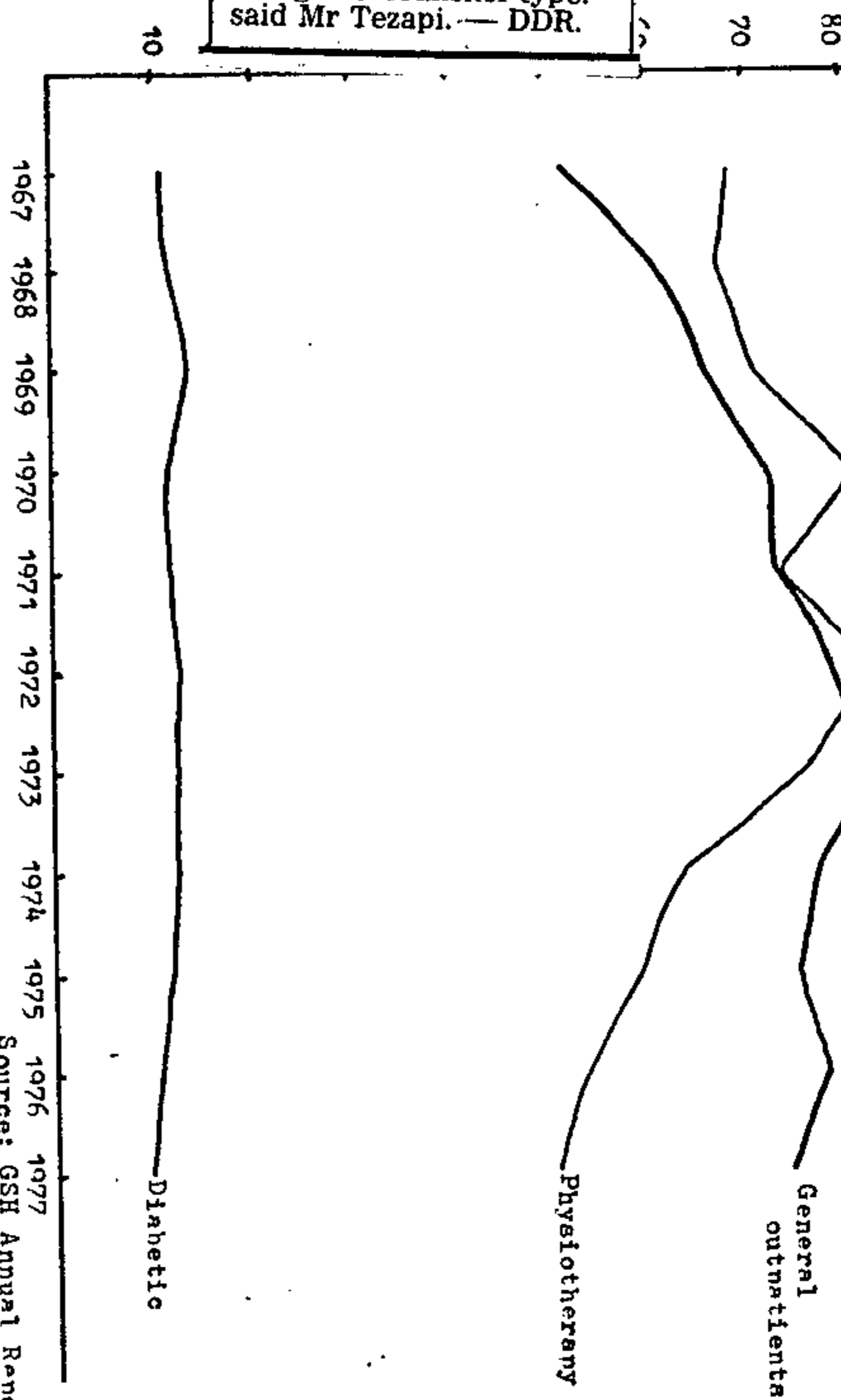
"It is only now that I understand what he meant by his independence not being the Transkei type," said Mr Tezapi. — DDR.

At Groote Schuur, general outpatient attendances have declined since 1973. The number of physiotherapy treatments has also declined - either due to changes in the counting of patients (most likely) or suggesting that the Day Hospitals have taken over much non-operative physiotherapy treatment.

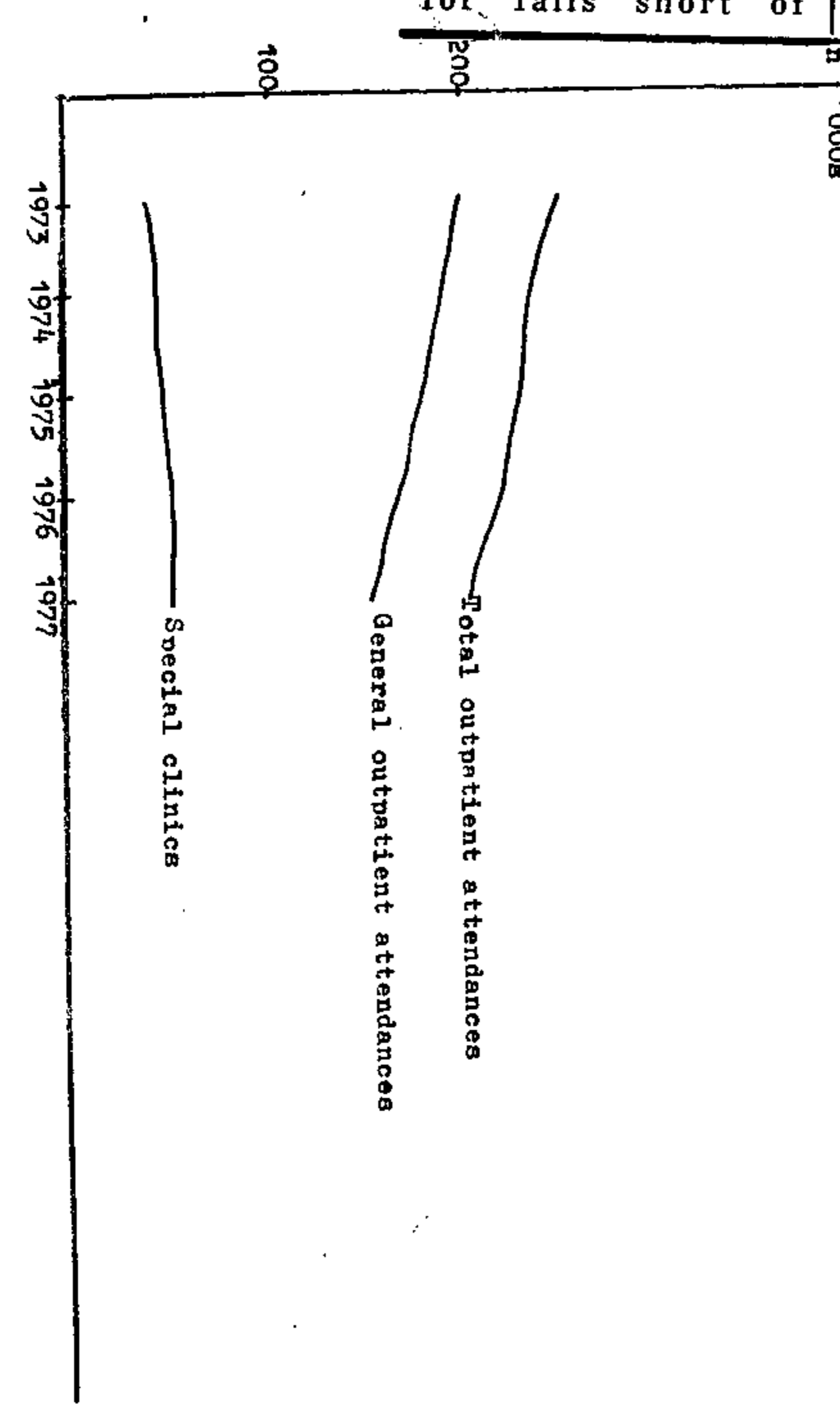
As shown in Graph 3. It is to educate the population rapidly (also as the case) particularly among the now seen at the Day Hospitals patients, some might have treatment through

(40)

GRAPH 1
GENERAL OUTPATIENT ATTENDANCE FIGURES
GROOTE SCHUUR 1967-1977
(41)



GRAPH 2
ATTENDANCES AT RED CROSS MEMORIAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
broken down into special clinic and general outpatient attendances



(17)

resources allocated to health services, since the growth rate of the supply of hospital beds was considerably slower than the growth rate of per capita incomes.

When, however, the racial distribution of hospital services is examined a bias in favour of Whites becomes clear; in 1960 there were 100 Whites per bed, against 136 Blacks per bed; and in 1975 the White ratio had fallen slightly to 96 persons per bed although the Black ratio had remained unchanged.

(18)

4. The Racial Distribution.

In 1970, Blacks accounted for 83 per cent accounted for 84 per cent of all Black per received approximately 72 per cent of per cent, resulting in a disparity of 15:1 in per capita incomes, and 5,1:1 and 6:1 for and White to Coloured per capita incomes (1) are considerably below the average and the heavily dependent on the remittances of mi remittances are included 1970 per capita were only R80 per annum (16), 75 per cent c though African incomes in urban areas are c stantial proportion of the urban families a in 1970, approximately 50 per cent of Afric had incomes below their Poverty Datum Line The relatively low incomes of Blacks have tw health. The first is the lower level of he diet and environment and this is clearly ill

(15) M.B. McGrath, Racial Income Distribution White Income Gap Project, Report No. 2, 1973/74, Department of Statistics, p. 1.1 and 2. Incomes of commuters are in thirds of the incomes of migrants.

(17) G. Maasdorp and A.S.B. Humphreys (eds), From Shantytown to Township, Juba, 1979, pp. 109 and 110.

DD 27/2/81 (123) 1,1m Transkei workers in SA

THE ASSEMBLY — There were more than 280 000 black workers from eight independent African states employed in South Africa last year.

A further 1 163 113 workers from Transkei and Bophuthatswana were employed in the Republic.

Altogether a total of 5,612 616 black workers were registered in South Africa.

These figures were disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in reply to a question tabled by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands).

Dr Koornhof said there were 291 black workers from Angola, 23 200 from Botswana, 140 746 from Lesotho, 32 319 from Malawi, 54 424 from

Mozambique, 19 853 from Zimbabwe, 10 377 from Swaziland and 864 from Zambia.

There were another 3 102 from "other" countries.

A total of 549 704 Transkeians were employed in South Africa, 172 575 in mining, and 613 409 people from Bophuthastwana working in the Republic.

(6.) Discussion

In this section, the incidence of the costs and benefits, and the wider aspects of the efficiency of the system of primary health care in the Cape Peninsula will be discussed briefly.

(6.1.) The Incidence of Costs and Benefits

been instructed by a works and energy foreman, Mr Oliver Bomvana, to go to Mr Mlonyeni's home in July last year

On his arrival, Mr Mlonyeni had said the dining room, lounge and an outside wall needed painting. Mr Mnyateli had told Mr Bomvana the type of paint he required and Mr Bomvana had delivered five tins of white paint to the minister's home the same day.

A government vehicle had transported him to Mr Mlonyeni's home for three successive workdays until the job was complete, and he had been paid by the government for those days.

The case continues on Monday. — DDR-SAPA.

DD 25/2/81 (103)
Minister praised me for my work — witness

UMTATA — A State witness in the trial for theft and fraud of a former Transkeian cabinet minister told the Supreme Court here yesterday he was commended by the minister for "good work" while painting two rooms and a verandah at the minister's home in July last year.

Mr Nkwenkwe Nyathela, a qualified painter attached to the Department of Works and Energy, gave evidence in the trial of Mr Hubert Mlonyeni, 62, who has pleaded not guilty before acting judge, Mr A. J. Davies, to a charge of theft and three counts of conspiracy to defraud the Transkeian Government.

Mr Mnyateli said he had

quences for distribution are such that the existence of the Day Hospitals is not iniquitous. Even if I do have to pay an extra rand in tax per annum to finance the Day Hospitals, or if I receive less subsidy on my education than I would if there were no Day Hospitals, my utility is increased by knowing that people who are less well-off than I am have easy access to medical care.

a clear spent nominal also gain le the drawn ital than made that ould be annot be of resour- cheaper then the every cost l to conclude conse-

(6.2.) Services at night.

The question of whether Day Hospitals should provide an evening clinic session has been raised, since this would be more convenient for workers and for mothers who have no one to leave children with during the day. However, this would raise the cost of running the Day Hospitals considerably given the labour intensity of the service. Secondly, evening clinic sessions are provided in many areas by the SHAWCO clinics. Under these circumstances, it does not appear that such a service is necessary.

The location of Provincial hospitals caused concern among many of the patients interviewed. For many of them, emergency treatment at night is difficult to obtain. Bus services do not operate at night and in many areas telephones are not available, especially since the Post Office prefers to install public telephones in general stores, to reduce damage to public telephones by vandals. Many patients, especially in areas like Bonteheuwel, Manenburg and Retreat expressed the reluctance of private doctors to make home visits at night. One of the aims of the Volunteer Health Auxiliary programme is to have an auxiliary in each area with a telephone who can help or summon an ambulance in an emergency.

(5.2.) Economies of scale.

Much hospital analysis has been preoccupied with the question of what is the optimal size of hospitals. A more fundamental question is what is the optimal degree of specialisation between and within centres.

Work on the effects of scale on hospital costs has been confined to the inpatient section of hospitals. (1) No study has been made on the optimal size of health centres although the optimal degree of specialisation has received much attention, particularly in the stress placed on the

AD 3/2/81 (103)

Counsel applies for Mlonyeni's discharge

UMTATA — Defence counsel in the trial of Transkei's former Works and Energy Minister applied for Mr Hubert Mlonyeni's discharge on all four counts in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Mlonyeni, 67, is charged with theft and three counts of conspiracy to defraud.

The state alleged he used government labour and materials for private work at his Kentani home.

Advocate Peter Rowan said he was applying for the discharge on the grounds that no conspiracy had been proved, and even if it had, there had been non-compliance.

"Also, there is no evidence on which a reasonable court might convict the accused."

Mr Rowan argued that Mr Mlonyeni was not involved in any conspiracy to deceive. Even if Mr Mlonyeni and Mr David Mqai, a roads superintendent with the Department of Works and Energy, had agreed that government employees do private work at Mr Mlonyeni's home, this did not constitute conspiracy.

"There was no plotting by Mr Mqai and Mr Mlonyeni to formulate a plan," Mr Rowan said. "Mr

Mqai merely carried out instructions.

"In his evidence he denied making any suggestions, so that he did not contribute to a plot.

"If the state had evidence that fraud had been committed, Mr Mlonyeni should have been charged with fraud, but the state has failed to prove conspiracy."

Mr Rowan continues arguing his application for a discharge today.

Earlier yesterday an accountant inspector with the Department of Finance, Mr Hector Qabashe, submitted schedules of losses allegedly suffered by the government through the use of government labour transport and material. The original schedules were inaccurate.

However, Mr Rowan pointed out errors in the amended schedules as well. There were discrepancies regarding the distance to Mr Mlonyeni's home from the Idutywa depot.

Also, some trips had been dual purpose, for government business and to transport labourers to Mr Mlonyeni's home, but on all these occasions the mileage had been attributed to Mr Mlonyeni.

Mr Rowan also noted

that the number of days listed in the schedule that government employees were said to have worked on Mr Mlonyeni's home exceeded those given in evidence by a Works and Energy Department bricklayer.

A witness warned as an accomplice, Mr Oliver Bomvana, told the court he listed false destinations in a government vehicle log book when transporting labourers to Mr Mlonyeni's home because Mr Mqai had told him he would "be in trouble" if he gave Mr Mlonyeni's address.

He said some of the 18 alleged trips to Mr Mlonyeni's home had also involved legitimate government business.

Mr Bomvana said several departmental employees had been suspended during investigations for the former minister's trial, and he had also lost his job.

A government bricklayer, Mr Hamilton Deyi, told the court he and three labourers had plastered four tank stands at Mr Mlonyeni's home using five packets of cement from government stores.

He said it was "a very small job which could have been completed in one day." — DDR.

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Family income per head	Number of workers	Cumulative %
5,01 - 6,00	16	74,62
4,01 - 5,00	25	66,15
3,01 - 4,00	24	53,85
2,01 - 3,00	16	34,62
1,01 - 2,00	5	16,15
0 - 1,00	0	3,85

Distribution of workers according to Family income per head (R per week)

TABLE 22 (a)

Mean: R19,70 a week.
Range: R 6,41 to R34,40.

This appendix contains an attempt to value meat and milk rations at the prices workers would have to pay for them in shops, and to adjust payment in kind, total payment and family income accordingly.

Supermarkets in Beaufort West were charging about R10 (9 kg) at the time of the survey. If sheep are valued at the farmers' price of R15 in the text, the distribution changes to that in Table 10 (a) below.

TABLE 10 (a)

Distribution of workers according to (R per week)

Value of meat (R per week)	Number of workers
0 - 1,00	8
1,01 - 2,00	4
2,01 - 3,00	26
3,01 - 4,00	11
4,01 - 5,00	36
5,01 - 6,00	0
6,01 - 7,00	28
7,01 - 8,00	4
8,01 - 9,00	3
9,01 - 10,00	9
> 10	1
TOTAL	130

Mean: R4,37 a week.
Range: 0 to R12,42.

If milk is valued at prices for milk sold in plastic bottles in G (no figures were taken in the Karoo), i.e. 26c a litre for skim ml 31c a litre for full milk, and the adjusted values of the meat and rations are added to other payment in kind, the distribution of wo categories becomes

Berkeley on way to Umtata today

DO 3/8/81 103

UMTATA — Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, said in a telephone call from Johannesburg yesterday that he was travelling to Umtata today.

He was making the trip with his lawyer to hold talks with the Transkei Attorney - General, Mr G. Muller, on progress made in holding an identity

parade of his alleged assailants.

Mr Berkeley said he arrived from Britain yesterday to try to find out what progress had been made in criminal proceedings he initiated against three Transkei security policemen who he claims attempted to murder him.

He met his lawyers in Johannesburg and

because he was in South Africa he felt he should travel to Umtata to meet Mr Muller to find out what progress had been made.

Mr Berkeley said Mr Muller had informed his attorneys last year that he would let them know if and when an identity parade would be held. He had said he was still endeavouring to have the

parade, but it could not be held then.

Mr Berkeley is also seeking a R100 000 settlement for alleged breach of

contract, abduction and attempted murder.

Mr Muller was not available for comment last night. — DDR

DD 4/3/81 (103)

Berkeley fails to see AG

By JUDY PARFITT
 UMTATA — Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, failed yesterday to see the Attorney-General here, Mr G. Muller, in connection with an identity parade of his alleged assailants.
 Mr Berkeley, who flew here with his attorney yesterday, said: "It was not possible to see Mr Muller because he was in court all day. It appears this will be the case tomorrow as well."
 Mr Muller said yesterday he had no prior notice of Mr Berkeley's visit and did not know whether he

would be free to see him.
 Mr Berkeley, who returns to Johannesburg this afternoon, said it was difficult to explain the delay in the identity parade.
 He said he would have no difficulty identifying four of the six Transkeian security policemen who allegedly abducted and assaulted him in February 1979.
 "My lawyers have not encountered any legal hitches. It appears progress is just rather leisurely. Maybe my assailants have aged beyond recognition."
 Mr Berkeley is also seeking a settlement for

alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder involving more than R100 000.
 "I have no idea when this will go ahead, but it is not unusual for civil actions to take time reaching court."
 "An immense unravelling of evidence has to be completed, and the courts are very full. I must simply take my place in the queue."
 The former British MP said he felt quite safe in Transkei.
 "I've been here three times since the event. If I feared a repetition of something similar, I wouldn't be here."



Mr Berkeley in Umtata yesterday.

WAGE (R)	SCHO								TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS
	0-2,50	2,51-5,00	5,01-7,50	7,51-10,00	10,01-12,50	12,50-15,00	>15		
	3	14	27	22	13	5	7	91	1
		1	1	1	2			5	1
		1	1	3	1			7	2
		1	2	1	1			5	5
		1	1	1	1			4	2
		1	1	1	1			4	5
		1	1	1	1			4	7
		1	1	1	1			4	2
		1	1	1	1			4	0
		1	1	1	1			4	8
		1	1	1	1			4	>8
		1	1	1	1			4	0
		1	1	1	1			4	122

TABLE 38
 Distribution of workers by schooling completed and cash wage.

Finally, cash wages were plotted against level of schooling completed.

4/3/81 (103)

Mlonyeni plea refused

UMTATA — An application for the discharge of former Transkeian Works and Energy Minister, Mr Hubert Mlonyeni, on one count of theft and two counts of conspiracy to defraud, was refused in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Refusing the application, Acting Justice A. J. Davies said there was some evidence, even if it was weak, which might be regarded as justifying a conviction.

He discharged Mr Mlonyeni on one count of conspiracy to defraud involving Mr Mlonyeni's former department secretary, Mr Simo Mgudlwa.

Mr Mlonyeni is charged with using government labour and materials for private work at his Centani home.

Defence counsel, Mr Peter Rowan, argued yesterday that even if Mr Mlonyeni and Mr David Mqai, a roads superintendent with the Department of Works and Energy, had agreed that government employees do private work at Mr Mlonyeni's home, this did not constitute conspiracy, because Mr Mqai had not been party to the formulation of the plan. The judge did not accept this.

Mr Rowan said Mr Mqai had agreed to do the work in a bid to curry favour with the former minister in the hope that Mr Mlonyeni would recommend that his service with the department be continued although he was due for retirement.

Work done by government labourers at Mr Mlonyeni's home was "not

of any magnitude," Mr Rowan said, and there was no evidence to show that the labourers Mr Mlonyeni had seen on his property were works and energy employees.

Mr Rowan suggested that Mr Mqai, who was detained during investigations for the trial "realised he was in hot water, and decided his best course of action was to climb out on the accused's back".

Giving evidence yesterday, Mr Mlonyeni said it was "an absolute fabrication" that a government painter had painted his lounge and dining room, arguing that there were permanent fixtures on the walls that would have to be removed to enable paintwork.

The case continues today. — DDR.

0,00 *
 1,64
 4,10
 5,74
 4,10
 1,64
 3,28
 4,10
 0,82
 4,59

Distribution of workers according to schooling completed.

TABLE 28

One worker was simply described as having been on the farm 'less than one year'.
 The tables show that about a quarter of the workers had been on the farm for less than one year and a further 18 percent for more than 20 years. About 13 percent of all workers had been on the farm for less than two months.
 (c) Schooling.
 Ninety-one workers (74,59% of those whose schooling was known) had not been to school at all. Unisa's figure for the four areas studied - 52 percent (11) is considerably lower, presumably because the areas include districts in and around major urban centres, where schools are more numerous.

Kei police 'held SA man for a month'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A business trip to Transkei by Mr Godfrey Hoosen (29), of Johannesburg, turned into a nightmare when he was detained and held prisoner for a month by Transkei Security Police.

Mr Hoosen, a South African citizen, said on January 26 he pulled up at a service station in Umtata for petrol.

"While the attendant was filling up the car I strolled across the street to buy cigarettes.

"When I returned the attendant told me security policemen, who were in a parked car opposite the station, approached him and asked him where the

owner of the car was."

"I was curious, so I went up to the officers and asked them why they were making such inquiries.

"I was asked to accompany them to their headquarters, where I was interrogated and taken to the cells where I was kept in solitary confinement."

Mr Hoosen said that while in detention he was able to smuggle out letters to his fiancé.

"Eventually I was released on February 24, but then charged with entering the homeland through a non-recognised route. I paid a fine of R20 and was then released," Mr Hoosen said.

Tembisa work queues

By CHARLES MALOKO

HUNDREDS of Xhosa-speaking men are spending many hours of boredom outside the Transkei Consulate in Tembisa looking for jobs.

Because of the scarcity of jobs, the many men spend days at the offices with the hope that they may be employed.

Some locals are at the offices to take out Transkei documents, after being refused South African citizenship at pass offices

in the Witwatersrand.

The men hang around the Transkei offices the whole day. One young man told SOWETAN he is staying there unofficially. Some of the men sit around outside the building during the day with their blankets wrapped around suitcases.

The Xhosa-speaking people going to these offices are seeking passports for the first time, renewing passports or are looking for employment in the urban area.

They come from either other magisterial areas in the Transvaal or straight from the Transkei.

The offices have an official living room on the upper storey and on the lower storey are offices where clerks work.

The waiting men have attracted the attention of passers-by on the busy tarred road in front of the offices in the middle of the township.

An official at the Transkei offices said recruits

from the Transkei as well as other Xhosa-speaking people were advised not to come and hang around at the offices if they have no official accommodation and are not sure if employment will be offered to them.

"I agree it is very unsatisfactory for the men to stay around in these offices as they frustrate themselves because no proper arrangements for accommodation are offered here and they may wait for days," he said.



While others wait around, some queue for travel documents at the busy offices in Tembisa.

Assaulted man is back in Transkei

103
STPK
13/61

UMTATA — A former Transkei overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, arrived in Transkei yesterday for talks with the attorney-general, Mr George Muller, about a criminal action against six Transkeian security policemen.

Mr Berkeley, former British Conservative Party MP, who suffered head, body and internal injuries while allegedly being man-handled by six Transkei policemen two years ago, intends to arrange an identification parade to point out his assailants before starting criminal proceedings.

Mr Berkeley said he had been promised by Mr Muller in October last year that his requirements would be met and a criminal trial would be arranged if he could identify his assailants.

Sapa

Total	17	50	25	15	10	6	2	125
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- * Other refers to indigenous practitioner, traditional birth attendant, etc.
 - + Figures underlined show which doctor was the nearest.
 - ⊙ Those respondents who attended the surgery of one Kirkwood doctor at Bershoba on Friday afternoons.
 - + No doubt under-reported.
- From Table 3 can be derived the proportion of conditions in which respondent:

• / ...

Table 2: Age and sex of sample

	Infant	Child (1-15)	Female adult (15-50)	Male adult (15-50)	Total (50+)	Total
Addo	6	3	24	13	2	53
Kirkwood	1	1	15	0	1	24
Suurberg	3	3	11	5	2	22
Bershoba			7	5	2	15
Total	7	13	57	24	5	114

30.

Had no treatment at all or home treatment	13,6%
Went first to a clinic	12,0%
Went first to the nearest doctor	51,2%
Went first to a doctor elsewhere	16,8%
Went first to a hospital	4,3%
Went first to some other type of practitioner	1,6%
	<u>100,0%</u>

It would seem from the above that as in Pietersdorp for nearly half the ailments mentioned (more in the case of Addo and Kirkwood) the respondents went first to the nearest doctor. In only 12% of cases did s/he go first to a clinic. Among the reasons reported for this were:

Table 4: Reasons for attending doctor rather than clinic

Treatment is better with doctor	7
He can treat more complaints/anything/severe cases	5
Doctor examines properly/better/at all	5
Never been to clinic/attached to one doctor	3
Sister asks if you have been to the doctor	2
Pensioners pay nothing at doctor (Sunland only)	3

It was clear too, although no-one mentioned this, that there was a marked tendency for men to prefer a doctor - perhaps an obvious sex preference coupled with greater esteem for the higher status practitioner. Although women also felt the doctor to be a superior practitioner there was a tendency to prefer the clinic for advice on gynaecological and family planning problems, especially if this is where their first contact with family planning occurred. It is also likely that the overrepresentation of the aged biased the sample in a conservative direction

• / ...

31.

BD 5/3/81 (103)

Berkeley leaves Umtata

UMTATA — Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, left here yesterday without seeing the Attorney-General, Mr G. B. Muller.

He had been unable to see Mr Muller because he was prosecuting in the theft trial of the former Works and Energy Minister, Mr Hubert Mlonyeni.

attempted murder involving more than R100 000.

He claims he was beaten up by Transkeian security police and taken across the South African border in February 1979.

Mr Berkeley said he had come to Umtata to find out from Mr Muller what progress had been made regarding an identity parade of his alleged assailants.

Mr Muller said he had had no prior notice of Mr Berkeley's visit.

Mr Berkeley is also seeking a settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and

Mr Muller said yesterday he did not know when the identity parade would be held, and Mr Berkeley could not say when he would visit Umtata again. — DDR.

were working - most everything on

All the workers interviewed (44) were asked what their problems were on the farm, what they would most like to see changed in their working and living conditions, and how they acted to solve problems. Workers generally either refused

Part IV : The power of the worker to change his situation:

It seems then, that none of these factors have an important influence on wages. More sophisticated tests might establish some sort of pattern, but on the basis of the above it seems that neither age, nor length of service, nor a large family, ensure for the worker a higher wage; that he is not likely to be compensated for living far from a town; that the acquisition of driving skills, masonry or fencing will probably not be highly rewarded and that he will not necessarily earn a higher wage by moving to another district or to a farm where the labour force is large.

Conclusion:

This suggests at least that the variables move in the same direction (cash wage and total payment are higher where more workers are employed and cash wage and total payment also rise with distance from town) but in none of the four cases is the link strong.

EDITORIAL OPINION

~~103~~ (103)

Mr Card's statement

East London's mayor, Mr Donald Card, in an interview published yesterday, expressed great concern for the future of this city and its hinterland.

Commenting on a newspaper report that Ciskei's Chief Sebe had asked the government to make an immediate statement on the future of King William's Town, Mr Card said the government had already decided King William's Town and Berlin would be incorporated into the Ciskei.

He said also the plan for a co-prosperity zone that would embrace East London would no longer come into being, though there would be co-prosperity projects such as a shared harbour and a shared airport.

It was his belief the co-prosperity zone proposal had been dropped that caused Mr Card most concern. He has worked tirelessly for this project and considers the future progress and prosperity of this area to be tied to it.

His view is supported by the finding of the Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development (Ben-so) that independent ethnic states cannot succeed economically on their own.

Incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei will, of course,

be a burning issue in next month's general election. Looked at dispassionately, Mr Card's claim that the government has already made its decision on this issue would seem to have much to back it up.

After an initial announcement that the recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission for land consolidation would not be published until they had been fully considered, the government departed from that course specifically to release the recommendations as they related to the Ciskei, handily timed for Chief Sebe's referendum on Ciskei independence.

When the political balloon went up as a consequence of those disclosures, the government hastened to emphasise that nothing had been decided yet.

But Chief Sebe stated repeatedly that he made the decision for independence on the strength of a package deal. One part of what was understood to be in the package — dual citizenship for Ciskeians — has, however, fallen away.

Is it conceivable that the South African Government would add to this rebuff by saying "No" now to the King William's Town and Berlin recommendations as well?

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1) Date: the agricultural census refers to 1972-73, the Unisa survey to January and February 1975 and this survey to end-1975 and early 1976.

2) Area: the census includes all holdings in four karoo magisterial districts, the Unisa survey includes 300 farms scattered all over the Cape (a breakdown by district is not given and the inclusion of Boland farms, where cash earnings for men workers are highest, may draw the average upwards), and this survey includes farms scattered in four

Detainee freed

UMTATA — A member of the executive committee of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party and former Robben Island political prisoner, Mr James Kati, who was detained in January under Transkei security laws, has been released.

Mr S. A. Kobololo, treasurer of the party, said Mr Kati was released on Monday.

He was taken from his home at Luhewini, in the Engcobo district, on January 9 after a search had been conducted by security police.

Major General Martin Ngceba, commissioner of Transkei police and chief of the security police, said Mr Kati had been detained in connection with an allegation of recruiting Transkeians for military training abroad.

Mr Kobololo said Mr Kati had been released unconditionally. — DDR.

43 women earn between 58 percent, earn

10c an hour or 1.78 in an

The table shows

Range

Mean:

total

0	-	5
6	-	10
11	-	15
16	-	20
21	-	25
>		25

16,28
58,14
65,12
76,74
83,72
100,00

Cumulative %

workers

ing to cash wages, cents an hour

Wages (cents an hour)

Distribution of women

TABLE 31

Hourly cash wages of the 43 women whose working hours are known are below.

In addition to meals, many women get other items of payment in kind - working clothes, food, materials for dresses and other 'presents' at Christmas. Except for working clothes, these payments are included - with the cash wage of the women - in estimates of 'total family income' above.

Type of work	Hours a week	Cash wage (weekly, R)	Payment in kind (daily)
Unknown	?	1,50	?
	?	2,31	?
	?	3,46	?
	?	3,46	?

DD 613/81
Hobbs: settle ~~the~~ (103)
the boundaries

EAST LONDON — A rapid settlement of homeland boundaries was called for by the MPC for East London North, Mr Robyn Hobbs, in his farewell speech to the Provincial Council.

Mr Hobbs said the fact there had been no finalisation of homeland boundaries had caused development in the areas surrounding homelands to stop.

"There has been little development. People have moved away, farms have been left undeveloped, simply because people have never known exactly where they stand."

He said the Van der Walt Commission's handling of Ciskei land consolidation had been like putting a cart before the horse.

"I cannot understand how anybody can have the faith in giving evidence to a commission, after that commission has already made its recommendations.

"They must believe that they are talking to people who have already made up their minds, and that

whatever they have to say to that commission will now simply be so much water off a duck's back."

Mr Hobbs said the government should declare the Border area a co-prosperity zone where the industrial infrastructure can be shared with Ciskei and Transkei.

"This only needs a word from the government. A word of reassurance that no further give-aways or appropriations of land will occur.

"I am convinced that we in that area can live together and work together for the co-prosperity of one and all in that area.

"It is now up to the government to declare itself so that the people in our country with money can come in and create something of the infrastructure which we have, because this is what we need, and we need this to give work to the thousands of people who are unemployed in our area." — DDR.

(News by Mike Chandler, 33 Caxton Street, East London)

this survey. The tables below show length of time on farm against cash wage, age against cash wage and number of dependents against cash wage, for the workers as a group. Correlation co-efficients have been calculated for all three combinations.

Tests for workers on individual farms were also attempted (pp. 70-72).

DD 6/3/81
Mlonyeni trial: (003)
judgment today

UMTATA — Judgment will be delivered in the Supreme Court here today in the trial of Transkei's former Works and Energy Minister, Mr Hubert Mlonyeni, who is charged with theft and two counts of conspiracy to defraud.

Mr Mlonyeni, 67, is accused of using government labour and property for private work at his home. — DDR.

103

Mloniyeni fined R1 500 for theft

UMTATA — Transkei's former Works and Energy Minister, Mr Hubert Mloniyeni, 67, was found guilty in the Supreme Court here yesterday of theft and conspiracy to defraud, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment or a fine of R1 500.

Acting Justice H. E. Davies said corruption in the public service was a very serious matter, but he considered Mr Mloniyeni's "agony of living with a conviction".

He said the state had proved that government employees using government property had done private work at Mr Mloniyeni's home involving about R300.

Mr Mloniyeni had proved a "wholly unreliable witness." It was unlikely a works and energy roads superintendent, Mr David Mqai, had volunteered to arrange illegal work at Mr Mloniyeni's home.

Mr Mloniyeni had lied when he denied a government painter's evidence that he had painted the former

minister's lounge and dining room, and spoken to Mr Mloniyeni on his premises.

Justice Davies said he had viewed the evidence of Mr Mqai, who was warned as an accomplice, with caution, but had found it satisfactory.

The painter, Mr Mkwenkwe Nyathela, had been "an exceptionally good witness, who was obviously telling the truth".

Defence counsel, Advocate Peter Rowan, said in mitigation Mr Mloniyeni was married with seven children and seven grandchildren.

He had represented the Kentani constituency for eight years, and served as a cabinet minister from independence until he resigned in October last year.

"His career must be in the balance as a result of this incident," Mr Rowan said, "and he has undergone a shattering ordeal considering his status.

"The ignominy of being brought to court is a severe punishment in itself."

Mr Mloniyeni had not committed a cold and calculated crime, but had succumbed to temptation. "He has an otherwise unblemished history, and never used his position and influence to stop this prosecution."

Prosecuting counsel, Advocate G. B. Muller, argued that Mr Mloniyeni had acknowledged the crime was rife in government departments, and was seriously affecting Transkei's welfare.

"But he hypocritically does the same thing himself. He should be given a suspended jail sentence and substantial fine to act as a warning to others that this form of conduct will not be tolerated."

Justice Davies said the four witnesses warned as accomplices, Mr David Mqai, Mr Oliver Bornvana, Mr Lawrence Nxulu and Mr Zilindile Mkefa, all Works and Energy employees, had given satisfactory evidence and were entitled to an indemnity.

Mr Mloniyeni must pay his fine by March 31. — DDR.

the lowest category, 27 (21 received no extra payment at
dered themselves responsible for
and their families and said they
Most said the workers could
inics at little or no cost and
rs to clinics but did not feel
m to private doctors or to pay
red not to use the clinics.
rmer's wife was in charge of a
she supplied workers with simple
estimate the value of medical
1 workers and their families,
handed out and the number of
r clinics made during the year.
lated at medium-sized car rates
was divided by the number of
an approximate figure for medical

100,00 *
 1,64
 4,10
 5,74
 4,10
 1,64
 3,28
 4,10
 0,82
 74,59

D.D. 10/3/81 (103)
Myopia

It is significant that ever since the inception of the homeland concept of politics, each decade must produce a character in the ranks.
 For instance during the last decade the then Chief Minister of Transkei detected a character among the ranks in the Ciskei and whatever standards he based his analysis on nobody queried him.
 During this decade, we also in the Ciskei have detected a political myopia through the press and this is none other than the Deputy Minister of Police

rounding off.

8
 122

ing completed.

TABLE 28

and Defence in Transkei.
 This political myope has to understand that the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Dr L. L. Sebe, was given a full mandate by the Ciskei nation to forge ahead with independence and the terms were spelt out loud and clear.

The Ciskei Chief Minister and the whole nation were aware of the precipitous road he was to travel before our aspirations were fulfilled.

The already independent homelands assisted Pretoria in making a formula for independence of a homeland. Therefore, creating an exception to the formula needed men of the Ciskei Chief Minister's calibre.

A politician with foresight and vision would know that the Ciskei Chief Minister is committed to a nation-building project. He is not only committed to the present generation but to many more later generations in the Ciskei.

His strategies must form a solid base for the future generation.

Figures do not

Higher than

Stand

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Sub

NONE

School st

Distribut

are more numerous.
 districts in and around major urban centres, where schools considerably lower, presumably because the areas include figure for the four areas studied - 52 percent (11) is was known) had not been to school at all. Unisa's
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(c) Schooling.

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 One worker was simply described as having been on

SOWETAN 16/3/84

Mandela 'can go to Transkei'

Own Correspondent

103 FFA 327

NAIROBI. — A Kenya newspaper editor says he has been told by President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei that ANC leader Nelson Mandela, will be freed from jail on Robben Island as soon as he agrees to get out of South Africa and settle in Transkei.

Mr Michael Nabukua, editor of the Standard in Nairobi, says he was told that an agreement to this effect had been reached between South African and Transkei.

Mr Kabugua, who recently interviewed several cabinet ministers in South Africa, said Chief Matanzima told him about the alleged agreement in an interview in Umtata.

President Matanzima had said he was still waiting for Mr Mandela's reply.

Mr Kabugua quotes Chief Matanzima as saying: "I approached South African leaders, pointing out to them that Nelson Mandela was from the Transkei and that since Transkei had become independent South Africa had no right to keep him in their jails."

This applied to all other political prisoners in South African jails who originated from what is now Transkei, Chief Matanzima said.

In the same issue, the standard says in an editorial that there is no such thing as a republic of Transkei since it has never been recognised by any state (other than South Africa) and Mr Mandela should be free to go anywhere.

Four killed in Transvaal faction fight

ELLISRAS. — Four people were killed after a faction fight broke out at the weekend in the Shongoane area of the Northern Transvaal, Police Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday.

One man has been arrested on a charge of murder and 15 others on charges of public violence.

An Ellistras farmer, Mr J R S Burger, who was driving to Potgietersrus with his two young sons, was threatened by between 1 500 and 2 000 tribesmen armed with sticks and stones who had moved to the Ellistras-Marken national road. They had earlier stoned a passing car.

Police said Mr Burger fired two warning shots into the air. When the mass of men continued to threaten him, he fired into the crowd and sped away.

When police reached the area, they found the bodies of Mr Ismael Monviki, 45, and Mr Mango Monare, 38.

The crowd dispersed and there was no further unrest.

The trouble began on Friday at a tribal authority meeting when fighting erupted between Chief Simon Shongoane and a claimant to the chieftainship, Mr William Shongoane. A shot was fired.

Mr William Shongoane was later found dead with a bullet wound in his shoulder. The body of Mr Samuel Shongoane, the chief's uncle, was also found in the area with head wounds.

A number of buildings were set alight.

The origin of the tribal fighting dates back six years to a dispute between Chief Simon Shongoane and his half-brother, William. William, who considered himself the rightful chief, apparently threw a bottle of petrol at Chief Simon, who then shot William.

Supporters of the dead William and Chief Simon still become involved in faction fights as a result of the confrontation. — Sapa.

Four killed in Transvaal faction fight

2076 10/3/81 103

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Supporters of the dead William and Chief Simon still become involved in faction fights as a result of the confrontation. — Sapa.

103
ROM
4.3/81
17 die in
Transkei
fighting

UMTATA. — Seventeen Transkei tribesmen were killed and an undisclosed number of others injured in faction fights in Eastern Pondoland at the weekend, the Chief CID officer, Colonel S Funani, confirmed in Umtata yesterday.

He said the fight broke out between two rival locations in the district of Flagstaff on Sunday morning. Pangas, assegais and bushknives were used.

When police arrived at the scene the tribesmen had already fled and taken refuge in nearby dense forests. No arrests had been made, he said.

In faction fights in the Mtambalala administrative area of Lusikisiki last month, six men were killed, a number were injured, nine kraals were destroyed and livestock stolen.

Col Funani said the injured had refused to come forward to receive treatment. They had also buried their dead secretly for fear of police investigations. — Sapa.

AD 13/8/81
Berkeley
 (103)
**quiet on
 chance
 of deal**

and for a small pension (mostly
 make arrangements for the housing
 come they could share. Otherwise,
 lives still working, with whom
 Old people who had worked
 arrangements on any of the farms
 income.
 in earnings, if any, have been
 farms have been included in the

paid in kin
 of retired
 most farmer
 they could
 on the farm
 about the
 There
 included
 families of
 Most of
 Retirement

UMTATA — Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, said yesterday he could not comment on reports that details of his case have been forwarded to the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

He also said he could not discuss the possibility that he is negotiating an out-of-court settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder involving more than R100 000.

He flew here yesterday, his second visit in 12 days, "to see friends and influence people," he said. He said last night he had "seen a lot of people in all walks of life," but would not say whether he had seen the Prime Minister.

Asked what he had discussed with the people he met, he said "matters of mutual concern," but would not elaborate.

"The Attorney-General offered to see me but I was otherwise engaged," Mr Berkeley said he did not expect to see the Attorney-General today. "I will be seeing a wide cross-section of people."

He returns to Johannesburg today, but has not decided when he will return to Britain.

Mr Berkeley has been claiming that he was abducted by Transkeian security policemen from his Umtata hotel on February 15, 1979; beaten up and taken across the South African border.

His visit to Umtata earlier this month was apparently in connection with an identity parade of his alleged assailants. — DDR.

Area (m ²)	Number of people	Cumulative %
0 - 2,50	49	11,09
2,51 - 5,01		56,11
5,01 - 7,51		77,83
7,51 - 10,01		87,78
10,01 - 12,51		95,70
12,51 - 15,01		97,51
15,01 - 17,51		97,51
17,51 - 20,01		97,51
> 20		100,00

Distribution of people in houses according to area available per person (square metres)

TABLE 24

Berkeley tells of threatening call

103

DD 14/3/81

UMTATA — Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, said a threat was made on his life here in the early hours of yesterday morning.

He received an anonymous telephone call at his hotel and a voice said: "Mr Berkeley, you must leave the hotel immediately. Your life is in danger."

Mr Berkeley said: "I managed to raise the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, who rang

someone very senior in the police force."

Four private security guards were posted outside Mr Berkeley's room until the morning. He flew back to Johannesburg yesterday afternoon.

Transkei's commissioner of police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, said his men were doing everything to establish who was responsible for the call.

Mr Berkeley said the call had been made inside the hotel because it had not gone through the switchboard operator. — DDR.

BOOKS

26	L.C.G. DouwesDekker	The Process of Collective Bargaining and its Implications for Industrial Relations Policies. (R0,75)
27	Marc Best	The Scarcity of Domestic Energy: A Study in Three Villages (R1,00)
28	Jonathan Myers	Asbestos and Asbestos-Related Disease in South Africa (R1,00)
29	Dudley Horner/ Alide Kooy	Conflict on South African Mines: 1972-1979 (R0,75)
30	George Ellis	The 'Quality of Life' Concept: An overall framework for assessment schemes (R2,00)
31	Don Pinnock	Telona: Some reflections on the work of a private labour recruiter (R2,00)

Farm Labour in South Africa. Francis Wilson, Alide Kooy and Delia Hendrie (eds.). David Phillip, Cape Town, 1977. (R9,00)

Economics of Health in South Africa Volume I: Perspectives on the Health System. Gill Westcott and Francis Wilson (eds.). Ravan Press, Johannesburg and David Phillip, Cape Town, 1979. (R4,00)

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Deal on Mandela, says editor

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — A Kenya newspaper editor says he has been told by President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei that Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader, will be freed from imprisonment on Robben Island as soon as he agrees to get out of South Africa

and settle in Transkei.

The editor, Mr Michael Kabugua, of The Standard in Nairobi, says he was told that an agreement to this effect had been reached between South Africa and Transkei.

Mr Kabugua, who recently interviewed several Cabinet Ministers

in South Africa, said President Matanzima told him about the alleged agreement on Mr Mandela during an interview in Umtata.

In a report datelined Umtata in the Standard today, Mr Kabugua says President Matanzima said he was still waiting for Mr Mandela's reply.

Mr Kabugua quotes President Matanzima as saying: "I approached South African leaders pointing out to them that Nelson Mandela was from the Transkei and that, since Transkei had become independent, South Africa had no right to keep him in their jails."

103 ~~103~~ STAR TEL 18/12/87

Total payment (R per week)	Number of workers	Cumulative %
0 - 2,50	0	0
2,51 - 5,00	2	1,54
5,01 - 7,50	5	5,38
7,51 - 10,00	14	16,15
10,01 - 12,50	17	29,23
12,51 - 15,00	34	55,38
15,01 - 17,50	26	75,38

Distribution of workers according to total payment, weekly R

TABLE 18

It appears then, that either farmers' estimates of payment in kind in the agricultural census are well below actual payments, (8) or that many of the farms included in this survey pay high wages relative to the average for the area. This question will be further examined in the next section.

The addition of cash wage, bonus (expressed in weekly terms) and payment in kind gives an approximation of total payment made by farmers (with the omissions noted above). The distribution of workers at various levels of total payment is shown in the table below.

(c) Total payment.

EX-KEI ADVISER — NEW DEATH THREAT

S. Tribune
15/3/81
By JAN WYNNE 103

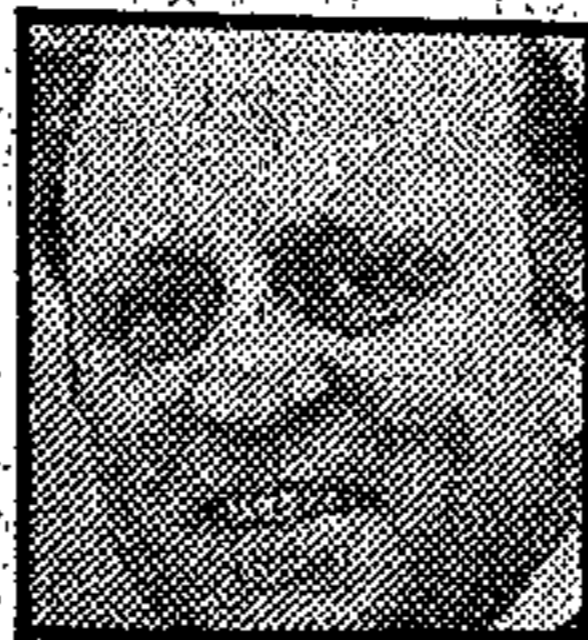
HUMPHREY Berkeley, former diplomatic adviser to Transkei, is negotiating with Prime Minister George Matanzima for an out-of-court settlement of his R380 000 damages claim against the Transkei Government.

Before Mr Berkeley left Transkei for Johannesburg on Friday he disclosed that he had received a midnight death threat telephone call at his hotel room the previous night — the second such call in two years.

He told reporters he received the first call on his return to Umtata a month after he was beaten up. He believed the latest threat may have been made by the same person.

Immediately after Thursday night's call Mr Berkeley telephoned British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office at 10 Downing Street.

He said the duty officer had immediately contacted the British Embassy in Pretoria and within minutes the embassy was in contact with Mr Berkeley saying everything possible would be done to ensure his safety.



Berkeley

Mr Berkeley also telephoned the Transkei Minister of Justice and was told somebody very senior in the police force would be notified.

Mr Müller confirmed that no charges had yet been laid against the three security policemen Mr Berkeley claims were responsible for assaulting him.

Mr Berkeley, a former British MP, is due to return to his home in

Mr Berkeley is suing the Transkei Government for alleged abduction, assault, attempted murder, unlawful arrest and breach of contract following an incident two years ago when he was taken from his Umtata hotel, severely beaten up and dumped on the South African side of the Kei Bridge border post.

While Mr Berkeley refused to speak to the Press from Umtata this week and his lawyers said the purpose of his visit was "to meet friends and influence people", he is known to have met Chief George Matanzima for their second session of talks this month.

An out-of-court settlement of his claim, probably totalling more than R100 000, is imminent, according to informed sources.

Mr Berkeley's legal representatives and government lawyers answered with a flat "no comment" when asked whether Mr Berkeley had met Chief George and whether they had discussed a settlement, but the government lawyers confirmed they had held discussions with Mr Berkeley.

'Your life is in danger — leave immediately'

Former UK MP gets Umtata death threat

S. Express (103)
15/3/81

A MYSTERIOUS death threat was made this week in Umtata to Mr Humphry Berkeley, the former British MP whose case against the Transkei Government has the personal backing of the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr Berkeley was in Umtata for talks with the Transkei government on the legal actions he is bringing against it, following his dismissal as Transkei's roving ambassador.

"I was awakened at midnight on Thursday by a telephone call to my room in the Umtata Holiday Inn," he told the Sunday Express yesterday.

"A voice said: 'Your life is in danger. You must leave the hotel immediately.'

"I at once telephoned the duty officer at 10 Downing Street (the British Prime Minister's residence) and within five minutes I received a call from the British Embassy in Pretoria," he said.

"I was assured that they had already been in touch with the South African authorities. I then telephoned the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, who arranged police protection."

The following day, in the absence of Transkei Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima, Mr Berkeley lodged a complaint with the secretary to the Prime Minister's department, Mr M Lugabe.

A curious aspect of the death threat was that the call was

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

By JEAN LE MAY

made from inside the hotel, said Mr Berkeley.

"I am making no accusations, but I was nearly murdered by Transkei security police just over two years ago. And I have seen three of my assailants walking freely around in Umtata on subsequent visits there. I received a similar threat in March, 1979."

Mr Berkeley is bringing actions for R350 000 for breach of contract and defamation against the Transkei Government, Chief George Matanzima and other officials following his

dismissal as roving ambassador in February, 1979.

He has also been given leave by the South African authorities to bring a private criminal prosecution in South Africa against three Transkei security policemen who, he alleges, abducted him from Umtata, assaulted him, drove him semi-conscious over the South African border in the boot of a car, and then held a gun against his head threatening to shoot him.

His assailants fled when he made the sign of the cross,

saying "May God forgive you", and asked them to pray with him. He was found bleeding by a passing motorist, who took him to hospital.

The South African authorities refused to prosecute and Mr Berkeley last year started the involved legal proceedings to have the three security policemen extradited and charged in South Africa.

Although he is a prohibited person in South Africa, he has been given visas to enable him to consult his South African lawyers.

The Sunday Express understands that although the Transkei authorities undertook to arrange an identity parade at which he would be given the opportunity of identifying his assailants, no such parade has yet taken place.

DD. 16/3/81

Graduates vital to growth — PM

UMTATA — Academics had to realise their role in and contribute to the development of Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said at a function attended by about 300 graduates here at the weekend.

"There has never been a time when it was more important to think clearly, to work unceasingly, and to co-ordinate those forces that may avert catastrophe and lead us to social stability, than now."

It was their responsibility to determine factors contributing to the building of the nation and those militating against it.

This demanded sacrifice, devotion and determination, and academics had to take the lead because they were competent to assess the tempo of the time.

Chief George said similar functions held for academics in various parts of the Transkei had shown they "constitute a formidable force, and are more than equal to the task".

Chief George called for radical reforms in education and social relationships and increased faith in life. — DDR.

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Govt denies deal to turn over Mandela to Kei

5/11/72
16/3/78
103
#4

100,00
96,77
91,94
83,87
73,39
70,97
58,87
51,61
37,10
20,16
9,68

cumulative %

(ears)

kers is shown

ly resident on the
in, any homeland.

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — Government spokesmen have dismissed a suggestion that South Africa had agreed to release ANC leader Nelson Mandela provided he stayed in Transkei.

A Kenyan newspaper editor reported at the weekend that President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei had told him that Mr Mandela would be freed from Robben Island as soon as he agreed to get out of South Africa and settle in Transkei.

The Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, and a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs denied any such agreement had been reached.

PLOT

President Matanzima has asked for Mr Mandela's release several times.

The South African Government has turned down the request for Mr Mandela's release on the grounds that he is not a political prisoner but that he was involved in a plot to overthrow the Government by violence.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said he was not aware of

such an agreement. "It is highly unlikely there could be one," he said.

Mr le Grange said there was no such agreement.

The matter had not even been discussed and he would have known of any such "deal."

VORSTER

President Matanzima said he had told the Kenyan newspaper the agreement on Mr Mandela's release had been reached while Mr B J Vorster was Prime Minister of South Africa.

Nothing had come of it because Mr Mandela had indicated he was "not interested" in settling in Transkei.

The Star's London Bureau reports that TV star Joanna Lumley has joined the campaign calling for the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners on Robben Island.

Yesterday she took part in an hour-long vigil on the steps of St Martin in the Fields in London, organised jointly by the Anti-apartheid Movement and the ~~Laurence and Aid~~ Fund.

6 <
- 10,01
- 55,01
- 50,01
- 45,01
- 40,01
- 35,01
- 30,01
- 25,01
- 20,01
- 0

Age

Distrib

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The

a) Ages:

Farms and

contract

workers lived on the farm. None of the Africans were

(percent) and the remaining 108 were coloured. All the

Twenty-two of the men workers were African (about 17

vegetables once a year.

or fed the chickens and might be expected to help harvest

worked inside the house, occasionally helped with the dairy

All outdoor workers on the farms were men. Women

Section C : The workers:

even to pay wages which complete with town wages.

Berkeley is safe in Transkei says Matanzima

DD 17/3/81
103

UMTATA — Transkei's Premier, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday the country's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, was safe in Transkei "as far as we are concerned."

Mr Berkeley received an anonymous telephonic

death threat while he was here last week. He told the Daily Dispatch yesterday Chief George had assured him he would be safe in Transkei.

Mr Berkeley will visit Umtata tomorrow for the third time this month. It is believed he is negotiating an out-of-court settlement with the Prime

Minister for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder involving more than R100 000, but Chief George denied this yesterday.

Mr Berkeley said he was meeting the British ambassador in Pretoria yesterday "to discuss the threat incident". — DDR.

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Mandela agreement denied ^{DD 17/3/81} (103)

UMTATA — Transkei's President Kaiser Matanzima said yesterday he had never reached an agreement with South Africa whereby African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela would be freed from imprisonment on Robben Island if he agreed to settle in Transkei.

The State President said he had made representations during the time of Mr Vorster that Mr Mandela and other Transkeians be released.

"I was asked if they would come to Transkei, and I said they would. However, I subsequently found out that they did not want to settle in Transkei. They had been living in Johannesburg and wanted to return there."

President Matanzima was reacting to an article in a Kenyan newspaper by editor Michael Kabugua, following a meeting of the two men here last week.

"I never told him an agreement was reached with South Africa," the president said.

"I said these people should have been released if they wanted to come to Transkei." — DDR.

: *Hunger, Work and Health*. Francis
Johannesburg and David Phillip, Cape

Economics of Health in S
Wilson and Gill Westcott
Town, 1980. (R4,00)

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Opposition dying says Matanzima

AD 18/2/81

(103)

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday he lamented the gradual and painful demise of opposition groups in Transkei as his government believed in a multi-party system of democracy.

was important that the official opposition acted within the law and was loyal to the constitution of Transkei. — SAPA

Addressing delegates to his party's annual congress, Chief Matanzima said: "We believe in a multi-party system of democracy as the only valid system which ensures the right of the individual to choose a party which best expresses his ideas, ideals and beliefs."

Chief Matanzima said the country's "opposition gangs" had come to disaster because of wholesale and unimaginative importation of foreign ideologies, policies and programmes.

His party had from the beginning opted for a non-racial democracy, but it

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On eight of the 13 farms, $r > 0,5$ and on two $r > 0,7$. Again, however, the presence of coefficients both high and negative (suggesting that farmers pay older workers less) is surprising.

n	\bar{x}	\bar{y}	r_{xy}
6	26,33	15,70	0,87
6	35,50	12,32	0,31
5	38,40	10,22	-0,07
5	43,00	16,66	0,61
7	40,36	18,95	0,57

* includes one unknown.

On eight of the 13 farms, $r > 0,5$ and on two $r > 0,7$.

Again, however, the presence of coefficients both high and negative (suggesting that farmers pay older workers less) is surprising.

Individual farms: work payment and cost

Work force
Average number in family

He is believed to be negotiating an out-of-court settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder involving more than R100 000.

Mr Berkeley will be in Umtata again on Monday.

An anonymous caller made a threat on his life while he was in Umtata last week.

He would not elaborate beyond saying the Ambassador had made representations to South African authorities about his (Mr Berkeley's) safety in Transkei.

UMTATA — Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, said in a telephone interview yesterday he would not visit Umtata today "following my meeting with the British Ambassador in Pretoria on Monday".

Berkeley stalls visit

and on eight $r > 0,7$.

which is both high and

, suggests that the

on.

figures must be a

negative, and par

But the presence

On 11 of the

5	5,40
7	4,86
5	6,60
5	4,20
6	6,67
6	4,67
5	3,60
9	5,22
5	5,40
7	5,14
11	4,91
6	4,83
7	4,29

0,43
0,51
0,96
0,76
0,72
0,80
1
-0,09
-0,87
0,81
0,75
0,63
0,58

r_{xy}

\bar{x}

n

Correlation coefficient

ent (ind)

Work force

Average number in family

number in family, total

Mr Berkeley declined to comment on this. — DDR.

Individual farms: work payment and cost

TABLE 14

Matanzima denies agreement

SOWETO
18/5/81 (103)
PRESIDENT Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei has denied ever reaching an agreement with South Africa for the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, to be freed from imprisonment if he settled in Transkei.

President Matanzima said he had made representations to Mr B J Vorster when he was Prime Minister, for Mandela and other prisoners on Robben Island to be released.

He was asked if the prisoners would come to Transkei and had replied that they would. But he subsequently found that they wanted to settle in Johannesburg, where they had previously lived, and not in Transkei.

Reacting to a Kenyan newspaper article by the editor, Mr Michael Kabugua, Paramount Chief Matanzima said: "I never told him an agreement was reached with South Africa.

"I said these people should have been released if they wanted to come to Transkei."

Free World navies ^{19/3/81} can use Kei ⁽¹⁰³⁾ waters

UMTATA — Transkei would accept the naval presence of the democratic world on her territorial waters for the defence of free and peaceful societies even though she had chosen the policy of non-alignment, the President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday.

Chief Matanzima, who was opening the ninth session of the first National Assembly, said the Russian naval presence in Maputo was the barometer of the nature of events to be expected in South Africa.

It was, therefore, Transkei's duty as a free nation to prepare for any eventuality.

"The big powers such as the United States of America should come out and declare their stand in the event of communist aggression in South Africa, which has diplomatic ties with Transkei.

"The world should know that we are completely sovereign, and apart from economic ties we have no constitutional and judicial relations with that country whatsoever. We are inviting the ambassadors of all interested parties to come and see our country during the fifth anniversary celebrations in October of this year.

"We are a peaceful country and have no malice towards anybody. All we seek is the recognition of our sovereignty, and nobody has a right to prescribe the method of acquiring our sovereignty. Our country would be grateful if the big powers could see the need for giving economic aid to us as they are doing to other under-developed countries in Africa.

"We have no gold and no diamond deposits, but we have water in abundance for hydro-electric schemes and irrigation to make the country rich. In spite of the burning issues in Namibia and Zimbabwe, we are not intimidated but would like to be involved in working out a solution.

"It gives me great pleasure to categorically declare that the relations between our country and her neighbouring states continue to be cordial, but the alleged building of a terrorist base for Transkei refugees in Lesotho, according to reliable sources of information, is cause for concern.

"We would be pleased if Lesotho would give us the assurance that such information is baseless and that there need be no need for concern. Nevertheless, our defence force should be thoroughly trained in anti-terrorism and expert officials are being employed in this regard," Chief Matanzima said.

Transkei had her internal problems and during these times only South Africa had liberally come to her assistance. For example, during the ravaging drought which resulted in shortage of food and stock losses, South Africa gave financial and medical assistance to the people of Transkei.

"Agriculture, being the most important industry in Transkei, should be stepped up and every inch of available arable allotment must be used to the maximum.

"At this juncture, I feel duty bound to address a warning to my fellow Transkeians. While it is true that many people are poor economically and even physically weak and insufficiently trained, there is a general tendency to adopt too quickly an attitude of helplessness and dependence.

"Such an attitude is not only deplorable, but it is also unworthy of us, the Xhosa-speaking people of Transkei, who are proud of their history and proud of their independence.

Matanzima: Western navies welcome 103

UMTATA — Transkei would accept the naval presence of the democratic world in her territorial waters for the defence of free and peaceful societies, President Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

Opening the ninth session of the First National Assembly, he said: "The Russian naval presence in Maputo is the barometer of the nature of events to be expected in South

Africa. It is therefore our duty as a free nation to prepare for any eventuality.

"The big powers like the United States should declare their stand in the event of communist aggression in South Africa which has diplomatic and economic ties with Transkei."

President Matanzima said legislation involving strict measures to prevent leakage of "official con-

fidential information and unauthorised publication of certain information" would be introduced during the session, to avoid "considerable embarrassment with a detrimental effect to the national interest," which had often occurred before.

He was talking about the possible revision of Transkei's criminal law and procedure and modernisation of tribal courts.

The President hinted at the introduction of new levies, and called on Transkeians to meet their tax obligations if unemployment was to be eliminated by stimulating agricultural production and labour intensive industries.

He called on Lesotho to explain reliable information that a terrorist base

for Transkeian refugees was being established there. "We would be pleased if Lesotho would give us the assurance that such information is baseless, and that there should be no need for concern.

President Matanzima appealed for recognition of Transkei's sovereignty.

He said Transkei had made little contact in mid-North Africa. Her ambassador-at-large should visit countries there.

He attacked the United Nations for urging the imposition of sanctions against South Africa, which was entitled to a United Nations hearing.

South Africa was doing everything possible to remove discrimination, and "applying peaceful pressures on the conservative elements.

(R4,00)

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TDC (103) FM 22/3/81

Breaking even

The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) expects to break-even this year — for the first time.

This will cap a trend toward reduced operating losses over the last three years.

In the 1978-79 financial year, the TDC lost R11.6m. Last year, it was R2.4m in the red on a turnover of R70.1m.

Acting Chief Executive Sonny Tarr would not estimate the number of jobs created or the TDC's final 1980-81 figures, due at the end of March.

The TDC's bus service turned in the worst performance in the 1979-80 period, losing R2.7m compared to R3.2m in 1978-79. Losses this year are expected to be R2m. Tarr blames an "absence of any form of government subsidy and a social obligation to maintain existing passenger fares" for the losses.

The TDC is revamping its structure, with plans to separate the transport division into an independent company.

They have already done that with the agricultural division. Capitol radio MD Monty Ntloko will head the new Transkei Agricultural Corporation from April 1.

"We've pushed a tremendous amount of management to local levels, and are improving our debt situation," Tarr claimed.

Last year, short-term borrowings were reduced from R4m to R1.3m and overdrafts from R11.7m to R7.6m. This year, the TDC has repaid R4.2m in overseas loans.

Meanwhile, the 1980 capitalisation total of R154.7m was increased this year by about R10.6m. Another R5.7m is expected this year.

UMTATA — The Leader of the Opposition, Mr C. S. Mda, accused the government yesterday of abuse of security legislation and political intimidation, of financial mismanagement and monopolistic tendencies.

In a fiery three-hour speech at the start of the no-confidence debate, he also criticised the government's condemnation of Ciskeian independence, accusing the Transkeian Government of splitting the Xhosa national unit by accepting independence without Ciskei.

Mr Mda, leader of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), called for a judicial commission of inquiry into the allocation of property and businesses. "There is a developing monopolistic tendency whereby highly placed officials acquire businesses.

"Some of them take advantage of their position. Government members are very guilty of this tendency."

Mr Mda said private enterprise was the mainstay of economic development in any democratic country.

He accused the government of inability to handle its finances. Referring to the abortive harbour development scheme, he said vast sums of money had been spent on so-called project studies.

Government abuses law says Mda

"That money has gone down the drain."

South Africa had proposed that projects "be put on the table," and she had to be convinced of their necessity and importance. "This is undoubted testimony that our government is unable to handle its finances."

The Opposition Leader attacked the use of security legislation in ordinary criminal offences, calling it despotic.

"Within its few years of existence, this government has built up a wealth of legislative provision covering every aspect of human activity.

"Advantage is taken of security legislation to punish people who have committed ordinary criminal offences.

Mr Mda said the government's agitation against Ciskeian independence proved they were guilty of the same attitude they accused the

United Nations and OAU of.

"Can this government say we won't sit at a constellation of states table with Ciskei when it accepted self-government and independence without Ciskei?"

The Opposition Leader slammed the "brazen intimidation of those who dare to speak out in support of the opposition."

Replying to Mr Mda's motion of no-confidence, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr S.W. Mbanga, moved that it be changed to one of "full and complete confidence in the government."

"Transkei is fighting as an underdog, especially in financial matters. Terms attached to South African loans are very lenient. But we are not attuned to economic and financial matters." — DDR.

DD 24/3/81

100

103

Berkeley: Transkei visit for consultation

DD 24/3/81

103

UMTATA — Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, arrived here yesterday for his third visit in a month.

He is seeking a settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder involving more than R300 000.

Mr Berkeley expects to leave this afternoon.

He said yesterday he had not met with the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, "but the government attorney was among the minor functionaries I did see.

"The purpose of my visit is routine consultation with my Umtata lawyers. I'm also available to see anyone who wishes to see me about matters relative to my dispute with the government."

Mr Berkeley said he had renewed friendships with the ministers of finance, commerce and industry, and posts, telecommunications and transport after visiting the Assembly yesterday.

He said he was "not frightened of anyone or anything," despite the anonymous telephonic threat on his life during

his last visit.

"The sooner people who make threats realise that, the better. They're wasting their time."

Mr Berkeley said he had called on Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba "to thank him for all he's done to unravel the mystery of the threat.

"Unfortunately, he was unable to see me."

The former Conservative MP said he would be returning to Britain towards the end of the week, but this would not be his last visit to South Africa. — DDR.

ROM 25/4/81 (103)

'Reign of terror' against Transkei opposition men

UMTATA. — The opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party has been blamed by ruling party members for its own downfall, and told it will be responsible if the country becomes a one-party state.

Government members of the Transkei National Assembly said during yesterday's debate on a no-confidence motion that members of the opposition had failed to hold public meetings in the parliamentary recess.

But opposition member Mr D Nonkonyana said people were

scared to attend Opposition meetings.

People feared harassment, and Opposition MPs found it hard to get permission for meetings.

"When the voters saw what happened to their leaders when they spoke out against irregularities in the government, they decided to sit back and pretend to support the ruling party.

"The situation in this country, where people fear to identify with the opposition, can only be likened to a reign of

terror," Mr Nonkonyana said.

A ruling party member, Mr B P Vapi, said attacks by Mr C S Mda, acting leader of the Transkei opposition, were merely intended to discredit Transkei.

The opposition failed to meet the needs and aspirations of Transkeians.

Mr Mda lists financial abuse by the government, Security Police intimidation, misuse of security legislation and monopolistic tendencies in business which favour government officials.

Transkei: don't judge us unfairly

DD 25/3/81 (103)

UMTATA — Transkei should not be judged with its virtues shrouded and its vices highlighted, the Deputy Minister of Defence said in the National Assembly yesterday.

Mr David Tezapi said during the no-confidence debate that it was grossly unfair to judge the country as if it was the only black state on the African continent.

He entered the debate following a stinging attack by the Leader of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, who accused the government of abuse of security laws and financial mismanagement.

Mr Tezapi said although Transkei had a string of achievements in its first five years of independence, it did not claim to be a perfect country. Its problems were no worse than those of other countries like Britain and America.

"Transkei readily admits it does not have all the answers to all the questions," Mr Tezapi said. "Neither does it claim to be perfect. But is there any country that can?"

Highlighting the

country's achievements against the background of the situation in other black states, he said since self rule in 1963, Transkei had never had to ration food like Mozambique, never changed governments four times in less than four years like Uganda, always held elections on time, unlike Lesotho, and never fought undeclared wars — "remember the battle of Bulawayo and many other misdemeanours too numerous to enumerate."

Mr Tezapi said: "I may hasten to say that our non-recognition by the world community has come as a blessing in disguise because it has taught us better understanding of the axiom — first things first and to hell with the rest."

The DPP member for Flagstaff, Chief D. Nonkonyana, continued the attack on the government yesterday.

"We claim the whites oppressed us, yet we are also oppressors," he said. "Transkeians are afraid of the ruling party. People must not be told to which party to affiliate. They must go to the polls free."

He said people were scared to attend meetings organised by the opposition for fear of harassment,

and opposition MPs found it difficult to obtain permission to hold meetings."

"When the voters see what happened to their leaders who spoke out against irregularities in the government, they decide to sit back and pretend to support the ruling party.

"The situation in this country where people fear to identify with the opposition can only be likened to a reign of terror."

Government members said the opposition would be blamed for its own downfall and would also be held responsible if the territory became a one-party state.

They said the opposition had failed to hold public meetings during the parliamentary recess and had not even reported back to the people about the fate of their leader.

Chief C. S. Dalasile, of Mqanduli, said the opposition had failed to address meetings in the districts and it was wrong to say fear of Security Police arrest prevented them from holding rallies.

"Security Police never visit anyone without a well-founded suspicion. — SAPA-DDR.

VI V I
DD 25/3/81
103

Berkeley breaks off settlement attempt

UMTATA — Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, says he has broken off out-of-court settlement negotiations with the Transkeian Government.

He said that had they been successful, the criminal trial of his alleged assailants would not have proceeded.

Mr Berkeley said the Transkeian Government had failed to make a counter offer to his claim of more than R300 000 by yesterday, "although they'd had our offer for 13 days. This was totally contrary to the timetable given me".

He is seeking a settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder.

Mr Berkeley said that he had warned the government attorney that unless a counter-offer was made to him by yesterday, he proposed to go ahead with court actions.

His 28-day South African visa expires on

Friday.

He said he and Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, had met on March 3 and agreed to explore the possibility of an out-of-court settlement. He said the government attorney had insisted then that he did not reveal he had seen the Prime Minister, and that he take no further legal steps during negotiations.

"I explained then that my visa expired before the end of March. The government attorney said he thought he would know after two days of discussions with counsel for both sides whether a basis existed for a settlement.

"He said he saw no reason why we shouldn't know within 10 days whether the agreement was on."

Mr Berkeley said the government attorney, Mr G. Ford, had met with his lawyer in Johannesburg. "Mr Ford had all the files on my case with him. We put our terms to him, but he said he had no powers

to negotiate. He phoned us later to say he had tried unsuccessfully to contact Chief George.

"I have been extremely patient, but now intend proceeding as if these negotiations had never taken place. I will make no further approaches to the Transkeian Government, but will leave the door open — they must approach us now."

Mr Berkeley said he would apply for another South African visa immediately he returned to London at the end of the week.

"I intend coming back to Umtata as soon as I can."

The Prime Minister and government attorney could not be reached for comment last night. — DDR.

(1)

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper originated as an attempt to survey the entire scope of mental health facilities existing in South Africa in 1976. This raised a number of problems. In numerous areas, e.g. geriatrics, social welfare, alcoholism, it was difficult to differentiate psychiatric from non-psychiatric sources. Secondly, the statistics available were inadequate for the task, particularly since they bore little information on the quality of services, or on the demands for them. It is earnestly hoped that the relevant authorities will endeavour to collect more meaningful statistics and to make them more readily available as a basis for public debate.

A solution was sought by carrying out a retrospective survey of facilities from 1916 to 1976. It was decided to narrow the field down only to those provided by the appropriate state department. The institutions studied can be divided into two groups, i.e. Group I, or "Government" institutions, e.g. state mental hospitals, provincial and "homeland" hospitals and licensed institutions; and Group II, or "non-Government" institutions. Only Group I institutions are dealt with in this paper. All these institutions are listed in appendices I and II respectively. The terminology "Government" and "non-Government" institutions is purely arbitrary. The organisation and development of traditional and private facilities was not dealt with, except where it bore directly on state services, e.g. certain licensed institutions.

This course did have the affect of providing a perspective on what was known of the 1976 situation. It had further effects. Firstly, it focussed attention on the process of development of these facilities. In doing so it identified two striking trends.

- (1) The racial inequality affecting the distribution of resources and facilities present in the field of psychiatry no less than in any other aspect of social life in South Africa.
 - (2) The tendency towards overcrowding in state institutions.
- Secondly, it focussed upon factors spurring and hindering this process of development.

Thatcher interest in Kei dispute

By Mike O'Sullivan

The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has become personally involved in an attempt to resolve the dispute between former British MP Mr Humphry Berkeley and the Transkei Government.

Mr Berkeley, who is claiming R300 000 in damages from Transkei, claims that he was beaten up by six security policemen in 1979 and was wrongfully dismissed as diplomatic adviser to the then

Prime Minister, Chief KD Matanzima.

Mrs Thatcher became involved when she contacted the British Foreign Office to ask them to assist Mr Berkeley and to approach the South African Government to seek an early solution to the dispute.

TALKS

The Star has learned that the British Ambassador, Mr John Leahy, has held unofficial talks in Pretoria with Mr Ray Killen, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs Africa Desk.

Mr Leahy said today

the discussions in Pretoria were merely designed to "oil the wheels" because the dispute was essentially between Mr Berkeley and Transkei.

Mr Berkeley and Mrs Thatcher have known each other since their university days and were at one time political allies.

The Star has learned that Mrs Thatcher favours an out of court settlement of the Berkeley affair.

But Mr Berkeley said today that his attempts to settle the dispute out of court had got nowhere.



Mr Humphry Berkeley claiming R300 000 from Transkei.

(103) STAR 26/3/81

Xhosas divided by SA — Diko

DD 26/3/81
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UMTATA — The Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Transkei, Mr Cromwell Diko, yesterday accused the "Afrikaners" of having caused the division between the Xhosa states of Transkei and Ciskei because they wanted to rule them easily.

Mr Diko was speaking in the no-confidence debate in the National Assembly here. He said the Afrikaners were responsible for splitting the Xhosas into two national units.

"This is the policy they inherited of divide and rule. A time will come when the the Ciskeian Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe will be sorry for his actions."

Mr Diko said the members of the opposition should be men of prin-

ciples and be heroes to defend the people. They should not destroy the opposition when they had been given a chance to build it.

"If you the opposition members fail to understand the intricacies of politics, come to us and we will teach you."

He said the opposition should realise it stood solely on Transkei soil and should desist from saying it would use Transkei as a springboard to liberate blacks in South Africa because it would be followed by the security police.

Mr Diko said the opposition should make itself heard to high authority and should stand by its principles. It should not be afraid of arrests and detentions.

Chief Daliwonga Mlin-dazwe, the opposition chief whip, said it was pity that after five years of independence, discrimination was still practised.

He accused South African companies operating in Transkei of discriminatory salaries. Transkeians were paid meagre salaries compared with their counterparts.

"When our people were told that independence was sought they welcomed the idea with open hands, not knowing that they would be under more serious oppression than before," he said, reports Sapa.

"Whenever we come to report these malpractices to this House, this government turns a deaf ear to our people's grievances." DDR-SAPA.

Milk, litres a week	Number of workers	Cumulative %
0 - 2,50	15	12,00
2,51 - 5,00	10	20,00
5,01 - 7,50	33	46,40
7,51 - 10,00	18	60,80
10,01 - 12,50	22	78,40
12,51 - 15,00	0	78,40

Distribution of workers according to milk received, litres a week.

TABLE 11

Most of the workers (89%) were given, free, a daily milk ration. On some farms the farmer took the 'top' off the milk before handing it out to workers, on others workers were given full milk and on a few farms workers were given some skim and some full milk daily. The table below shows the distribution of workers according to milk ration (skim plus full milk) in litres a week.

(11) Milk.

or postponement of more and more meetings and recreational events was announced daily. Such events as did proceed, were poorly attended. The audience at the Tivoli's evening performance on Friday, 4 October was "more remarkable for its paucity of numbers than its hilarity" remarked a critic¹¹; next night, Saturday, usually the fullest night of the week, it was even emptier, "which", commented the Cape Times, "shows how big a hold this new form of influenza has taken upon the social life of Cape Town." ¹²

What had started off as something of a bother was rapidly becoming a major crisis. On 6 October over 60 people were buried at cemeteries under the control of the Cemetery Board (normally there were about 10 burials per day in these cemeteries).¹³ But the epidemic's precise extent was not known, for, not being an infectious disease normally, it was not notifiable. Thus it was only a general impression that more and more people were contracting it, some fatally - there was no statistical basis for this. As Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Jasper Anderson, admitted on 7 October :

"This thing had come upon him suddenly. Not being in private practice, he had no idea the epidemic was so bad."¹⁴

But even as Jasper Anderson was making this startling confession and doctors were realizing the full extent of their helplessness, the City Council was contemplating action. Perceiving how grave the situation had become (the re-opening of schools after the vacation had already been postponed¹⁵) and in the absence of a lead from the Government sub-department of Public Health, on 7 October the Mayor, W.J. Thorne, convened a special meeting of the City Council to consider the influenza epidemic and ways of combatting it. The City's serious plight was outlined by speaker after speaker in the Council.

Councillor MacCallum warned :

"We are letting things slide. Dead bodies, from which life has been extinct for 4 or 5 days, have been left lying on the pavement uncovered. This is to be seen from all parts of the Point on."¹⁶

It was rapidly agreed that a full-scale mounted at once. Supreme control of an Executive Committee consisting of To draw important members of the committee, a Vigilance Committee containing to co-operate with it. In each ward Committee was formed to open up depots nourishing foods free of charge. Workshops and soup-kitchens had been set up. The Divisional Council and the town council, following Cape Town's lead, established. And though the location at Ndabeni was not ideal, the City Council felt constrained to include it.

Conditions as being "about as bad as a doctor was down of its resident were dying from Appeals for food."

man the depots

house visits, generally received a good response - some firms and organizations made large donations and students, Boy Scouts, military authorities and still healthy members of the public offered their

Berkeley visa extended

DD 26/8/81

103

UMTATA — Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, has been granted a two-week extension to his 28-day South Africa visa.

The visa would have expired tomorrow. He said from Johannesburg yesterday that he would return here on Monday for a pre-trial conference and consultations with his

lawyers.

Mr Berkeley has broken off negotiations with the Transkeian Government for an out-of-court settlement because they failed to make a counter offer to his R300 000 claim by Tuesday.

He is seeking a settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder.

He said yesterday his visa had been extended

after the British ambassador in Pretoria had applied to the South African authorities on Tuesday.

"The extension was granted within 24 hours, and I am extremely grateful to the South African Government," Mr Berkeley said.

"My lawyers and I are going straight ahead with trial preparations now. As a reasonable man, I would still prefer an out-of-court settlement, but there seems little chance of that now," he said.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was not available for comment yesterday. Nor was the government attorney, who is in Pretoria.

City Council felt constrained to include

Conditions as being "about as bad as a doctor was down of its resident were dying from Appeals for food."

man the depots

house visits, generally received a good response - some firms and organizations made large donations and students, Boy Scouts, military authorities and still healthy members of the public offered their

TABLE III

Year	Total	No. Beds at as Fraction							of over/under Popu- at State Mental Hospitals	
		Black	White						Black	White
1919	1:1088								-1	+2
1925	1:1190								+8	+5
1930	1:780							+1	-10	
1935	1:873							+17,6	-2	
1940	1:828							+32	-32	
1945	1:877							+43	+3	
1950	1:772							+22,5	-11	
1955	1:855							+23	-5	
1960	1:985							+72	-2,4	
1965	1:1210							+70	-6,9	
1970	1:1600							+33	-3,4	
1976	1:1600							+14	-6,5	
(1)	1:760	1:965	1:368	1:2,6	1:800 (2)	1:960	1:420	1:2,3		

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, accused opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) members in the Assembly yesterday of lacking commitment, direction, policy and discipline.

"They are nothing but empty tins, hence the great noise they make in this House. It is high time the five political misfits learnt that nature does not allow a vacuum. If they criticise government policies, they must supply the people with substitutes."

Chief George accused the five-member opposition of using false pretences to become members of parliament, "because they went to the polls as Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) adherents. If they

Matanzima hits back at DPP

were honest men they would have resigned their seats and fought by-elections."

The DPP had not held meetings or reported back to their constituencies for approval or ratification of their actions, he said.

He challenged the DPP to prove they had more than 100 paid-up members, as opposed to the TNIP's more than 100 000 paid-up members.

The DPP was a surrogate party which copied political and ideological phrases irrelevant in

Transkei.

The Prime Minister said Transkei's stability was his top priority.

"I make no apologies to anyone in this house for piloting to a finish and enacting the Public Security Act. Anyone against this act is an enemy of our country."

Chief George said it was hypocritical in the extreme to claim the government had divided the Xhosa nation when they had clamoured for the amalgamation of Transkei and Ciskei. — DDR.

- (1) Proportion of rated beds at all institutions to population size.
- (2) Proportion of inpatients resident at all institutions.

Year	No. Psychiatrists Registered in S.A. (No. Registered Overseas)	No. Medical Staff Employed by State Mental Hospitals	Rate per inpatient population	No. Nurses Employed by State Mental Hospitals	Rate per inpatient population	Total (Rate)	Black	%	White	%
1976	168 (13)	135	1:240	6 108	1:5,9	1:240	2 229	58	1 623	42
1970	122 (9)	72	1:330	3 852	1:6,1	1:330	1 620	45	2 077	55
1965	86 (4)	73	1:300	3 697	1:5,9	1:300	1 416	42	1 785	55
1960	70 (2)	65	1:310	3 201	1:6,3	1:310	890	38	1 524	62
1955	62 (1)	55	1:345	2 414	1:7,8	1:345				
1950	49 (1)	51	1:335	2 285	1:7,4	1:335				
1945	38	43	1:367	2 062	1:7,6	1:367	772	39	1 190	61
1940	26	50	1:288	1 883	1:7,6	1:288	530	32	1 353	62
1935		45	1:260	1 670	1:7,6	1:260	426	26	1 244	74
1930										
1925		40	1:174	1 232	1:5,6	1:174	322	26	910	74
1920										
1919		19	1:300	810	1:7,5	1:300	204	25	606	75

STAFF

TABLE IV

DA 27/3/81 (103)

TDC managing director dies

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation's managing director, Mr Dalroy Trevor (Roy) Gammie, died at his home here yesterday.

Mr Gammie, 51, was recuperating from a stroke suffered in Cape Town last December. He had been managing director of TDC for two years.

Mr Gammie was born on the Natal south coast in 1929. He did his primary schooling at Sezela and matriculated from Port Shepstone High School in 1945.

He articulated with a Durban firm of accountants before moving to Lusikisiki in 1950 as an accountant. Mr Gammie came to Umtata 16 years later to join the Bantu Investment Corporation, and in 1968 was promoted to retail manager for the Xhosa Development Corporation, which had taken



MR GAMMIE

over in Transkei the year before.

In 1970 he moved to East London as a commercial manager in charge of the XDC's wholesale and retail operations.

The formation of the TDC in April 1976 brought Mr Gammie general managership in Umtata until his appointment as managing director in February 1979.

Tribute has been paid to Mr Gammie by Transkei's

Prime Minister and the ministers of finance and justice, who visited his wife, Pat, yesterday.

Mr Sonny Tarr, acting chief executive of TDC, said Mr Gammie had become totally identified with Transkei and its people.

"The loss of Roy will be felt throughout Southern Africa because of his dedication to development. He was a humble man whose strength lay in his ability to build a strong team spirit in TDC's management.

"The staff of this corporation wish to pay tribute to his wife for the example she set in nursing Roy these past three months."

A cremation service for Mr Gammie will be held in East London on Monday at 11.30 am. Transkei's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr S. W. Mbanga will pay tribute to him at a memorial service in the Umtata Cathedral on Tuesday.

Mr Gammie is survived by his wife and two children, Pam, 22, and Michael, 18. — DDR.

AMOUNT NT PER DAY (R)

TABLE VI

APPENDIX I

Legislation 1833-1977

The earliest legislation regarding the management of mental disorders in Southern Africa was the Cape Lunacy Laws from Ordinance 5 of 1833. This was changed to the Cape Lunacy Act of 1879. Natal introduced the custody of Lunatics Law in 1868. The Transvaal introduced the Lunacy Proclamation in 1902 which was subsequently changed to the Asylums Board Act of 1908. The Orange Free State introduced the Lunacy Ordinance in 1908.

All the provincial laws were consolidated into the Lunacy and Leprosy Laws Amendment Act of 1914. This was replaced by the Mental Disorders Act of 1916. Mental health fell under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior from 1910 until 1944.

In 1966 the Rumpff commission of inquiry was detailed to investigate the responsibility of mentally disordered persons. This was in response to the assassination of Dr H.F. Verwoerd. One of the recommendations of the Rumpff commission led to the establishment of the J.T. van Myk commission of inquiry into the prospects for the reorganization of the administrative controls of mental hospitals and services. As a result of the findings of this commission, the Mental Disorders Act in 1973.

The Mental Hygiene Act was passed in 1977. It aims at bringing the Provincial hospital services into closer co-operation with other levels of mental health care delivery.

Ncokazi case dropped

These figures are interesting in that they show that this rural clinic was utilised to a high degree by white farmers in the area. This bears out my personal observation based on talking to the farmers, that a valuable asset to their own f...

UMTATA — The former Transkei Leader of the Opposition, Mr Hector Ncokazi, had charges against him of being in possession of banned literature withdrawn in the magistrate's court here yesterday. Mr Z. C. Dreyer withdrew the charges after the docket containing the charges and exhibits could not be traced. This was Mr Ncokazi's fourth court appearance

and the case had to be postponed three times since January this year because of the missing documents.

Mr Ncokazi, who led the Democratic Party until it disbanded in 1979, was first charged in January 22 after his release from detention under the country's security laws.

Mr Ncokazi said after the hearing it seemed his life was a "dreary struggle to stay out of jail.

"It is either I am in jail or out facing an endless security trial in a court of law. The reason for this is that I tenaciously uphold lofty political principles which cause moustaches in high places to twitch.

He said he wanted no apologies from the government for his three-month detention.

"I leave them to the judgment of history, when my principles will be vindicated," Mr Ncokazi said.

Of 167 pregnant women who were positive Wassermans reaction.

The people attending the clinic radius (i.e. Nieu Bethesda itse) in a radius of 40 kms also attend

The clinic also sells cheap milk the State Health Department for has improved greatly over the last cribed separately.

MUNICIPAL CLINIC

The Municipal Clinic H.Q. is located as the Day Hospital. It is a modern facilities. It also has a sub-clinic Location. The clinic in the local was once the Location Isolation building with about eight rooms X-ray machine and a dark room for to the clinic are free.

The clinic deals with:-

1. Minor ailments, including
2. Post natal care
3. Child immunisation and welfare
4. Tuberculosis
5. Family planning

In theory, clinic fees are worked out on the basis of income, but in practice, everyone, whites included, paid 50 cents for a visit. This fee included all medicines prescribed.

Utilisation of the clinic was as follows:-

Total visits to General Clinic per annum - 5 230

Whites	5%
Africans	5%
'Coloureds'	90%

Since the white population of Nieu Bethesda contributes about 4% of the total, the figure for white utilisation is average. Africans comprise 12% of the population and therefore would appear to use the service about half as often per capita as whites and 'coloureds'.

During a twelve month period

27 whites attended ANC clinics	9%
2 Africans	0,6%
269 'Coloureds'	90,0%

These figures are interesting in that they show a high level of utilisation by whites and a low level by Africans.

During the same twelve month period

2 African women were confined in Bethesda	10%
19 'Coloured' women	90%

For the post natal clinic attendances were as follows:-

18 white women	3%
29 African women	5%
573 'coloured' women	92%

Figures for family planning were not available.

Housewives' Handiwork Class. The Clinic's small vanette covered a total of 14 539 kms. during the year.

DIVISIONAL COUNCIL CLINICS

The Divisional Council provides health care through two mobile clinics, each staffed by a white nursing sister. Their function is to carry services such as post natal care (vaccinations etc.), T.B. treatment, family planning, treatment for venereal disease and treatment for minor ailments out to the people on the farms. As such, mobile clinics are one of the most powerful instruments in the total health care delivery, since the clinics visit each farm about 4 times per year and the sisters actively solicit for health problems. It also ensures that every child is properly vaccinated and that family planning is easily available in the outlying areas.

Practically every farm has someone who is on family planning, they receive it in the form of a three month supply of pills or a three monthly injection. The sister therefore plans her route around the need to deliver treatment at three monthly intervals to these people. At the same time she sees to her other duties. In any case the system is completely flexible and she may visit a farm at any time that she has a duty to perform there. Attendance for the children is compulsory up to 2 years old for immunisation purposes and all defaulters are rounded up before she leaves.

While on the farm the sister sees anyone on treatment for T.B. or V.D. She also sees anyone complaining of sickness. Minor ailments she treats herself and more serious ones are referred to the nearest unit of the Midlands Outpatient Department.

The two units manage to cover all the farms in the District at least once every three months. The sisters sell cheap powdered milk supplement provided by the State Health Department. They also sell large amounts of aspirins, liniments and other pharmaceuticals to the farmers' wives who issue them to sick staff when needed.

For 1977:

Minor ailments	1 547
Immunisations	3 918

He said the Transkei National Independence Party's claim of 100 000 paid-up members was ridiculous.

"When TNIP membership cards are issued to Transkeians, they are told they are entitled to enlistment for contract labour, and that they qualify for allocation of arable land. This party therefore claims 100 000 hopefully deceived members.

"The Prime Minister readily accuses the opposition of lying. I warn him and his followers that they cannot deceive all the people all the time.

Mda rejects TNIP membership claim

UMTATA — The deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, accused government members in the Assembly yesterday of failing to answer the charges put to them in the no-confidence debate.

Mr Mda said the government had failed to see through the Broederbond's objective of dividing the blacks.

"Transkei is responsible for splitting the Xhosa national unit. They have tried to veto Ciskeian independence — why didn't they veto their own self-government? This constitutes deception of the first order.

"The government is guilty of breaking the power and continuity of the struggle for individual rights and freedom."

● The DPP elect a new leader at its national congress early next month.

The party's former leader, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, is in self exile in Zambia following his deposition as leader of the Tembus in August last year. — DDR.

after that period the average is above the age of 12 months are below average. This reflects the tendency of mothers to breastfeed their children up to the age of six months and thereafter to wean them onto a substandard diet of cereals. Until they reach the age of six months, the babies do well but when they are taken off the breast they do not progress as well. The diet of older babies is not deficient in calories but rather in character, ignorance rather than poverty is the factor that operates

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Mda rejects TNIP membership claim

UMTATA — The deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, accused government members in the Assembly yesterday of failing to answer the charges put to them in the no-confidence debate.

He said the Transkei National Independence Party's claim of 100 000 paid-up members was ridiculous.

"When TNIP membership cards are issued to Transkeians, they are told they are entitled to enlistment for contract labour, and that they qualify for allocation of arable land. This party therefore claims 100 000 hopefully deceived members.

"The Prime Minister readily accuses the opposition of lying. I warn him and his followers that they cannot deceive all the people all the time.

Mr Mda said the government had failed to see through the Broederbond's objective of dividing the blacks.

"Transkei is responsible for splitting the Xhosa national unit. They have tried to veto Ciskeian independence — why didn't they veto their own self-government? This constitutes deception of the first order.

"The government is guilty of breaking the power and continuity of the struggle for individual rights and freedom."

o The DPP elect a new leader at its national congress early next month.

The party's former leader, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, is in self exile in Zambia following his deposition as leader of the Tembus in August last year. — DDR.

Transkei debt

up R50m

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DD

2/4/81

UMTATA — Transkei's state debt has increased by R50 million, represented by an increase in long term (stock and bonds) debt of R62,5 million and a decrease in short term (temporary) debt of R12,5 million.

This is revealed in the Auditor-General's report tabled in the Assembly yesterday.

The total debt at March 31 last year was R127 million: R93 million long term and R34 million short term. Nearly 67 per cent of the total debt was external, and 33 per cent internal.

Raising loans and paying interest has cost Transkei R9 million reflecting an average interest rate of 6,6 per cent.

Financial guarantees involving a maximum potential liability of R25 million, as well as an unlimited guarantee, have been furnished by the government in respect of credit and overdraft banking facilities.

Interest on investments amounted to nearly R1 million at the end of the 1979/80 financial year and revenue totalling R8,5 million was written off on boarding and hospital fees, licences, fines, rent and immovable property tax.

Transkei spent R55 000 on show pavilions abroad.

She received gifts worth R63 000: A truck from an Austrian company, five Guernsey bulls from the Guernsey Breeders' Society of South Africa and university scholarships from De Beers.

The treasury authorised gifts worth R840 of wrist watches for chiefs installed, and floor rugs and a mural for Turkey's head of state.

Employees under contract cost the government R1,4 million and consultants' fees to in-

vestigate schemes and projects amounted to nearly R700 000. Studies included a coastal development control plan, agricultural projects, preparation of a modern criminal code, the five-year development plan, transport services and education.

Department losses written off totalled R146 000, with the amount written off under government personnel amounting to R115 000.

Nearly R500 000 was spent on secret services and bursaries awarded to government officials cost R425 000.

The report also shows that unauthorised expenditure in government departments totalled R3,5 million during the year.

The Department of Transport exceeded its budget by R1,3 million.

The provision for agricultural planning and development was exceeded because of increased tariffs on wheat subsidies, accounting for nearly R1 million unauthorised expenditure in that department.

The Health Department incurred the third highest deficit of R500 000, representing a payment to Santa and transport costs, followed by the Department of Finance, where the figure of under R500 000 reflects the flotation of the Transkeian National Building Society, and loans.

The Departments of Police and Prisons spent an unauthorised R153 000 each, and the bulk of the Department of the Prime Minister's R16 000 unauthorised spending was a payment to the SABC for transmitter maintenance.

Local Government and Land Tenure incurred R10 000, and Posts and Telecommunications R1 500. — DDR.

areas' for example, they would get 'free accommodation' (in 'towns' of the more rudimentary type) and free 'services' there. Social pensioners or disabled persons unable to work but who had dependants would get 'supplementary rations', and 'deserving cases' — after being 'thoroughly investigated to ensure that there is indeed a need' — provided with clothing and blankets. If aged persons could not be resettled with relatives or friends, they could be admitted to old-age homes in the

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effect means six families per hectare of agricultural land. This would so reduce the size of agricultural units that successful farming would probably be out of the question.

Nonetheless, with 'no permanent industrial development' in QwaQwa either, the resettled people had taken up 2 400 hectares of the territory's 7 400 hectares of fertile agricultural land, and formed a 'dense distribution pattern which is more often like urban than rural settlement'. The

A further consequence of the number of cattle, the 'looting and destruction of the QwaQwa authorities were problems arising from re- impossible to 'keep pace' ities, social services and nited resources for satis- amenities has been over- be seen in the often chaos- of QwaQwa, in the waste- in the tensions that have h. The report said that al- are suppresses tropical di- e other factors — such as nial population, incorrect ditants of QwaQwa having limited ability to combat is disease in QwaQwa is both of which are forms l too rife. Gastro-enteritis nereal disease are on the d only a single hospital, of the main problems was

homeland. One of the biggest problems was that there was not enough land for the resettled people, QwaQwa consisting of a mere 48 000 hectares (about 200 square miles), with 14 000 still to be added under the consolidation proposals. Although 90 per cent of the 1977 population of 200 000 had settled in QwaQwa since 1970, most of the newcomers were members of tribes outside the Bantustan and therefore not entitled to agricultural rights. In any event, land in tiny QwaQwa is so scarce that the report argued that should its population be permitted to claim land use rights according to their traditional socio-cultural system, the results could be catastrophic. A rural population of about 190 000 in

persuading medical personnel to work so far from the major centres. In June 1977, added Benbo, 'the position was so serious that the only permanent medical officer was a dentist, while a medical doctor was seconded to QwaQwa from the South African Defence Force to relieve the situation.' There were two black doctors in private practice, one of them living in QwaQwa, the other visiting weekly from Welkom in the Orange Free State. There were plenty of nurses, however, because of the 'few alternative employment opportunities offered in QwaQwa.' Even after the large-scale resettlement between 1970 and 1977, only 10 per cent of the South Sotho people, whose 'homeland' QwaQwa is

Should polygamy be legal?

STAR
13/4/81

Only a two-hour flight away from Johannesburg lies one of the world's marital el dorados.

In the Republic of the Transkei polygamy is fully sanctioned by the Transkei Marriage Act which was passed almost three years ago.

It is a law which says, in effect, that a man can have as many wives as he wants to, including one by civil marriage and the rest through "indigenous" marriages (called "customary unions" in South Africa) which are given equal legal status.

It is an act that does a U-turn on today's feminist and egalitarian ideals. It allows men all the wives they like (polygamy) while it restricts a woman to one single husband, with no excursions into polygamy's opposite, polyandry.

As Professor Kolekile J Renene, Professor of Law at the University of the Transkei in Umtata, points out, the Act has raised a whole series of legal nettles which are still untouched "because there has not yet been any response to the Act, and it has not been tested."

What happens if a country openly claims polygamy as one of its legalised institutions? You might, for instance, have foreigners come in and pick themselves several wives. "It is true, the

act is open to abuse by foreigners in this way," admits Professor Renene.

And what happens if a man with several wives is found committing adultery? "Who would sue, who would get the damages and would each of the wives have to prove her case" the professor asks.

Professor Renene, whose views on the Transkeian solution to the "dual" marriage (the civil and indigenous marriage) are soon to appear in a publication by the University of South Africa, says that the Act has produced one "very grave" anomaly.

It is that a Transkei man can first take a wife by an indigenous marriage and then another one by civil marriage. Both marriages exist side by side, but the civil-marriage wife is able to claim the financial rewards of the marriage, depriving the first (indigenous) wife.

And if a Transkei couple decide to get hitched in a civil union in community of property, the man cannot take another wife by indigenous marriage again, the presumption being that the second wife could then make no financial claims on the polygamous husband.

Has the 1978 Act (which, at the time, was rumoured to have been adopted to allow President Kaiser Matanzima to have more wives) encouraged polygamy in the Transkei?

Professor Renene thinks not. "In the rural areas only polygamous practices continue without any change," he said.

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Transkeian professor of law Kolekile J Renene has said a vote amongst South Africa's black people would probably favour polygamy over the western monogamous marriage. This is disputed by black leader Sally Motlana. JAAP BOEKKOOI reports.

'It's more honest,' says professor

Take a vote among South Africa's black people, and the majority will be likely to favour polygamy over the Western-oriented monogamous marriage, says a professor of law at the University of Transkei.

This is because blacks believe their system of polygamy is more honest and beneficial to the family than "the way Western man commits polygamy . . . consecutively" says Professor Kolekile Renene, a matrimonial law expert whose views will soon be published at Unisa.

"In African custom, when a first-married wife falls into disfavour, she and her children are protected and earn a major portion of the estate if other polygamous marriages are contracted by the husband," said Professor Renene.

"Such practices also eliminate the problem of illegitimacy. Even if the wife in disfavour falls pregnant by a lover the latter could be sued for cattle, or the child could simply remain with the extended family."

Polygamy was only practical where the wives of a man were self-sufficient and lived in their own houses, a traditional form in Transkei rural areas. It was not practical if wives were dependent on the husband, thus increasing the financial burden on him and the problem of envy and rivalries. "In a good polygamous marriage the wives are productive and the husband is a kind of overseer," the professor said.

Numerically, with a surplus of women over men all over the world, there is logic to polygamy as well, said Professor Renene.

"More baby girls are born, and men are of an inferior structure with their lethal Y-chromosome. Young men partake in hazardous activities and thus die younger. Men cannot digest emotional strain like women and more often die of heart attacks in middle age. So throughout life you find more women than men."

Professor Renene says that since the majority of South African blacks are still in country areas, most blacks would favour polygamy "but I would not be able to predict the majority vote in the urban situation."



SALLY MOTLANA — "The black women of today . . . cannot accept polygamous marriage."

● These articles, with Professor Rene's views on polygamy, were submitted to a number of prominent black women for their comment.

Two responded, Mrs Sally Motlana, president of the Black Housewives League; and Mrs Mary Mxadana, director of Inter-Church Aid at the South African Council of Churches.

Mrs Motlana wrote: "Christian marriage was introduced by the white man without consulting the blacks. And for years now we have been preaching white marriage. Now it is the white man who is influencing the black to polygamous marriage."

"The black women of today with their educated standards can not accept polygamous marriage. It was all right in the Stone Age."

Mrs Mxadana said: "The survey should be conducted in rural areas. I want to believe that urban women would not readily ally themselves with polygamy, whether blessed or accepted by the church."

"Actually, I think many of us would be disappointed by such action."

Berkeley: I'll know Tuesday

DD 314/81
(103)

UMTATA — Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, said yesterday he would know by Tuesday when and if an identity parade of his alleged assailants would be held.

He left Umtata yesterday after a two-day visit "to brief my lawyers here who are making applications to compel the government to furnish further particulars for the purpose of the trial."

"According to normal legal procedure, we expect these within 10 days."

Mr Berkeley is seeking a settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder involving more than R300 000.

He saw the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr M. Hodgen, on Wednesday, "and I chatted with the Prime Minister outside Parliament".

Mr Berkeley, whose South African visa has been extended to April 30, said he "would not turn a deaf ear if the government makes me an offer".

"But we're pressing on with trial preparations. I anticipate the case will reach court in August."

Mr Berkeley will be back in Umtata within a fortnight. — DDR.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AFRICAN
POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA BY
AGE, SEX AND REGION-TYPE
1960, 1970 AND 1980
C.E.W. Simkins

Saldru Working Paper No. 32

Form of Industry

No. of factories, number of workers involved

No. of potentially exposed workers

Toxic Substance

Type of Industry

No. of factories, number of workers involved

No. of potentially exposed workers

Carbon Disulphide
Metallurgical
Ice cream
Pottery
Fertilizer

131
35
25
22

27 214
1 261
27 002
4 557

Chroma

Chromite mines
Soap factories
Factories using lead wastes

17
59
2 056

3 514
6 094
158 291

Lead

Tanneries
Rubber & rubber products
Printing works
Tanneries
Paint manufacturing
Explosives & fireworks
Metal manufacturing

33
406
755
7
104
5
6

2 211
24 842
34 271
283
5 682
4 577
1 212

Mercury

Leather tanneries
Paint factories
Potteries

sanitary and tile
terry manufacture
products
factories
in which mercury lamps,
the lights & mercury
lamps are manufactured

33
104
196
22
185
70
99

2 211
5 688
12 240
4 557
29 967
13 320
4 632

New Bill

gags the Press in Transkei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — A Bill due for its third reading in the Transkei Parliament today will make it illegal for anyone to publish anything about any Government department or Government institution without the approval of the Minister concerned.

The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, a former leading member of the Pan-Africanist Congress, under the title Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

Its third reading today is regarded as a formality and it will become law when it is signed by the President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and gazetted.

Anyone contravening the Bill can be sentenced to three years imprisonment or fined R3 000.

In any prosecution, it will be presumed that the accused knew the information disclosed to him contravened the Bill unless the contrary is proved.

Anyone disclosing information about the Government may be compelled to disclose his source of information.

Mr Letlaka said the legislation was "designed to protect the State and its officials from irresponsible and illegal dissemination of information about official matters."

Battery
Brickworks
Explosives & fireworks
Match
Glass factories
Rubber
Paint factories

31
301
5
6
196
406
104

1 806
5 677
32 624
4 577
1 212
12 240
24 842
5 688

Pesticides & insecticides

Caring, storing, sorting, grading & packing of fruit & vegetables
Handling of grain & manufacture of grain products
Manufacture of sugar, cocoa & sweets
Manufacture of wine, spirits, beer, fruit juice & cool drinks
Manufacture of sundry foodstuffs

107
1 297
93
312
165

30 503
56 460
26 081
24 396
9 395

Platinum
Platinum refineries
Glass factories
Ceramics
Chemical laboratories (unknown number)

5
195
56

1 461
12 240
6 471

(A further 2.5 m. agricultural workers can be added to the above total.)

1 974
146 835

CT 2/4/81

Black Eye doesn't worry police

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Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — An underground political movement called the Black Eye, which has been involved in recent school boycotts and in protests against Transkei's independence, was yesterday described by police as "nothing to worry about".

The security police began investigating the Black Eye after the movement distributed threatening letters to principals during the school boycott in Cape Town's townships in Janu-

ary this year.

Almost every black high school principal in the area received the letters, which warned them and teachers to resign and "choose between death and money".

One letter accused teachers of being mercenary and said: "What does money mean more than thousands of souls."

The Cape Times correspondent in Umtata at the time of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's trial for insulting the dignity of the

Transkei State President, said the Black Eye was based in Transkei and drew its support from Chief Sabata's followers.

One of Chief Sabata's sons was detained last year on suspicion of having produced a Black Eye pamphlet which labelled the Matanzimas as stooges, slammed their acceptance of independence, and warned that if Chief Sabata was convicted, there would be bloodshed and revolt in the Transkei.

The chief was convicted and fined. He fled in the face of a

move to strip him of his title of paramount chief of the Tembus and is now under the wing of the African National Congress

The pamphlet was distributed in Umtata and Mdantsane, near East London, on the eve of the anniversary of Transkei's independence celebrations.

Police began their investigation into the movement after the distribution of the Cape Town letters, and questioned a reporter who wrote about the letters.

Black Eye movement is 'nothing', say police

RDM 8/4/81

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Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — An underground political movement called the Black Eye, which has been involved in recent school boycotts and in protests against Transkei's independence, was yesterday described by police as "nothing to worry about".

The Security Police began investigating Black Eye after the movement distributed threatening letters to principals during the school boycott in townships in Cape Town in January.

Almost every black high school principal in the area received the letters, which warned them and teachers to resign, or "choose between death and money".

One letter accused teachers of being mercenary and said: "What does money mean more than thousands of souls. We know Botha is your God."

At the time Chief Sabata Dalindyabo's trial for insulting the dignity of the Transkei State President, the Rand Daily Mail's correspondent said Black Eye was based in Transkei and drew its support from Chief Sabata's followers.

One of Chief Sabata's sons was detained last year on suspicion of having produced a Black Eye pamphlet which

labelled the Matanzimas (the brothers who are President and Prime Minister) as stooges, slammed their acceptance of independence and warned that if Chief Sabata was convicted, there would be bloodshed and revolt in the Transkei.

The chief was convicted and fined. He fled in the face of a move to strip him of his title of Paramount Chief of the Tembus. He is now under the wing of the African National Congress.

A spokesman for the Security Police said yesterday that there was nothing to discuss as far as Black Eye was concerned.

"I'm sure its nothing to worry about," he said.

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An initial pilot scheme was introduced in Silverton, Bridgetown and Silvertown. These townships form part of the Athlone complex. They are 3 sub-economic housing estates built and managed by the Cape Town City Council and they form part of the area catered for by the/...

the Dr Abdurahman Day Hospital in Kew Town. Due to their having been established for many years they housed a relatively stable community. Recent upheavals have been due to the younger generation reaching maturity, the riot of 1976 and the unemployment situation since 1977. If this pilot scheme is successful it will be developed into a major permanent service of the St. Johns Ambulance aided and abetted by the Day Hospitals Organisation. The service would hopefully be expanded to all the townships around the Cape Peninsula and its environs.

Why is the scheme necessary?

Summarizing the health problems of the poor the Dean of Harvard University wrote —

"In every area that relates to health the poor are deprived. They are less well informed than other social groups about general health matters, they depend more on lay advice, and are relatively powerless in the medical care system. That part of the population who can afford the price can purchase directly or indirectly (e.g. via medical aid), fee-for-service and can exert some influence over the system, but the poor are dependent to a significant degree on 'clinic medicine' which tends to be fragmented, dehumanized and lacking in continuity. Not only does the poverty group receive a different quality of care for physical illness, but even the stresses and strains and anxieties associated with illness are treated differently according to social class. Medical care is a middle class commodity and the poor are discriminated against medically just as they are educationally."

The poor suffer severely from nearly every physical and emotional illness known. The causal relationship between poverty and ill-health is very well known. There is an inverse relation between income level and such conditions as malnutrition, infant mortality, tuberculosis and venereal/...

Transkei leader blasts S A for 'dirty game'

UMTATA—The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture in Transkei, Mr Cromwell Diko, yesterday hit out at the South African Government for playing a dirty game by going ahead with independence for Ciskei.

Taking part in the debate on a motion in the National Assembly in Umtata, Mr Diko, formerly leader of the opposition, accused white South Africa of putting black brothers at loggerheads by dividing the Xhosa national unit.

He particularly called upon the Prime Minister of that country not to go

ahead with what he called the last thing ever to be accepted by the black man in southern Africa.

The motion, tabled by the Rev H M Kentani, a Government member from Butterworth, and carried, sought that the Transkei Parliament resolve that political delegates from South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei have a dialogue on the splitting of the Xhosa nation through the granting of independence to Ciskei.

Mr Diko said South Africa had given freedom to all other nations cor-

rectly but was now playing chicanery with the Xhosas.

I call upon this House of reasons to give this motion the priority it deserves. Let Mr Botha and his henchmen know that they can force matters but they do it against the will of thousands of black South Africans. **NM 2141**

"They can play their funny tricks on our lives because they have bullets and guns, but the truth is that the day will come when God will turn against them," he said.

Mr Diko charged that the independence of Ciskei was conditional, having been bought with an offer for membership of the pro-

posed constellation of southern African States.

They say Ciskei will automatically become a member of the constellation because they want to protect it from us, who will shortly after December 4 march across the Kei River and take those seven locations by force.

Another Government member, Mr N P Nkosi, was brought to order by the Speaker of the House, Mr Z M Mabandla, when he suggested that Transkeians form a plot to overthrow the Ciskei Government.

He later said Chief L. L. Sebe, Ciskei's Chief Minister, should be tied up and sjambokked if he continued to opt for independence. — (Sapa)

at Umlazi was 3 hrs 45 minutes.

Mean waiting time at Day Hospitals was 2 hrs 2 minutes (ranging from 95 minutes at Dr. Abduraman to 139 minutes at Heideveld)

8 (a)

	Durban G.P. ⁵	Umlazi	Masana	Holy Cross	Mt. Coke
	42	44	24	2	31
	70	79	40	16	65
	20	19	45	31	23
	9	3	12	29	10
			2	15	
				8	2
				2	
	74	183	86	183	61

TABLE 8: PREVIOUS CONSULTATIONS

% of patients who had previously consulted:	McCords	Umlazi	Masana	Mt. Coke
G.P.	31.5	8	15	8
Hospital or clinic	9.5	12	14	5
Indigenous practitioner	11*	3*	8*	3*
No other consultation ⁺	55 ⁺	79	70	84
Total no.	195	179	85	64

*These figures appear to grossly underestimate consultation of other practitioners.

⁺Percentages do not add up because some respondents had previously consulted more than one type of other facility.

Xhosa

split

ADM 9/4/81

causes

concern

in 'Kei

UMTATA. — Members of the Transkei National Assembly yesterday expressed concern at the granting of Ciskei's independence and accused South Africa of causing a division in the Xhosa national unit.

This occurred during a lengthy debate on a motion by a government member for Butterworth, the Rev H M Kentane, which wants the assembly to resolve that political delegates from South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei hold dialogue on the splitting of the Xhosa nation.

Tabling the motion, Mr Kentane said the Xhosa nation, like all other nations, had a marked history and background. It had been respected and honoured for years.

He expressed fears at the future of a divided Xhosaland of Ciskei and Transkei, and called upon all concerned in South Africa and Transkei to come together to seek a solution.

"I wish negotiations should not be delayed until it is (too) late. South Africa, which has taken leadership in granting independence to homelands, should be consulted first and a solution sought whereby our brothers in Ciskei should come together with us in building one Xhosa state," he said.

The deputy leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, introduced an amendment to the motion saying that as it was premature at this stage, the matter should be dealt with after December 4 when Ciskei would have already attained the same status as Transkei.

"Let us view the position at present calmly and objectively in the light of the present political set-up," he said.

"Let us not blame our brothers in Ciskei as the trouble began when the Nationalists in South Africa took over power and decided to divide and rule the Xhosas," Mr Mda said.

He said Ciskei was quite ready to negotiate with Transkei on the issue, but was keen to be allowed to come to the same status first — and then talk on equal terms.

A government Member for Co-fimvaba, Mr J J Matoti, blamed the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lenox Sebe, for failing to meet the needs of Ciskeians who were keen that Transkei amalgamate with Ciskei. Chief Sebe, he said, wanted to be president like Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and was therefore the main cause of the problem. The debate continues. — Sapa.

Pik: Ciskei-Transkei talks bid failed

EAST LONDON — The South African Government had tried for months to bring the leaders of the Ciskei and Transkei Governments together, but they had not succeeded, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said here last night.

"I know my friend George Matanzima will not mind me saying so, but we have not succeeded," Mr Botha said.

Addressing an enthusiastic meeting of over 1 000 people — by far the biggest election crowd of this year's general election on the Border — Mr Botha said he wanted to know how the PFP hoped to succeed with its federation of the whole of South Africa if two leaders of the same basic group would not meet each other.

"Dr Koornhof and I have tried for months to get Chief Sebe and Chief Matanzima together.

"As a matter of fact they may be related.

"There is no law of my government standing in the way of amalgamation," he said.

Nevertheless, they had not succeeded although they spoke the same language and were of the same cultural group.

"If we have not succeeded, how are you going to get them to federate?" he asked.

"But Dr Slabbert wants to federate 11 ethnic groups," Mr Botha added.

There was no law standing in the way of Lesotho and Transkei federating or amalgamating, even though this would be to the advantage of Lesotho

which could gain access to the sea, but this did not occur.

The 700 000 South Africa Swazis could join the 700 000 Swazis in Swaziland but this did not occur, nor did the Tswanas of Bophuthatswana link up with those in Botswana or the 2,5 million South Sothos join the 1,5 million in Lesotho.

These were facts which anyone had to face up to, Mr Botha said.

In a speech largely devoted to a scathing attack on the PFP and the HNP, Mr Botha accused the two parties of forming an alliance and said one never found Dr Slabbert attacking the HNP or Mr Jaap Marais.

Mr Botha warned the PFP to be careful about its accusation that the government were "fat

cats" because it was possible that if one did one's arithmetic about the assets and directorships of PFP candidates one would find out who the real fat cats were.

"Yet, they sit in smoke-filled rooms calling us fat cats," he said.

Mr Botha faced a number of questions after his speech, including one from a woman who wanted to know why so little about NP policy was heard at meetings, three from an elderly gentleman which were critical of the government for moving away from its policies and two about what the government was doing for ordinary people.

But one of the last, from a man who said he had voted for the United Party in the past but had found a home in the NP, drew the most applause.

A motion of confidence at the end of the meeting received overwhelming support — PC

(News by Barry Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)

YEAR 1	Course	Semester	Time-table	Present	Proposed Change	
YEAR 1	Environment & Structure of Business	1	M,W,F, 4			
	Management of Human Resources	2	M,W,F, 4			
	Economics IA	1 & 2	M - F 3			
	Mathematics Ia	1	M - F 1			
	Introduction to Computing	2	M - F 1			
	Commercial Law A	1 & 2	Tu,W,Th 2			
	YEAR 2	Principles of Marketing	1	Tu,W,Th, 1		
		Principles of Finance	2	Tu,W,Th, 1		
		Economics II	1 & 2	M - F 4		
		Applied Business Statistics I	1 & 2	M,W,F, 3		
Accounting A		1 & 2	M,W,F, 2			
YEAR 3	Management Science	1	M,W,F, 3			
	Principles of Production Management	2	M,W,F, 3			
		1	M,W,F, 4			
		2	M,W,F, 4			

New Transkei Bill to curb news about govt

IDEOLOGICAL ROLE OF SEXUAL STEREOTYPES

UMTATA — A new Bill before the Transkei Parliament will make it an offence for anyone to publish anything about the government without government approval.

The Bill, titled the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, compels anyone who publishes such information to disclose his source on demand.

Anyone contravening the Bill faces a fine of up to R3 000 or three years' imprisonment.

Public service employees are prohibited from disclosing information gained through their employment without permission from their heads of department, except in the discharge of their official duties.

They may also be compelled to disclose their sources of information and are liable to the same penalties.

In any prosecution, it will be presumed that the accused knew information disclosed to him contravened the Bill, unless the contrary is proved.

The Bill was read a second time yesterday and approved by the House

The Bill will be read a third time on Monday, and gazetted after the State President has signed it.

Motivating the Bill yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, said it would "protect the state and its officials against irresponsible and illegal dissemination of information concerning official matters.

"Quite frequently in the past, confidential official matters have been leaked

to the public, and in some cases this information has not only been distorted, but also incorrect," Mr Letlaka said.

"This irresponsible and sometimes deliberately malicious practice has caused serious embarrassment to the government and its officials, and can no longer be tolerated.

Reaction page 14

"It is an unhealthy practice which often jeopardises the best interests of the state and causes untold mischief in the general public."

Mr Letlaka said existing legislation made it almost impossible to detect the source of leakages. While the Bill might appear strict, Transkei was trying to establish a democratic government and gain international recognition, and did not dare allow irresponsible people to damage her image.

Supporting the Bill, the government member for Umtata, Chief F. Dokolwana, said it was intended to curb people who talked loosely or baselessly.

Chief Dokolwana said: "As the head of a community, how will I feel when people talk ill of me and harm my integrity? The law is there to protect. When people are confronted about information, they must be able to answer."

Mr H. D. Mlonyeni (Centani) said the media gave a distorted impression of Transkei to the world. "I speak from personal experience. The press repeatedly refers to me as a former minister convicted of theft.

"Stealing does not mean taking a packet of cement. We must get newspapers that give a correct reflection of Transkei."

Several government members spoke in favour of the Bill, saying it would protect Transkei's image abroad and facilitate recognition.

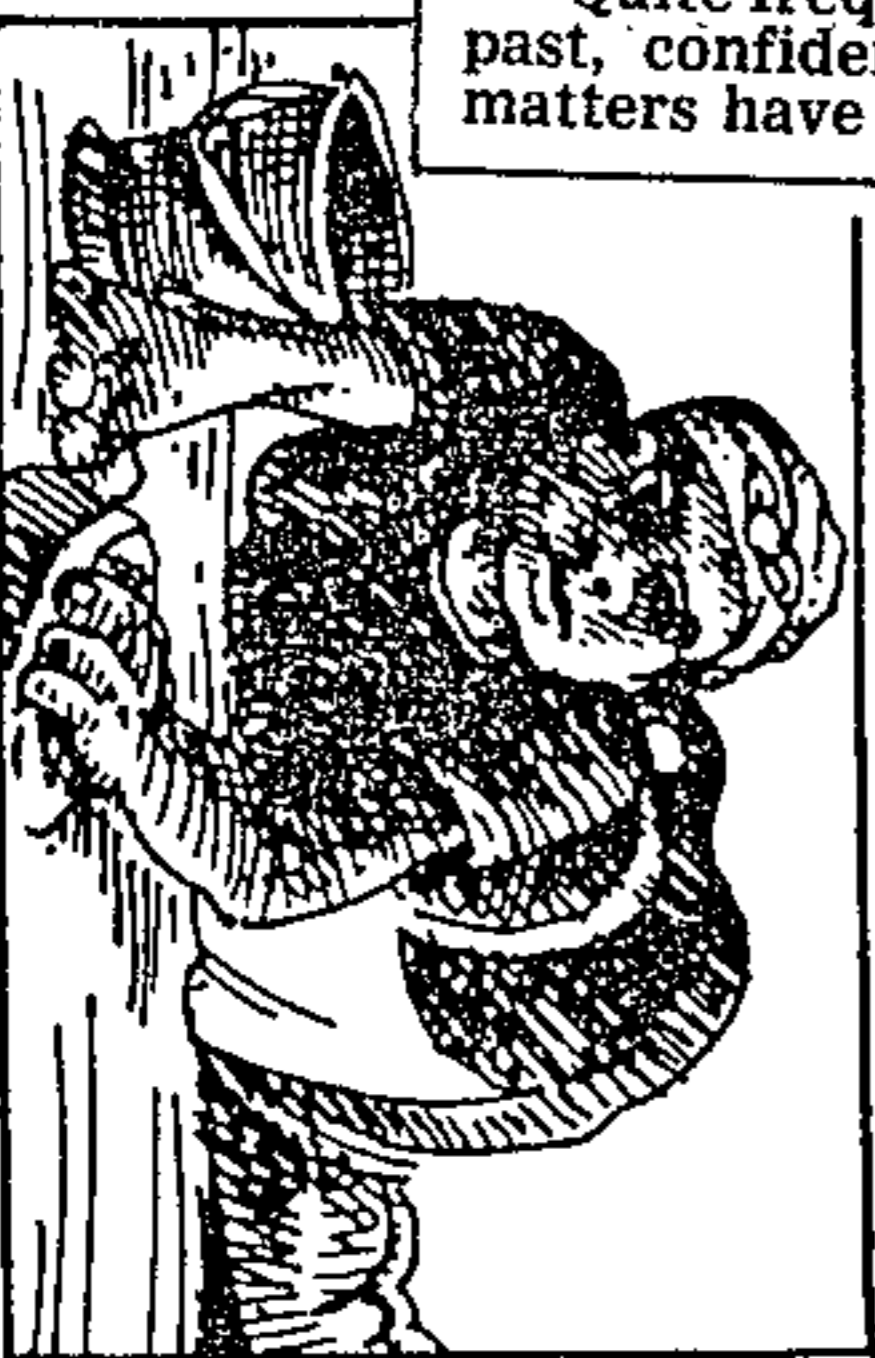
Opposition members slammed the Bill, calling it a devastating blow to freedom and democracy.

The deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, said any government tampering with the fundamental freedom of its citizens to communicate was guilty of a gross breach of faith. — DDR.

SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR IN THE WORKFORCE

if sale when women sell their labour power [their work potential] conditions applicable to men. Women are not quite seen as 'free economic attachments to men. Their sale of labour power [work potential] through marriage, dependence on a husband and responsibility for when women have seemingly overcome these obstacles, and sell their are still not free from 'gender determination'. Men and women do not market on the same terms - the hierarchy of labour established for men, so far as semi-skilled and unskilled work is usually performed to return to the concept of 'femininity', women tend to live with work: - In the home they serve their families, in paid work they in canteens; other people's families in domestic work, etc.. 'White ass) women serve men and the company as secretaries or clerical in which women are treated by men at work; the way themselves see role in their lives; and their minor participation in worker organisation of the extent to which they tend to live with their femininity at tend to live with their masculinity as 'breadwinners'.

(we use this word to describe the collective of those who control the production and hence profit from the labour of workers) served by a portion by wage: labour relations (i.e. the field of production (i.e. childrearing, housekeeping



4
163
5

RDM 11/4/81 (103)

Stopping the Kei leaks

SECTION 4: PRICES AND THE NATURE OF THE DRUG MARKET:

If it is contended that competitive forces in the drug market result in expenditures that raise prices above their optimal level (defined as the price below which producers reduce supply or above which consumers curtail demand), then

Any person who refused or failed to disclose the source of his information would be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R3 000 or maximum imprisonment of three years.

The Bill also provided for the imposition of a maximum fine of R10 000 or 10 years imprisonment in cases of theft of government money and property. — Sapa.

This information in some cases had not only been distorted, but had also been incorrect.

He said the Bill sought to introduce a new chapter in the Transkei Penal Code by preventing the publication of leaked government information without the permission of the Minister of a department or any authorised official, or without confirmation of the correctness of such information.

UMTATA. — The Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, yesterday introduced legislation to prevent the publication of leaked government information and to enable detection of the source of such leakages.

In his second reading of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, Mr Letlaka said confidential official matters had in the past been leaked to the public.

some peculiarities in this market enable to emerge.

of a competitive market:

to ensure an efficient allocation conditions must hold:

between producers exists which is sufficient fusion or the creation of artificial

out prices, and price sensitivity, are t the producer who raises prices will

ative to competitors, ceteris paribus. ion 3.3.2 that the monopoly-hypothesis

ated; competition prevails in the addition therefore holds. in this market an inadequacy of informa-

ity to satisfy condition two. A brief rmation flows in the drug market will

The Drug Market:

ature about the market for ethical drugs does not pay; he who pays does not y of drugs is purchased jointly when the

ctor to purchase "health". r, is not unique to the drug market. characteristics is found at university: the

student (cf. parent) enrolls for a course (cf. doctor services) given by a professor (cf. the doctor) who recommends

• / ...

a Text book (cf. drugs) which the student must use. But in this market, information flows are such that where there is competition between publishers (cf. drug manufacturers) book prices would be optimal. (See diagram 4.1)

The student is able to search before enrolling for a course and find out what it and the text-book are like. After enrolling, he can try other books if not satisfied with the recommended one. He is also not obliged to buy the book, but can use a library copy, a factor which encourages publishers to keep prices down.

The professor is also a person very well qualified to assess the quality of a new book without the need for further promotion and information.

In the case of the patient going to the doctor, however, similar information is not available.

When one is ill, or even before that, it is not possible to search and find out which doctor or drug is best. And once a drug is prescribed, it must be bought. A patient cannot try other drugs.

The doctor must rely on information from the industry about the drug used, as he does not have a wide enough range of patients to test all drugs in each unique illness.

Another market with similar characteristics is the furniture market. The consumer (cf. patient) buys a chair (cf. doctor services) which includes nails (cf. drugs) from a furniture manufacturer (cf. doctor). The nails are supplied by the nail manufacturer (cf. drug manufacturer). But again, information flows are available to ensure an adequate competitive result (See diagram 4.1)

The consumer can search before purchase and find out about a chair. If it breaks after purchase, he can usually find out if the chair was faulty.

The manufacturer, keenly aware of the price and quality of nails, must preserve his reputation by using the optimal quality of nails that the consumer will purchase.

In the case of the patient going to the doctor, information is lacking.

• / ...

DD 11/4/81 (103)

Mda: we need more criticism

UMTATA — The leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caldeon Mda, yesterday quoted the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the media in criticising the new Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

Quoting evidence to the Steyn Commission, he said issues could be debated intelligently only if society was permitted free access to information.

"Transkei must generate more internal self-criticism, not less. What is the government trying to hide from the public? Transkei has adequate laws for dealing with security matters."

Mr Mda said the Bill would adversely affect the functioning of the Assembly, making it necessary for the opposition to have information obtained from civil servants verified by cabinet ministers.

"This government seems bent on limiting whatever vestiges of freedom Transkeians have. The penalties provided are outrageously harsh. Instead of being rehabilitative or corrective, they are purely vindictive.

Another opposition frontbencher, Mr W. Dweba (Flagstaff), said the government was prone to conceal all matters against it.

"I should not be liable for prosecution if I say what is wrong is wrong. People must be able to

voice their grievances. Penalties provided for in the Bill are inhuman and totally out of proportion."

The opposition member for Bizana, Chief Daliwonga Mlindazwe, said the Bill effectively banned the news media.

"We rely on the press for information. Now reporters will be afraid to report because they will be harassed or arrested.

"As a young state liable to make mistakes, we should not prohibit criticism."

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Justice, Mr Letlaka, said the opposition had failed to outline what principles they would support "in dealing with a matter of this nature."

Civil servants had no right to be disloyal by leaking information. "The Bill is designed to prevent official information leaking before it is completely formulated. Ordinary companies have similar rules to prevent leakage before a statement is made."

Mr Letlaka said the Bill would protect officers of state from being misrepresented.

The minister said there would be chaos if freedom degenerated into licence.

He denied the Bill was covered by other legislation, and accused the opposition of snooping for information and corrupting civil servants to gain ammunition for Parliament. — DDR.

DD 11/4/81 (103)

Theft from govt: tougher penalties

UMTATA — Theft of Transkeian Government money or property can lead to up to 10 years' imprisonment or a maximum fine of R10 000, according to legislation discussed in the assembly here yesterday.

This provision is part of the Criminal Law Amendment Act read for a second time yesterday.

Moving the amendment, the Justice Minister, Mr T. T. Letlaka, said the incidence of misappropriation of state monies and property had reached alarming proportions and shown no sign of abating.

"It is therefore necessary to emphasise the serious light in which the government views the matter and to make provision for punishment in such cases."

Another clause of the Bill provides for up to six months' imprisonment or a maximum fine of R500 for the alteration or defacement of statutory documents.

Anyone who instigates the defacement of statutory documents, which include identity and qualification documents, is liable to three years in jail. — DDR.

reward or reinforcement. According to Dollard et. al. (Dollard & Miller, p. 54):

"...alcohol is reinforcing because it results in a reduction of fear, conflict and anxiety."

From this it follows that a person or groups of people who are repeatedly subjected to environmental stress are consequently more prone to drink anaesthetic qualities of alcohol than those individuals who experience less stress and for whom, therefore, alcohol has only a weak reinforcing value.

Psychoanalysts concentrating on alcoholism (and problem drinking) usually explain the phenomenon in the following approaches (or a pp. 259-299):

- (a) Alcoholism results from
 - cies, including self-dependent homosexuality (Freud)
- (b) Alcoholics suffer from
 - rity, marked by shyness, sensitivity, neurotic symptoms like anxiety, depression and sexual insufficiency.

(c) Alcoholism develops in response to an inner conflict between dependency drives and aggressive impulses.

The main problem with these theories are the difficulties that arise with any effort to subject them to experimental testing and verification.

The important value though of psychoanalytic theories about

alcoholism lies in their application to rehabilitation and therapy.

4.3 SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

There exists in Sociological literature a vast amount of theoretical writing about problem drinking. Within the scope of this paper only the most noteworthy can be discussed. Sociological theories postulate a causal relationship between the development of some kind of alcohol problem and the socio-cultural setting in which that problem is located.

Transkei 103
law to stop info leaks

UMTATA. The Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, yesterday introduced legislation to prevent the publication of leaked government information and to be able to detect the source of such leakages.

In his second reading of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, Mr Letlaka said confidential official matters had in the past been leaked to the public. This information in some cases had not only been distorted but had also been factually incorrect.

He said the bill sought to introduce a new chapter in the Transkei penal code by preventing the publication of official information without the permission of the minister of a department or an authorized official, or without confirmation of the correctness of such information.

Any person who refused or failed to disclose the source of his information would be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R3 000 or to a maximum imprisonment of three years.

The bill also provided for the imposition of a severe penalty in cases of theft of government money and property.

Mr Letlaka said that because of the high incidence of misappropriation of government monies and property, it was necessary to provide for salutary punishment. In such cases the maximum penalty would be a fine of R10 000 or imprisonment for 10 years.

The leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, said the bill closed every field of information and restricted the people of Transkei in their freedom of knowing what was going on in their government.

"Although our people enjoy the first opportunity of having a government to protect their interests, the same government decides only to restrict whatever is left of their freedom."

...a relatively high amount of anxiety (created by a structural condition within the society) to be the main contributory variable to a generally high level of insobriety.

The process of acculturation was also assumed to create high levels of anxiety. Horton demonstrated that those societies in which he found evidence of acculturation in progress were also categorized by extremely high levels of insobriety.

Bales proposed three ways in which culture and social organization can influence the rates of alcoholism:

of their masters, i.e., Dutch. Under the influence of the indigenous Africans, this language changed to the extent that a new tongue came into being, viz., Afrikaans.³³

The Great Trek and the Early Wars of Dispossession against Bantu-speaking Peoples

British Imperial Rule and Early Efforts at Territorial Segregation. Continuous contact between advancing European settlers and Bantu-speaking African tribes began during the 1770's. The first encounters occurred in the eastern Cape region, along the Fish River. Boer farmers, in their rapid dispersion to the east, made contact with the Xhosa, the vanguard of the southern migrations of the Bantu-speaking tribes. Both the Boers and the Xhosa were primarily pastoralists who only practiced agriculture "as a side line."³⁴ Thus, the contact between them soon erupted into open conflict over control of the most valuable grazing land. According to Marais,

In 1779 the Boers commenced levying private war on the Xhosa, which the Government sanctioned in 1780 by appointing a Boer commandant to conduct operations. This was the first of a long series of 'Kafir Wars' on the Cape Colony's eastern frontier, which resulted in the European occupation of most of the land between the Fish and the Kei Rivers.³⁵

The first phases of the frontier struggle were decided in favor of the Xhosa. The Boers lived on highly dispersed farms and hence found it difficult to organize effective resistance against Xhosa penetration across the Fish River.

The introduction of British rule radically altered the military situation on the eastern frontier. The transfer of the Cape Colony from Dutch East India Company to British control took place in stages. The British temporarily occupied

³³ In their efforts to develop and maintain a racialist ideology about the purity of the so-called "white tribe," Afrikaner intellectuals have refused to acknowledge the fundamental contribution of non-Europeans to the development of Afrikaans as a distinctive language.

³⁴ See Walker, A History of South Africa, op. cit., p. 118.

³⁵ J.S. Marais, "The Imposition and Nature of European Control," in I. Schapera (ed.), The Bantu-Speaking Tribes, op. cit., p. 333.

the Cape in 1795. The Batavian Republic (as the United Netherlands had become known) took possession in 1803. But in 1806 the British invaded for a second time,

this time with some idea of permanent cession and political realignments at the British established formal politics involving the governments of the United Kingdom and Sweden."³⁶

The Dutch East India Company had been regulating settlement, controlling trade, and which trekboers were not allowed to practice, the Cape Colony administration frontier settlement by force. In 1811, "a considerable part of the Colony would have been the Boer commandoes with European and Kaffir estimated 20,000 Xhosas across the Fish River. The British fortified the frontier with intervals along the river between the v

The British efforts to establish a the Xhosa soon disintegrated. In 1828, an ordinance that had prohibited the European

³⁶ Davenport, op. cit., p. 29.

³⁷ "But the loan farm system had not been wrested from the Company's hands had been ignored" (Ibid., p. 36).

³⁸ Marais, "The Nature of European Control"

S. Times 12/4/81 (103)
Transkei to muzzle Press in new legislation

Sunday Times Reporter

PRESS freedom is about to be sharply restricted in Transkei.

The new Criminal Law Amendment Bill will make it an offence, punishable by a R3 000 fine or three years' imprisonment, for anyone to publish anything about the Government without Government approval.

It will also compel anyone who publishes such information to disclose his source on demand.

The Bill will almost certainly be passed tomorrow and then gazetted after being signed by the State President.

Detained

Journalists operating in the Transkei have been subject to repeated harassment.

One has been deported, and others detained.

Newspapers circulating in Transkei are already finding difficulty in attracting staff of the required calibre.

The new Bill will make it even more difficult.

It is seen by many as a sad situation for a young country that essentially requires objective and honest reporting and needs to be seen overseas, as sustaining basic freedoms.

Bureau, of the Administration of Coloured Affairs, the figures here quoted are from our own survey (Table 3).

The highest earning was R712 per month.

ation disclosed to him contravened the law unless the contrary is proved.

Public servants are prohibited from disclosing information gained in the course of their employment without permission from their department heads, except in the discharge of their official duties and they (public servants) are subject to the same penalties.

Anyone disclosing information about the Government may also be compelled to disclose his source of information on demand.

742 per month.
award was R200 p.m.
award was R61,85 p.m.
award was R114 per month
year.

national production effort
then, on a calculated average
the country is:-
105
227
145

New Transkei Press Bill

A BILL due for its third reading in the Transkei Parliament today will make it illegal for anyone to publish anything about any Government department or Government institution without the approval of the Minister concerned.

The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, a former leading member of the Pan-African Congress, under the title of the Criminal

Law Amendment Bill.

Its third reading today is regarded as a formality and it will become law when it is signed by the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and gazetted.

Anyone contravening the law can be sentenced to three years' imprisonment or fined R3 000.

In any prosecution, it will be presumed that the accused knew the inform-

wing disability awards for 6
0 p.a.

500 patients on disability awards plus less of production
for 6 months gives a yearly total of R 714 000.

These match the figures given by U.C.A.T's wages commission of, R49 to R290 per month.

Interestingly, there is no incentive, medically speaking, to try and attain a lowering of this figure, as no saving would revert to State health.

As the relatively high price of Rifampicin (Table 5) seems to be the main bone of contention, it can be pointed out that 500 patients receiving Rifampicin at R1,11 (the new price given to me by the suppliers) gives a yearly total of a mere, R33 300.

Rifampicin expenditure as a ratio of the figures alone is but 1/10th or, 1/20th, respectively. Further, the cost of a full 6 drug therapy for 6 months, containing its normal 60 day quota of Rifampicin as a total outpatient cost, not just a drug bill alone, comes to 250 000 rands i.e. a figure less than either of the "social welfare" amounts given above.

Hospitalisation.

In the U.S.A., each year, approximately 325 million dollars are still being spent on hospitalisation, compared to an estimated 40 million dollars on outpatient treatment, a mere 12% (5).

Possibly, one of the most interesting and one of the extremely few commentaries, published, on hospital expenditure is that of the "Arizona Experiment" (6) where they showed that in a change-over from a State Tb. sanatorium to Tb. beds in a General Hospital, although the patient/day rate was far

some departments demand more time from their students than do others.

A third of the doctors — which is a high proportion in view of the frequent lack of consensus amongst them on many aspects of training — felt that there had been important omissions in the training they received as students. The most frequently mentioned omissions were aspects relating to the work of a general practitioner. In all, over one in four of the graduates commented along these lines. However there was no consensus as to what subject(s) should be taught in greater detail in relation to the training of general practitioners.

The topics concerned ranged from social, preventive and family medicine, paediatrics, to psychiatry, pharmacology and

the medical schools can do nothing about directly as far as training is concerned, and this is the problem of over-work. The mean estimate of doctors in private practice as to the number of patients a day they saw worked out at 40 patients daily. The estimates by African doctors were somewhat higher at a mean of 53 patients, as against a mean of 34 patients for the Indian doctors. In both cases the majority of patients were African. Those in hospital service also estimated a high figure for their case loads. The average worked out at 48 patients a day, with three-fifths stating that they examined 50 or more patients daily. As far as operations were concerned the mean figure was 7.5 operations per day, with one in six having 10 or more

COMMENT

The bell is about to toll for Press freedom

THE bell is about to toll for press freedom in the Transkei.

A new bill in that Parliament which makes it illegal for anyone to publish anything about any government department or government institution without the approval of the Minister concerned is about to become law.

It is almost charitable to speak of press freedom in the same breath with the Transkei, even before the passage of this draconian law. We have seen too many inroads into such freedom already with several black journalists, both Transkeians and those from outside of that country, detained without charge or reason. One such Transkei journalist Mr Marcus Ngani has actually been banished from that state because of his alleged attacks of the system.

It is also almost a joke to think that a government notorious for such drastic measures should resort to such a law. If anything it gives rise to the suspicion that things are not exactly rosy within the system. Otherwise why all this undemocratic secrecy?

The South African Government is tough when it comes to protecting the state of its departments and institutions. But this government went short of passing the Advocate General's Law which was something faintly near what the Transkei's government is about today.

pay in the hospital service upset many black graduates mentioned serious problem concerning in private practice was the poverty of patients. Medical officers in hospitals of the ignorance and poverty of recently patients could not afford the really should be available to them, and not pay the doctor's bill. Another of access of Black G.P.'s to a private

The irony is that this bill is piloted by a man who once was a vitriolic opponent of injustice in South Africa, one Mr T T Letlaka. Mr Letlaka who has now settled in the Transkei after being exiled, is now the Minister of Justice and it is he who introduced the bill.

One can only imagine Mr Robert Sobukwe squirm with acute embarrassment and shame in his grave.

The bill is most certainly about to become law and anyone who contravenes it will face the stiff sentence of three years imprisonment. Mr Letlaka said the legislation was "designed to protect the State and its officials from irresponsible and illegal dissemination of information about official matters."

That sounds hollow to us, especially because the Transkei like other states, has a number of stiff laws protecting the state from such irresponsible reporting and dissemination of material.

workload of the Black interns is in no small measure, entirely, a reflection of the by the Black hospitals, and shortage of staff in such hospitals mentioned in connection with elementary surgery and supervise interns doing operations

2.5. Problems During Medical Pract

The most frequently mentioned hospital work and also to pri

DECISION MAKING AND OPTIMALITY IN THE PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE
(Helpful Hints on Horse Design)

by Jill Natrass
August 1978.

"A camel is a horse designed by a committee"
Parkinson.

INTRODUCTION

If a community is to make the best use of the resources that it commands
it must first establish its ultimate objectives and their rank order of

Transkei ⁽¹⁰³⁾
newsmen hit
out at Bill

UMTATA — The credibility of journalists was seriously threatened when reporters became little more than agents for a government.

This was unanimously agreed at a meeting of Transkei journalists held here last night, to protest at the Criminal Law Amendment Bill due for its third reading today.

The Bill will make it illegal in Transkei for anyone to publish anything about any government institution without the prior approval of the Minister concerned.

Anyone contravening the Bill can be sentenced to three years' imprisonment or fined R3 000.

Transkei journalists said if the Bill became law, statutory provisions could legalise the harassment of journalists and of public servants.

(1)

(2) The conditions that must be satisfied if a decision made on a majority rule basis is to socially optimal are;

(1) That everyone who is affected by the decision was given the opportunity to express his opinion in some manner.

(2) That the effort required to express such an opinion is the same for everyone or alternatively that any additional effort required is adequately compensated.

(3) That the method used to gauge the opinions is capable of discriminating adequately between individuals, in terms of the strengths of their opinions i.e. one must be able to distinguish between those people who, although they actually register a favourable vote, in fact are almost indifferent as to the ultimate outcome of the decision and those who also vote in favour but who feel very strongly about the decisions outcome.

(2)

Although this paper is concerned mainly with the problems that arise when deciding on public health issues, the problems discussed are not solely applicable to health but in fact impinge on almost all decision-making that takes place in a capitalist market economy. At a theoretical level public health planners face two major problems:

(1) How to determine the health care mix that best serves the community's objectives.

(2) Given that part of the health care is provided through the private sector, how to determine the public sector contribution that will produce an overall health care mix that is closest to the optimal mix.

In practice planners must face up to a third and very significant issue, namely how they can minimise the likelihood of their decisions resulting in a worse allocation of health resources that was the case prior to state intervention.

THE MARKET MECHANISM AND SOCIALLY OPTIMAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

In a capitalist economy like the South African economy, the bulk of the economic decisions made by the private sector are made at the individual level or by very small groups of people and they emerge almost spontaneously. The market system provides meeting places for those selling and those buying goods and services and the set of relative prices that emerges in the market is a result of the activities of these people. It reflects the ultimate compromise between the pattern of goods and services desired by those members of the community operating in the market and that proposed by the suppliers. This market determined pattern of goods and services is, however, very unlikely to be closely related to the pattern that is actually desired by the community as a whole due to three inherent shortcomings in the market mechanism itself as a decision making medium.

Firstly, there is no way a man can record the strength of his desire for goods and services that are not currently supplied to the market. Secondly, a person's actual ability to register market votes is limited by his financial resources, consequently the votes of a rich man, who may have relatively weak preferences for a particular commodity, could well outweigh those of a poor man with

DD 15/4/81 (103) 242

Newsmen express concern

UMTATA — Journalists representing the South African Press Association here and five newspapers — the Daily Dispatch, the Daily News, Imvo, Inkwenkwezi and Intsimbi — have called on Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, to spell out how the Criminal Law Amendment Bill will affect evidence in courts of law and free parliamentary debate.

In a statement the journalists said they "deplore the excessive restrictions to be imposed on the press, and the flouting of the fundamental right to communicate" in the Bill.

The statement reads: "We are deeply concerned

about our future in Transkei. Journalists have been subjected to harassment and intimidation in the past with incidences of detention and deportation, but these could be challenged.

"However, statutory provisions will legalise the harassment and imprisonment of journalists and civil servants, further encroaching on individual liberty. This is an untenable situation which we condemn in the strongest terms.

"Journalistic credibility is seriously threatened when reporters become little more than government news agencies relaying government hand-

outs. No journalist with integrity can use government hand-outs in lieu of news.

"When communication between the press and government employees is effectively barred, government irregularities are unlikely to be exposed, providing an ideal climate for corruption, and destroying the watchdog function of the press which we aspire to.

"The government claims the Bill is necessary to facilitate international recognition of Transkei's independence, but we believe that if it becomes law, this process will be seriously retarded." — DDR.

Berkeley docket missing — AG

DD
1981/81
103

UMTATA — The docket containing all available evidence for the proposed prosecution of Mr Humphry Berkeley's alleged assailants had gone astray, Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr G. Muller, said yesterday.

This was one of the reasons Mr Muller was instructed by the Minister of Justice, Mr T.T. Letlaka, not to proceed with a prosecution, which would have involved an identification parade.

Mr Berkeley, Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, was allegedly assaulted by Transkeian security policemen in February, 1979.

He is seeking a R300 000 settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder.

Mr Muller said yesterday neither he nor Mr Letlaka was responsible for the failure to hold further identification parades. The first was held in February 1979, "but it was unsatisfactory because the members of the police force on parade did not include all possible suspects," Mr Muller said.

"Mr Berkeley himself said not all his assailants were on parade.

"After a lapse of over two years I have been unable to effect the holding of such parades, and it was clear a deadlock had been reached on this aspect.

"Because the docket went astray, no reasonable practical prospect existed of assembling proper and adequate evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

"Therefore, as Attorney-General, I was not able to consider whether or not a prosecution could proceed, and consequently I requested the Minister of Justice to exercise his powers in terms of the constitution."

Mr Berkeley said from Johannesburg yesterday that he had, at the 1979 parade, identified a security policeman who had pointed a revolver at him.

"The then assistant secretary to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, also identified him independently.

"I know his name, the Attorney-General knows his name and so does the Commissioner of Police and the Minister of Justice.

"Only defamation laws prevent me from naming him, but this will happen in court."

Mr Berkeley said he was proceeding with the civil action in which he was claiming damages from the Minister of Police and three security officers.

Mr Berkeley said he would be spending the Easter weekend in Umtata. — DDR.

103 SOWETAN 16/4/81

Police docket missing, prosecution dropped

UMTATA - The police docket containing all evidence for the proposed prosecution of six Transkei policemen who allegedly assaulted and abducted former Transkei's overseas representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, was missing, The Transkei Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, said yesterday.

The prosecution would also have involved an identification parade. "Because the docket went astray, no reasonable practical prospect existed of assembling proper and adequate evidence on which to base a prosecution."

"Therefore, as Attorney-General, I was not able to consider whether or not a prosecution could proceed, and consequently I requested the Minister of Justice to exercise his powers in terms of the constitution," Mr Muller said.

Mr Berkeley was allegedly assaulted by six Transkei security policemen before being bundled into the boot of a motor car, driven across the Kei River Bridge and dumped on South African soil in February 1979, after he was sacked by the Transkei Government.

He is presently seeking a R300 000 settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder.

He has on a number of occasions attempted to arrange with the Transkei Government

authorities, including Mr Muller and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, for an identification parade to enable him to point out his assailants or to negotiate an out-of-court settlement.

Two weeks ago he broke off negotiations with the Prime Minister for the out-of-court settlement, because he had not been made a counter offer. On hearing the latest news Mr Berkeley, who is in Johannesburg and will return to the Transkei this week, called on Mr Letlaka to resign. — SAPA.

Sinaba appears in court

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

A MEMBER of the Daveyton Community Council and former Member of Parliament in Transkei, Mr Shadrack Sinaba, made a brief appearance yesterday in a Daveyton magistrates court on a charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Mr Sinaba, (60), of 3680 Shongwe Street, appeared before Mr F P van Wyk with another man, Mr Paul Ntuli (35), of 3660 Shongwe Street, Daveyton.

Both men were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. They are on R100 bail.

The case was postponed to May 11 for further investigations. Mr Sinaba and Mr Ntuli were represented by Mr G Muller.

INDUSTRY	HOSPITAL FEE
Laundry, Cleaning & Dyeing (Cape).	X
Leather (National I.C.)	At discretion of committee fund can pay 50% of cost, up to R80,00
Millinery (National I.C.)	No
Tobacco Tvl.	No
Cotton Textile	No
Worsted Textile	At discretion of management committee, an initial fee may be paid by fund.

Berkeley 103
evidence missing
 27/11/79
 16/11/79

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — The police docket containing the evidence against the alleged assailants of Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, has gone astray.

This has been disclosed by Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr G Muller.

Mr Muller said because the docket had gone astray, no reasonable prospect existed of assembling adequate evidence on which to base a case.

Security policemen were alleged to have assaulted Mr Berkeley in February, 1979. He is now seeking a R300 000 settlement from the Transkei Government for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder.

He said yesterday he had been able to identify a policeman in the 1979 parade as the one who had pointed a revolver at him. This man's name was known to the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Police and the Minister of Justice.

OPTICAL SERVICES	FREE DOCTORS' SERVICES ON A PANEL OF DOCTORS.
RIO per year towards spectacles.	Yes
No	Except for confinement. Excludes vaccinations and preventative injections.
After 52 weeks of Contribution R4,20 towards cost of spectacles.	Clinics as in clothing industry. No anaesthetics, obstetrics, major surgery.
No	Yes
1st year membership— Nil.	Yes
2nd: R8 towards specs and R3,50 towards optician's fee. Thereafter: R16,00 specs; R3,50 optician's fee.	
Fund may arrange for testing of eyes. Fund pays: 50% of cost of lenses and R5 towards cost of frames.	Excludes obstetrics, surgery.

19/...

(19)

Only one out of the twelve industries in which medical benefit schemes have been established extends benefits to dependants. The contributions are low and the funds claim they do not have the finances to include dependants. All the funds have free medical treatment by a panel of doctors. All have pharmaceutical benefits. In three of the funds, a minor part of the cost of medicine is borne by the member. In one there is an annual limit on pharmaceutical benefits. Four of the funds allow a limited number of visits to specialists or make provisions for this, according to the discretion of the management committee. Three of the funds make provision for partial payment of hospital fees. Eight funds have optical benefits and nine have dental benefits. Both of these are partly in the form of subsidies. We can see from the table that the main benefits from medical benefits schemes are free medical attention from general practitioners and pharmaceutical benefits prescribed by the panel of doctors.

African workers are excluded from the medical benefit schemes in the Bespoke tailoring and Bedding Industry. This is because the Minister of Labour did not extend these agreements to African workers. In all these funds, African workers cannot be directly represented on the Industrial Council. Although there is a tendency towards more preventatively based medicine in medical benefit funds, in terms of stating in theory that they make attempts to provide general health education to workers, but only the Clothing and Millinery Industries and the Baking and Confectionery Industry provide practical benefits in this direction.

The Baking and Confectionery Industry provides for vaccinations and preventative injections. The Clothing and Millinery industries have established gynaecological, optical and dental clinics. They conduct mass immunization campaigns and have in the past carried out worker health surveys.

This bias towards curative medicine is very apparent in the field medicine in South Africa, in general. For example, Government and local authorities expenditure on hospitals as a percentage of total expenditure on health has risen from about 80% (1949-50) to about 83% (1950-60) to about 84% (1970-71) and to about 85% (1974-75). Whereas Provincial expenditure on Public Health as a percentage of total expenditure on health has decreased from 3,6% (1949-50) to 0,7% (1959-60) to 0,07% (1970-71) to an almost negligible percentage in 1974-1975. All the medical benefit schemes require between thirteen and sixteen weeks of weekly contributions to the fund, before members are eligible for benefits.

Sick pay benefits

Of the twelve industries reviewed here, in which medical benefit schemes exist, all have sick pay benefits as part of their /...

Now it's 'Catch 22' for Transkei journalists

Sim 16/4/81
102

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Journalists in Transkei will not now be required to submit their reports on Government activities to Government departmental heads before publication.

Mr T T Letlaka, Minister of Justice, yesterday tabled in Parliament criminal law amendment bill which places the onus on Government officials not to release "information prejudicial to the interest of the state" to the Press.

But if newspapers report information deemed prejudicial to the State's interests, the journalist responsible can be compelled to reveal his source.

Failure to do so will carry the penalty of a R3 000 fine or three years

in Jail. The public servant who discloses the information to the Press is subject to the same penalties.

The tabled amendment is expected to be read a third time on Tuesday.

Introducing his amended bill, Mr Letlaka said: "I do not think it matters what public outcry there is outside the borders of this country.

"I do not think that people like the Chief Minister of kwaZulu have read the bill. He had just been told about it by some busybody outside this country."

Under the original bill a journalist could be taken to court for publishing any information about a Department of State without the permission of the relevant Minister.

The amended bill requires the journalist to disclose his source or the manner in which he receives the information, to a commissioned policeman.

The policeman could be acting on criteria unknown to the journalist, and could have received his instructions from an unknown person and not from a court of law.

In his explanation of the amended bill, Mr Letlaka said: "It compels any person who has published any information concerning a Department of State or any Minister or officer thereof, which has come into his possession as a result of an unauthorised disclosure by an official, to disclose under pain of penal consequences the source of his information.

"In a prosecution under this section, once publication of the information by the accused has been established, there is presumption that he knew, or had reason to believe, that the disclosure to him was unauthorised."

Journalists will be compelled under the original bill not to publish "official information." In terms of the amended bill they must reveal the source of information given to them by public servants which is "prejudicial to State interest."

This term is not defined, and the onus appears to fall on the journalist to decide what reports could be deemed by the Transkei Government as being against its interests.

Transkei news bill amended

103
DD 16/4/81

UMTATA — An amendment to the controversial Criminal Law Amendment Bill was moved by the Minister of Justice, Mr T. Letlaka, in the Assembly here yesterday.

According to the amendment, it is no longer an offence to publish information about the government without government approval.

However, anyone publishing information about the government which is "prejudicial to the interests of the state", can be compelled by a policeman to disclose his source of information.

Refusal carries a maximum three-year prison sentence or R3 000 fine.

In any prosecution, once publication of the information by the accused has been established, it will be presumed that he knew the disclosure to him was unauthorised unless the contrary is proved.

The amendment does not define what will be construed as prejudicial to the interests of the state.

It also makes it an offence for any government employee to disclose information gained through his employment which is prejudicial to the interests of the state, without the permission of the minister of his department.

Contravention carries a R3 000 fine or three years' imprisonment. In any prosecution, the accused must prove the information disclosed was not prejudicial to the interests of the state.

Moving the amendment yesterday, Mr Letlaka said it was necessary to "secure the confidentiality of government business and to ascertain the source of any unlawful disclosure of confidential information when necessary".

Speaking of information prejudicial to the in-

terests of the state, Mr Letlaka also mentioned information which would embarrass the government.

If a journalist publishes something construed by unnamed people acting on unknown criteria to be prejudicial to the interests of the state, he will be compelled to disclose his source, who may be prosecuted as a result.

Journalists may also be subpoenaed to give evidence for the state against government sources of information.

The amendment comes after the original bill introduced last Friday was sharply criticised in Transkei and South Africa.

The deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, yesterday moved that the amendment be postponed to enable the opposition to study it.

"It is obvious from the public outcry that this bill is of vital interest to the whole country, and even beyond our borders."

Agreeing to the postponement, Mr Letlaka said he did not think it mattered what outcry there was outside Transkei's borders.

The committee stage of the amended bill will be moved on Tuesday. — DDR.

America, there is a racial dual labor-market structure. Side by side with the primary metropolitan job market in which firms recruit white workers and white workers seek employment, there exists a smaller secondary market in which firms recruit black workers and black workers seek jobs. In the largest metropolitan areas this secondary black market ranges from one-tenth to one-quarter of the size of the white market. For both the white and black sectors there are distinct demand and supply forces determining earnings and occupational distribution, as well as separate institutions and procedures for recruitment, hiring, training, and promotion of workers.

The distinctiveness of these two labor forces is manifested by many dimensions—by industry, by firm, by department, by occupation, and by geographic area. Within all industries, including government service, there are occupational differences for blacks. In a labor market like the Chicago metropolitan area, there are 200,000 black workers, 100,000 white workers, and 100,000 other workers. The majority of the workers are black, but ever about two-thirds of the small firms employ only black workers. In larger firms a dual structure of internal labor market marks off the black workers along the same lines as exist in the metropolitan labor market.

A review of black employment in 1966 finds that blacks tend to work in industries with lower wages, higher turnover, and higher unemployment. Further, they are also over-represented in the industries which exhibit sluggish growth and obviously less chance for advancement. Black men provide a third of the blue-collar workers in such industries as textiles, retail stores, primary metals, and local transportation, while in utilities, advertising, and communication they constitute less than 6%. Black women are even more concentrated in furnishing over half the blue-collar women workers in five industries—personal services, education, retail stores, hotels, and railroads.

In terms of internal labor market segregation,

one of the Chicago firms best known as a fair-practice employer has a major installation located in the black community in which blacks constitute 20% of the blue-collar workers and less than 5% of the craftsmen and white-collar workers. A General Motors plant with 7500 workers is reported to have 40% black semi-skilled operatives, but only between 1% and 2% black craftsmen. A foundry firm will have one black clerk out of nearly 100 white-collar workers, while 80% of its blue-collar operators will be black.

The dual labor market operates to create an urban-based industrial labor reserve that provides a ready supply of workers in a period of labor shortage and can be politically

"The Transkei Bar regards the latter reason as being both unconvincing and inaccurate. In the case of a lost docket, the Attorney General has the power to reconstruct the contents of the lost docket and no acceptable explanation has been given as to why this procedure was not resorted to in the present case." — DDR.

This special exploitation of the black labor force also leads to direct economic gains for the various employers. Methodologically it is very difficult to measure exactly the extra surplus extracted due to wage discrimination, although in Chicago it has been estimated that unskilled black workers earn about 17% less on similar jobs than unskilled white workers of comparable quality.¹³ While in a historical sense the entire differential of wage income between blacks and whites can be

¹³D. Taylor, "Discrimination and Occupational Wage Differences in the Market for Unskilled Labor," *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* (April 1968), pp. 375-90.

attributed to discrimination, the employer realizes only that which takes place in the present in terms of either lesser wage payments or greater work output. Estimates of this realized special exploitation range on the order of 10% to 20% of the total black wage and salary income.¹⁴

The subordinate status of the black labor market does not exist in isolation, but rather is a major part of a whole complex of institutional controls that constitute the web of urban racism.¹⁵ This distinctive modern form of racism conforms to the 300-year-old traditions of the culture of control for the oppression of black people, but now most of the controls are located within the major metropolitan institutional networks—such as the labor market, the housing market, the

dominant system. (2) A pattern of mutual reinforcement takes place between the barriers that define the various black sub-sectors. (3) The controls over the lives of black men are so pervasive that they form a system analogous to colonial forms of rule.

The history of the demand for black labor in the post-war period showed the continued importance of wartime labor scarcities. The new job categories gained during World War II essentially were transferred into the black sectors of the labor market. Some war industries, like shipbuilding, of course, dropped off considerably. In reconversion and the brief 1948-1949 recession blacks lost out disproportionately on the better jobs. However the Korean War again created an intense labor shortage making black workers once more in

Ruling worries legal men

DD 22/4/81 103

UMTATA — The Society of Advocates of Transkei has expressed concern about the decision not to proceed with a criminal prosecution against alleged assailants of Mr Humphry Berkeley.

A statement released by the chairman of the society, Prof D. F. L. Thompson, on behalf of the society, reads:

"The Society of Advocates does not doubt the legality of the decision of the Minister of Justice or the power conferred upon him, in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, to nullify a criminal prosecution.

"It is therefore with grave concern that the Society of Advocates has learned that the Attorney General has been unable to effect the holding of a further identification parade in order to afford Mr Berkeley an opportunity of identifying his alleged assailants; that the police docket relating to the case has gone astray and that the Attorney General has concluded that, in the circumstances and in the absence of the lost police docket, he should have seen fit to request the Minister of Justice to nullify the prosecution.

"The Transkei Bar regards the latter reason as being both unconvincing and inaccurate. In the case of a lost docket, the Attorney General has the power to reconstruct the contents of the lost docket and no acceptable explanation has been given as to why this procedure was not resorted to in the present case." — DDR.

structures: (1) Within the major networks that operate in the city there have developed definable black sub-sectors which operated on a subordinated basis, subject to the advantage, control, and priorities of the

professional, management, and sales occupations have now been removed, but the total growth in these areas has been slight except where a black clientele is serviced, as in the education and health fields. The one significant new demand in the North has been that for women clerical workers. This arises from a shortage of this particular kind of labor in the central business districts, which, being surrounded by the black community, are increasingly geographically removed from white supplies of these workers. About 90% of Chicago's black female white-collar workers work either in their own communi-

¹⁴For a recent estimate see Lester Thurow, *The Economy of Poverty and Discrimination* (Washington, 1969). He finds the gains due to wage discrimination were \$4,600,000,000 in 1960. Advantages to white workers due to higher employment rates were \$6,500,000,000.

¹⁵For an extended treatment of the institutionalization of racism in the metropolis see Harold Baron, "The Web of Urban Racism," in Louis Knowles and Kenneth Prewitt, eds., *Institutional Racism in America* (New York, 1969), pp. 134-76.

23/4/89

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Mwasa to study bill implications

UMTATA — The national council of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) will discuss the implications of the Transkei Criminal Law Amendment Bill that was tabled in Parliament here by the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, at a meeting of the full council to be held in Johannesburg next month.

The vice-president, Mr Charles Nqakula, and the treasurer, Mr Willie Bokala, yesterday held discussions with members of the local branch of Mwasa after the bill had been passed through the committee stage in the Assembly.

"The implications of this controversial bill will be discussed at our council meeting, a Mwasa spokesman said. "We will make a full, detailed state-

ment after studying the bill."

The council meeting will be held on May 2 and the bill will be read the third time in the Assembly on May 5.

The bill piloted by Mr Letlaka makes it an offence for anyone to publish information about the government which is "prejudicial" to the interests of the state and a person can be compelled by a policeman to disclose his source of information. Refusal carries a maximum three years prison sentence or R3 000 fine.

The amended bill said that in any prosecution, once publication of the information by the accused has been established, it will be presumed that he knew the disclosure to him was unauthorised unless the contrary is proved. — DDR.

K.O. Househam
Head of the Department of Mathematics

K. O. Househam

Yours sincerely

For example, discovering that a candidate is in possession of an equivalent wad of written notes. This problem is a difficult one to which I suggest the General Purposes Committee needs to address serious attention.

New docket could be compiled — Berkeley

UMTATA — Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, said yesterday his attorneys had offered Transkei's Attorney-General every co-operation in compiling a new docket so that the prosecution of his alleged assailants could proceed.

"We are quite happy this can be done quite easily," Mr Berkeley said from Johannesburg.

The prosecution was nullified earlier this month by Transkei's Minister of Justice because the docket containing all available evidence had been lost and the Attorney-General had been unable to effect an identification parade of Mr Berkeley's assailants.

The Transkei Society of Advocates issued a statement this week saying the Attorney-General, Mr G. B. Muller, could reconstruct the contents of the lost docket.

Mr Berkeley is seeking a R300 000 settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder. He will be in Umtata next week to give his lawyers final instructions "and hopefully attend an identity parade".

Mr Berkeley, whose South African visa expires at the end of the month, left for Zimbabwe yesterday, "where I will be seeing Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who is a friend of 20 years and is taking a personal interest in my case," he said. — DDR.

Nov 1980 + FEB 1981 EXAMINATIONS, Cont'd

COURSE DESCRIPTION	EXAMINATION RESULT SUMMARY AS AT 26 02 81				
	1	2+	2-	3	AB
202205 BUSINESS SCIENCE II	1	1	46	29	0
202206 PRINCIPLES OF FINANCE-1/2 COURSE	0	0	0	1	0
202302 APPLIED BUS STATISTICS I	9	9	29	14	0
202303 ECONOMIC STATISTICS	0	1	9	7	0
202304 COMP. INT. & ANNUIT CERTAIN	7	4	3	5	0
202305 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT I	0	1	6	10	0
202306 MARKETING I	1	1	16	3	0
202308 BUSINESS SCIENCE III	4	6	24	21	0
202309 BUSINESS FINANCE I	0	0	10	5	0
202401 MARKETING II	1	4	8	0	0
202402 ACTUARIAL SCIENCE I	4	1	4	5	0
202403 ACTUARIAL SCIENCE II	1	4	5	6	0
202409 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT II	0	0	7	7	0
202410 BUSINESS FINANCE - PRE 1978	0	2	4	3	0
202413 APPLIED BUS STATISTICS II	1	0	3	2	0
202419 BUS 201 INDUSTR MANAGEMENT -3	0	3	8	10	0
202422 BUSINESS POLICY I	3	8	23	1	0
202423 BUSINESS POLICY II	1	7	18	9	0
202601 BUSINESS SCIENCE MASTERS	0	0	0	0	0
202901 BUSINESS SCIENCE PH.D.	0	0	0	0	0
203701 ADV. DIP BUS ADMIN(FULL TIME)	0	0	0	0	0
203702 ADV-DIP BUS AD(P/T)(1ST YR)	0	0	0	0	0
203801 MASTER OF BUS. ADMIN (FULL TIME)	0	0	0	0	0
203804 ENVIRONMENT OF BUSINESS	0	0	0	0	0
203824 MRA(PART TIME)(1ST YEAR)	0	0	0	0	0
203901 BUSINESS ADMIN PH.D.	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	174	229	983	1523	38

COMMERCE

UJET

DD. 23/4/81

Tax cut boost for Transkei

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UMTATA — New tax deduction tables, a thirteenth cheque for civil servants and reduced immovable property tax were announced by Transkei's Finance Minister, Mr R. Madikizela, in his budget speech in the Assembly here yesterday.

The government has also decided that annual incomes of less than R1 800 will not be taxed. Mr Madikizela said new tax deduction tables would relieve the "highly strung" Transkeian taxpayer. This will also encourage entrepreneurs to "recruit and keep the expertise they need for their industries."

Mr Madikizela said R25 million provided under the Department of Finance estimates would be appropriated later this year for project and capital services, and an additional R15 million loan had been negotiated for new projects under consideration.

The minister blamed South Africa for the serious shortage of skilled manpower, but said acceptance of the majority of recommendations of the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions, "thanks to Prime Minister P. W. Botha's enlightened

leadership, has ushered in a new era of labour relations in South Africa."

He urged Transkeians working in South Africa to take advantage of training programmes made possible by the relaxation of job reservation, so that when they returned home they could alleviate the acute shortage of skilled manpower in Transkei.

Mr Madikizela welcomed the proposed development bank for Southern Africa.

Announcing service bonuses for civil servants, payable on the anniversary of employees' birthdays, he said the government was still awaiting salary increase proposals, which would be back-dated from April 1.

Estimating that revenue collections from internal sources would exceed R17,5 million, Mr Madikizela said "this phenomenal increase" was due to increased pay-as-you-earn collections, and a R1 million increase in postal revenue.

He urged Transkeian residents to declare goods purchased outside Transkei at the border gates. Sales tax revenue was accruing to South Africa because Transkeians shopped there where prices were lower.

- X OPE201 Introduction to Operations Research/Management Science
 - Operations Research approach to decision making, Introduction to model building, mathematical programming, PERT, simulation, heuristic methods, Implementation of Operations Research results.

- X OPE202 Simulation
 - Description of digital simulation, theory of pseudo-random number generators, simulation languages, Monte Carlo methods, application.

- OPE203 Methodology of Operations Research/Management Science
 - Further subjects from mathematical programming, Introduction to inventory control, production control, forecasting, queue theory, decision theory.

- X OPE301 Linear Programming
 - Introduction to linear programming, formulation

- X OPE302 Non-linear Programming
 - Unconstrained optimization of functions of many variables, optimization in the presence of constraints, optimality conditions

- OPE303 Project
 - Practical project on a topic selected in consultation with Head of the Department.

- 7.7.2 Requirements for admission to post-graduate studies
 - 7.7.2.1 Hons BSc in Statistics
 - To be admitted to the Hons BSc in Statistics a student should hold a bachelor's degree and have passed at least three third-level modules in Statistics or their equivalent. Students are advised to include at least STA302, 303 and 305 in their BSc curriculum.
 - 7.7.2.2 Hons BSc in Operations Research (OR)
 - To be admitted to post-graduate studies in OR a student should:
 - (1) hold a bachelor's degree;
 - (2) have passed at least three OPE and/or STA modules or their equivalent, and

DD 23/11/81
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Ciskei offered Umtata as capital

UMTATA — Mr J. J. Matotie, Transkei's MP for Cofimvaba, has called on the Ciskei Government to abandon its search for a capital and amalgamate with the Transkei so as to have Umtata as capital of a united Xhosa nation.

In a statement yesterday he said it would be costly to build the proposed capital near King William's Town.

"Building a new capital would be a waste of the taxpayers' money," he said.

"Umtata is an existing capital.

"Chief Minister L. L. Sebe is misleading people when he says the new town will be ready on in-

dependence day, December 4. Building a town is a major undertaking that cannot be rushed overnight," he said.

Mr Matotie said if the two countries were one they could speak with one powerful voice that could not be ignored by the South African Government. White towns like King William's Town would be handed over to blacks quicker.

He asked why the Ciskei had abandoned its plans to make Alice its capital. He said it had been announced as early as 1976 that all government departments would be centred in Alice. — DDR.

Mrs J Alber
LIBRARY REP
STUDENT REP
Member
Deputy Chair
Member
Chairman, C

Member : Mr T Wixley
Alternate : Mr R Lumb

Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board

Member : Mr R H C Peters
Alternate : Mr A M Fine

Cape Society of Chartered Accountants

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER BODIES

Assoc Prof M Kooy	Economic History	Assoc Prof M Kooy
Prof R K Dutkiewicz	Mechanical Engineering	Prof R K Dutkiewicz
Prof J T R Gibson	Commercial Law	Advocate H J Swart
Assoc Prof K O Househam	Commercial Law	Assoc Prof K O Househam
Assoc Prof W Kotze	Mathematics	Assoc Prof W Kotze
Prof C G Troskie	Mathematics	Prof C G Troskie
Assoc Prof A H Money	Mathematical Statistics	Assoc Prof A H Money
Prof P D du Preez	Psychology	Prof P D du Preez
Prof J H F Meyer	Director Teaching Methods Unit	Prof J H F Meyer
Mr M T Fielding	Professional Communication	Mr M T Fielding
Mrs K Honikman	Director of Selection and Placement G S B	Mr P Gordon
	Assistant Director Planning and Admin G.S.B.	Brig P L Graham
	Administrator of the M.B.A. Programmes, G.S.B.	Mr A Dagge

ALTERNATE MEMBER FACULTY OR DEPARTMENT

ULUNDI — Several members of Inkatha had fled from Transkei and sought refuge in districts of Natal such as Harding.

This was alleged in the KwaZulu legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of the region, when he drew the attention of the assembly to the plight of the refugees.

There was an angry

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Gatsha: people flee Transkei

response when he said that a prominent Inkatha member, Mr Barnabas Kumalo, had been detained for a long time by Transkeian authorities. His acquittal a few weeks

ago was on grounds of a technicality, Chief Buthelezi alleged.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed Inkatha had been banned in Transkei because it had members in

the Umzimkulu district.

The Chief Minister said he had "anguished" about the position of refugee Inkatha members, who had now been officially advised by local KwaZulu authorities to return to Umzimkulu.

However, he had given instructions that they be allowed to live in KwaZulu and not be "returned to hell". — DDC.

In DC 186 it was reported that the General Purposes Committee had accepted the Faculty's recommendation in favour of the introduction of the Doctor of Economic Sciences degree, and had proposed that the degree be awarded on the basis of published work. The Faculty sub-committee which had investigated the introduction of the degree was requested to formulate draft rules for the degree. The sub-committee comprised Dr M Kabat (convenor), Prof Z Gurzynski, Prof T Kritzinger and Prof J D Simpson, and Mr H van Huyssteen, the Academic Secretary, was also consulted. The proposed rules are attached for confirmation by Faculty, and will then be submitted to the General Purposes Committee for further consideration.

6. DOCTOR OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES

(see page 21)

Because of the necessity of CTA qualifiers entering for the "Board Exam" by the end of February, I have on behalf of the Faculty approved the list of CTA students who qualified as a result of passing supplementaries. The list is attached for formal confirmation by Faculty.

5. JAN/FEB 1981 SUPPLEMENTARIES : CTA QUALIFIERS

These results will be submitted to the Faculty for approval as soon as possible. They are being held up because one Service Department has not finalised examination results. Senate has resolved that supplementary examination results should be available on the Friday preceding registration week. I propose to ask Senate to reiterate this resolution, as it is clearly invidious for a student to register and start his academic year while uncertain of the results of his supplementaries.

4. RATIFICATION OF THE JAN/FEB 1981 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION RESULTS

Mr RAJ Gore completed the requirements of the B Com degree by passing the equivalent of Statistics Iia and d through Unisa, in terms of a concession granted to him, in the November 1980 Unisa examinations. He will be admitted to the degree at the June 1981 graduation ceremony.

3. B COM QUALIFIER

UMTATA — The circumstances surrounding Ciskei's independence were a bizarre constitutional joke, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

He said in his policy speech in the assembly here yesterday that Ciskei's Chief Minister, L. L. Sebe had lost out on two fundamental issues in the independence package deal — Ciskeian citizenship with South African nationality and a viable capital.

Chief George said Chief Sebe had boasted that Ciskeians would get a better deal in South Africa.

"But I have a copy of an agreement signed between Ciskei and South Africa. Don't ask me where I got it, but the labour agreement in that document is identical to the one between Transkei and South Africa."

Chief George said Chief Sebe had "bayed at the moon" when he said he would procure a better independence.

He called on Chief Sebe "to disclose the residue, if any, of the original package deal."

"His recent remarks that the Ciskei was prepared to go blindly to its independence are indicative of a crest-fallen and despondent man. I convey to him my sincere sympathies and condolences."

Chief George said Transkei would reject any Ciskeian claim to Fort Hare University and defend its rights to the highest court despite any legislation by South Africa to hand over the university to Ciskei.

Fort Hare had developed as an independent university serving the Xhosa national unit, and the United Transkeian Territories General Council had contributed R20 000 a year to the university since its establishment.

The Prime Minister attacked the electioneering techniques "of certain elements on the far right

Sebe deal a joke Matanzima

DO 28/4/81
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of the South African political spectrum, intended to vent race hatred and contempt for the black people. Their actions are retarding racial reconciliation, which should be a priority in South Africa."

He said the constellation of Southern African states concept provided a ray of hope. "But it is not a new idea. I have made it clear to South Africa that we will not play second fiddle. The constellation will not be a case of a Gulliver with Lilliputians."

Chief George implored chiefs and headmen not to use their authority for personal gain. Referring to alleged malpractices during the Drought Relief Committee's food distribution campaign, he said territorial authorities should be solely concerned with the welfare of the people.

"Although the drought has been a scourge which brought considerable hardship, it has at least taught us that with determination and co-operation from the various departments, effective relief can be brought to the people and development stimulated."

Replying to a call by the opposition for land reform, he said this was necessary, "but we will have to speak to our conservative people before we make drastic changes."

He appealed to Transkeians to keep stray animals off the roads.

The opposition praised his speech. The Democratic Progressive Party

leader, Mr C. S. Mda, said he was sceptical about the proposed constellation of states.

Attacking the Broederbond, he said Transkei should scrutinise Afrikaner intentions.

"The Broederbond does not have our interests at heart. Some of their intentions are cosmetic, but we will not be deceived anymore."

"It is inevitable that blacks will rule South Africa. We have made so many sacrifices for our rights — white South Africans have been enriched at our expense."

Mr Mda said civil servant increases should be extended to the lowest strata. "Pretoria's intention is that we should not be given too much so that we will always be subservient."

The government member for Xalanga, Mr M. Nkunkuma, criticised the "mass removals of Transkeians into Ciskeian territory," and called on South Africa to incorporate Mdantsane into East London.

"Our people do not want to become Ciskeians, but they have no choice. They are likely to become victims of the Ciskeian Government." — DDR.

Foreign experts to train Transkei army

29/4/81
 2/1/81
 103

Own Correspondent
 UMTATA — A number of foreign military experts had been recruited to train the Transkei Defence Force in conventional warfare and

counter-insurgency operations, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said this week. Chief Matanzima did not say from which country the experts had been recruited.

Delivering his policy speech as Minister of Defence, Chief Matanzima said Transkei's intention was to establish a small force which would be decentralised to provide training for a citizen force

on a regional basis. Its second function would be to preserve peace in Transkei. "In November 1980, the Commander of the Transkei Defence Force visited a country overseas which now appears prepared to help train and equip our fledgling defence force."

Reports were still being received about suspicious incidents along the coast, and Transkei had therefore re-occupied the World War 2 military base at Msikaba with its Mateku landing strip.

NAVAL EXPERTS

"The idea is to set aside the land between the Msikaba and Mkweni rivers for military purposes, including exercises," Chief Matanzima said.

Negotiations would also be opened with the owners of holiday cottages at Msikaba and Port Grosvenor to hand them over to the Government.

Transkei would also seek the help of naval experts, who were friends of Transkei, in buying suitable craft to patrol the Wild Coast. Quite a lot of preparatory work had been done in this regard.

South Africa had a vital pro-Western role to play in protecting sea lanes around the southern tip of Africa and Transkei's role should not be underestimated by seafaring nations. "The international community will condone a US naval presence at Port St Johns more than they would a similar presence in Simonstown," Chief Matanzima said.

He proposed a defence budget of R6 024 000 — a net increase of R1 576 000 over last year.

the relationship South Africa, confused. There socio-political

burg: Ravan Press. Pages 9 - 27.

problem in South Africa is racism, seen as an attitude of Whites towards Blacks. The second viewpoint is that the problem is exploitation by rich (White) of poor (Black). It might be argued that perhaps we could debate our topic and yet avoid the question of which of the two views reflects the more important problem, by asking instead two independent questions: (1) What is the likely effect of continued economic growth on racial attitudes?; (2) What is the likely effect of continued economic growth on the distribution of wealth in South Africa? Unfortunately this way of attempting to find possible common ground for analysis may not work. Racism is necessarily only one of a complex of motives and attitudes, and we can only agree on the possible effects on racism of economic change if we agree on the relationship between racism and these other motives and attitudes, and in particular, the overt or latent motives of exploitation. Similarly, we can only agree on the likely effect of economic growth on the distribution of wealth if we agree in our account of the mechanisms which at present determine the way in which wealth is distributed, and this presupposes some agreement on the role of power and ideology (including racial ideology) in the whole process.

However, if we attempt first to resolve the question as to the nature of the problem, we are faced with similar serious difficulties. How we judge this society depends on our model of an alternative society, and this in turn depends both on value judgements and on judgements about what other forms of society are possible. The argument about racism and exploitation is usually associated with alternative theoretical models which may respectively be described as 'liberal capitalist' and 'socialist'. The argument about socialism turns to a very large extent on the question as to whether a democratic socialist society is possible, rather than whether it is desirable. A debate on this vital topic would lead us very far afield. However, if these difficulties are borne in mind, it may still be possible to find ways of reaching agreement. Currently, the main problem is that the argument is conducted at a fairly high level of generality. It may be

47
 In: Schlemmer, L and E Webster (Eds) 1978 Change, Reform and Economic Growth in CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION South Africa. Economic growth and its relationship to social and Johannesburg -

DD 30/4/81 (103)
**Ex-TDC manager
takes govt offer**

UMTATA — The deported former managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Jimmy Skinner, has accepted a defamation damages offer by the Transkei Government.

His claim arose from a statement issued by the then Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr R. Madikizela, who accused Mr Skinner of trying to cause revolution.

The statement was issued shortly after Mr Skinner was deported from Transkei in February 1979.

A government spokesman confirmed that Mr Skinner had accepted the offer, but would not name the amount.

Not would Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, who saw Mr Skinner in Zimbabwe last week. "But Mr Skinner accepted the substantial damages offer on my advice," he said.

Mr Skinner has another outstanding claim against the government for alleged breach of contract.

still not a major factor. The availability in the cash economy of new products, such as guns, was probably also an important consideration. As population growth and lack of capital led to a declining per capita product in the African agricultural areas, there was probably a threshold point at which a target motivation was replaced by the survival motivation. For example, when the mine-owners drastically reduced wage levels at the end of the Anglo-Boer War, there was a virtual strike by African miners, and the supply of workers dried up. This 'strike' lasted for several years, and was only really broken by the large-scale importation of Chinese workers. At what point did African workers lose the alternative of withdrawing their labour in the ... ? Almost certainly such a threshold

me in different areas. Much light was thrown by a comparative study of the different areas in South Africa, from which were less affected by White Mozambique, where the colonially- perhaps the most directly coercive ... were the positive and negative ... the discouragement of the growth ... African areas. There is evidence that, ... farmers reacted as efficiently as ... kets for agricultural produce. (cf ... for similarities in Rhodesia). The ... was to increase the labour supply ... been to protect White farmers ... the relative 'underdevelopment' ... out, whether intentionally or un- ... to White agriculture and the virtual ... Wilson, 1972). This assistance took ... location of transport routes, and ... thereby provided the necessary ... agriculture, and at the same time ... rendered African agriculture non-competitive.

It is most certainly true that not all African agriculturalists and pastoralists desired to attempt cash-crop production, since their tradition had been one of more or less adequate subsistence farming. However, a development of African agriculture from subsistence to cash production in pursuit of consumer goods was made difficult or impossible by the factors we have outlined. When, later, agricultural colleges, extension services and betterment schemes for African farmers were introduced, the development of the agriculture was severely hampered by the consequences of the earlier processes. High male absenteeism rates due to migrant labour, the destruction of the soil through erosion and overgrazing and high land-densities were and still are only some of the factors.

SI

There were thus two groups which stood to gain from an attack on African agriculture: mine-owners and other industrialists who wanted a labour supply; and White farmers who did not want competition. But at one stage there were at least two other White groups with different interests: White landlords who let their lands on a share-cropping basis to African peasants; and White miners who were in favour of a Whites-only employment policy on the mines and in industry. The outcome of the conflict between these White groups was determined by political conflict for state power. How was this political conflict carried out? What was the precise relation between the political parties and these interest groups? It can be argued that an African labour force would have emerged anyway, without any attack on African farming. This is obviously true, but the movement to the urban places of work would have been slower, much more restricted and would have created 'market forces' which could have favoured higher wages for Africans. The presence of alternative forms of livelihood would have given African workers greater independence and bargaining power from the outset.

Once a large labour supply was made available the way was open for a new kind of social conflict in which the African working class would try to bend the parameters governing the operation of this labour market in its favour, and other interest groups would attempt the contrary. In order that 'market forces' would continue to operate to produce low wages, it was necessary to prevent African workers from organising. How, and by what agencies, was this done? How was this related to political struggles between Black and White for control of the state?

The above questions indicate that in analysing the present situation we need to ask (a) to what extent does and will supply of labour continue to exceed demand in various sectors of the labour market? How is the supply affected by the opportunity costs of labour? (b) What are the factors which continue to push African workers into the labour market in large numbers? How is this connected, on the one hand with the continued relative underdevelopment of the rural homeland and independent areas on the periphery of the White-controlled industrial sector, and on the other hand, with changing patterns of consumer demand amongst Africans? Finally, (c) how do the legal mechanisms designed to atomise African workers operate at present? Given changing socio-economic conditions, how well are they likely to succeed?

4.2. In whose interest?

We have already suggested that there were tensions between various groups within the politically dominant White group. We need to ask to what extent and in what way these interests were reconciled in the process of creation and control of an African labour supply. Can we distinguish between four groups at least: White mining capitalists, White farmers, White workers and White 'kaffir-farming' landlords? Were there other

The necessity of diversifying ones activities applies not only to project members, but to all poor would-be entrepreneurs.

I came across many migrants and people from white farms who aimed to make their living locally. These people generally had very little or no capital. Those from white farms wanted to give their families places to stay, while they got better-paying jobs on the mines, but then found they could not change their endorsed job category. Common activities they are engaged in are brickmaking, building houses on order, tin-trunk making, tailoring and farming (where they have land and stock).

In the situation where lack of transport and marketing channels inhibits people from being able to sell outside their villages, and the villagers' buying power is limited by extreme poverty³⁴, entrepreneurs struggle to get enough work.

Thus they try to combine various of the activities I mention above, so as to have a wider marketing scope. Even so, many have a very precarious existence and if another entrepreneur sets up in the area, the delicate balance is disturbed and they may both be forced to migrancy.

6.2.1.1.3 Non-viable co-operatives

I discussed the pattern in the dairies where the members' stock of capital (here cows) is too small to generate a profit which will cover the members' share towards the costs of the communal services provided by the co-operative. This leads to members dropping out and thus the costs are divided amongst fewer people and so the situation gets worse.

The majority of people in Third World rural areas are too poor to support co-operatives. C.B. Lamb's work on Kenyan coffee growers shows that 75% of farmers in the area did not even grow enough coffee to make membership worth their while.³⁵

In Herschel there are eight agricultural co-operatives (initiated by government extension officers). I discuss the one at Igusha, which is a fairly typical one. It costs each member R5-00 subscription a year, the extension officer spends R11-20 a year ploughing by tractor. People use their own ploughs, however, men through the co-operative bulk-buying discounts are far greater than the co-operative stores. Now there are only 2 extension offices because the co-operative functions. These were

(a) there were medicines at low prices
(b) the co-operative would plough for the poor on a delayed payment system
(c) the secretary of the co-operative says that people are not joining because they are too poor.

CT 30/4/81 (103) Transkei base occupied

UMTATA. — Reports were still being received about suspicious incidents along the Transkeian coast and these had prompted the re-occupying of the World War II military base at Msikaba on the Pondoland coast, the Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima, said in Umtata this week.

In his policy speech, Chief Matanzima said as a result of the reports, land had been set aside between the Msikaba and Mkweni Rivers for military purposes, including military exercises.

Negotiations would be opened during the current financial year with the owners of the holiday cottages at Msikaba and Port Grosvenor for these to be handed over to the government.

The Transkei Defence Force, he said, had made important breakthroughs, the nature of which could not be disclosed for obvious reasons and, the commander of the TDF had visited an overseas country last November. This country was prepared to help train and equip the country's fledgling defence force.

The force had, however, serious disciplinary problems such as the theft of rifles, dagga-smoking, and drinking, but these were being dealt with in terms of the Military Discipline Code. — Sapa

Transkei govt takes over Capital Radio

DAILY JSP

1/5/81

103 254

UMTATA — Capital Radio, the independent station in Transkei, has been taken over by the Transkeian Government.

Yesterday, a statement issued on behalf of the station confirmed the takeover and listed one of the major reasons as "the urgent need for additional funds."

It was announced that, from March 1, a new company, Capital Radio Transkei (Pty) Ltd, which was wholly owned by the Transkei government, had taken over Capital Radio and Music Holdings (Pty) Ltd, which launched the station on Boxing Day, 1979.

The Transkeian Government had a major stake in Capital Radio and Music Holdings, the minority shares being held jointly by the founder members of the station, Mr John Moody, Dr Richard Bruce and Mr Martin Rattle. Mr Moody and Mr Bruce left Capital during 1980, but Mr Rattle remained and continues as programme director of the new company.

The radio station's

general manager, Mr Phil Lovemore, has denied that the takeover has meant nationalisation.

And a government-nominated director, Mr J. Maqubela, said: "Transkeian citizens will be able to buy shares and this does not imply that the Capital Radio service has been nationalised."

The major reason behind the takeover was the urgent need for additional funds. It was originally proposed to increase the shareholding of the company to achieve this. However, the minority shareholders did not wish to go along with this proposal and the Transkei Government was not prepared to go it alone, unless it obtained a bigger stake in the company. It was not interested in selling the company to outside interests.

Meanwhile, Capital's managing director, Mr Monty Ntloko, has said there will be no change in the existing board of directors, the current management structure, or the station's programming. — DDR-DDC.

Transkei govt takes over Capital

RDM 1/5/81 Staff Reporter

103

CAPITAL Radio, the controversial station set up independently 16 months ago, has been taken over by the Transkei government.

Yesterday, a statement issued on behalf of the station, confirmed the takeover. The statement said one of the major reasons was "the urgent need for additional funds".

It was announced that as from March 1, Capital Radio and Music Holdings (Pty) Ltd (CRMH) — the company that launched the station — had been taken over by a new Transkei Government-owned company, Capital Radio Transkei (Pty) Ltd after CRMH had given an undertaking to settle all its legal liabilities.

The radio station's general manager, Mr Phil Lovemore, denied the takeover meant nationalisation.

"We have always been a private enterprise. The Transkei government has had a majority share in Capital Radio and has never interfered with the daily running of the station. I do not believe their attitude will change, as it would be commercial suicide should they do so," he said.

He added that Capital Radio would now be able to move ahead

with "a number of long-term projects", one of these being a new, powerful transmitter to be beamed into the Durban area.

Meanwhile, Capital's managing director, Mr Monty Ntloko, said there would be no change in either the existing board of directors, the management structure, or in the station's programming.

The government had a major stake in CRMH with minority shares being held jointly by the founder members of the station, Mr Martin Rattle and Mr John Moody and Dr Richard Bruce who both left Capital last year.

According to the statement it was originally proposed to increase the shareholding of the company to increase funds, but the minority shareholders did not want to participate in that proposal.

The government was not prepared to "go it alone" unless it obtained a bigger stake in Capital and was not interested in selling the company to outside interests.

Mr Ntloko added that the new company had started on March 1 "with a clean balance sheet".

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Deported TDC man accepts Transkei offer

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The deported former managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Jimmy Skinner, has accepted a defamation damages offer by the Transkeian government.

His claim arose from a statement issued by the then Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr R Madikizela, who accused Mr Skinner of trying to cause revolution.

The statement was issued shortly after Mr Skinner was deported from Transkei in February 1979.

A government spokesman confirmed that Mr Skinner had accepted the offer, but would not name the amount.

Nor would Transkei's former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, who saw Mr Skinner in

Zimbabwe.

"But Mr Skinner accepted the substantial damages offer on my advice."

Mr Skinner has another outstanding claim against the government for breach of contract.

Mr Berkeley, who is seeking a R300 000 settlement for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder, said he thought Mr Skinner's government offer "a very sporting gesture on the part of Mr Madikizela, which I hope his colleagues will emulate".

Transkei's Justice Minister, Mr T T Letlaka, recently nullified the prosecution of Mr Berkeley's alleged assailants.

Mr Berkeley saw him and the Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller, and said that while he felt the decision to nullify the prosecution was wrong, "I think they acted in good faith

and without true knowledge".

"I am driven to the conclusion that the police are withholding information relevant to the case which would allow the Attorney-General to prosecute, were it given him.

"We know the names of five of the security policemen involved in my abduction and assault, and have given them to the police.

"I have actually seen three of them during the last month in Umtata."

Mr Berkeley said the certificate from the Attorney-General informing his lawyers of the decision not to prosecute, named a policeman "none of us have heard of.

Mr Berkeley has instructed his lawyers to furnish duplicates sets of documents to the Attorney-General and the Commissioner of Police.

RDM 1/5/81

103

Wild Coast casino on target

DAILY DISPATCH
1/5/81 (103)

UMTATA — Work on the R24 million Holiday Inn casino complex near Port Edward is on target and a spectacular opening is planned for December 1.

The Wild Coast casino's managing director, Mr Alberto Chiaranda, calls the complex an "up-market hotel."

It will feature five restaurants, five bars, a casino with 200 slot machines, 22 roulette

tables and 14 black-jack tables.

The theatre seats 250, and will probably be enlarged in later phases. Mr Chiaranda said the hotel intended signing up exclusive international artists, but initially these would be single acts.

The cinema would not screen pornography, he said, but films approved by the Transkei Censor

Board.

Exotic dancers will perform in the action bar, which doubles up as a disco.

The complex also has a beach club with an indoor pool, health studio, and games facilities, all sited near the lagoon.

Then there's a R1 million golf course, designed by an American whose consultancy fees

run into six figures, tennis and squash courts, saunas and water sports facilities.

Mr Chiaranda, former managing director of the Holiday Inn's Swaziland complex, said the Wild Coast casino intended hosting international golf and bowls tournaments.

The 200-room hotel will employ over 500 staff members, the majority of them Transkeians. — DDR.

D. DSP 2/5/81 103

Advocate sues minister

UMTATA — A Durban advocate, Mr T. L. Skweyiya, is suing the Transkeian Minister of Police and Defence and two police officers for R21 200 arising from his detention in Transkei late last year.

The deputy sheriff, Mr F. J. van der Merwe, confirmed yesterday that he served summons on the State Attorney (for the

minister) and on a police staff officer (for the two policemen) on Thursday.

Mr Skweyiya has claimed that his detention was wrongful and unlawful and that in consequence he suffered public humiliation, contumelia, and severe impairment of his dignity and reputation and was deprived of his liberty.

He said he had committed no criminal act, nor any subversive act, nor had he taken part in any political activities legal or illegal, in or appertaining to the Transkei.

The defendants have been given a month to notify the registrar if they wish to defend the action.
— DDR.

Envoys in ⁽¹²⁾ ⁽¹⁰³⁾ ⁽¹⁴⁾ race row

A PRETORIA teacher sparked a diplomatic incident at the weekend when intervention led to the cancellation of a schoolboy rugby match in which the sons of Malawian and Transkeian envoys were to have played with white lads.

The teachers protested against the inclusion in a Christian Brothers College team of Austin Machinjili (15), son of Malawian Ambassador Mclean Machinjili, and Tembiso Mogodiela (16), son of Transkei's diplomatic representative.

The Christian Brothers' College was scheduled to play Hoërskool Waterkloof in the Administrator's Cup series in Pretoria.

Mr Machinjili reportedly labelled the incident "a reflection on a few people with sick minds who cared nothing for good race rela-

tions." *Sowetan*, 4/3/81

"It was proof that some South African parents were teaching their children race discrimination at an early age.

"It is highly dangerous to allow school children to develop these attitudes. I am all the more surprised that it happened in Waterkloof where all those enlightened Afrikaners are said to live," said Mr Machinjili.

The envoy's sons attend Christian Brothers' College with the full consent of the Transvaal Education Department under an agreement which allows children of diplomats to attend white schools.

The incident has sparked an angry outcry, and top officials of the Northern Transvaal Rugby Union are to meet urgently in Pretoria,

Daily Dispatch 5/5/81 103

PM denies Berkeley information withheld

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday repudiated an allegation that information relating to a purported attack on a former British MP by Transkei policemen was being withheld deliberately from the Transkei Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.

The allegation was made by Mr Humphry Berkeley, a former British MP who served as Transkei's overseas representative.

In a civil action Mr Berkeley is claiming R300 000 from the Transkei Government for alleged assault, abduction and attempted murder in connection with an alleged attack on him in February 1979 and his subsequent dismissal as overseas representative.

But he is also pressing the Transkei Government to initiate a criminal prosecution against the

"six policemen" who are alleged to have attacked him

Mr Berkeley, who has been in South Africa since March 1 and who has visited Transkei six times since then, said yesterday. "The Attorney-General has not initiated a prosecution on the lame grounds that the docket was lost."

But, he added, the police were withholding information and, therefore, even if it were not lost it would not provide the Attorney-General with the full facts relating to the alleged attack.

The docket is reported to have been lost in the office of Chief Matanzima, who is also Transkei's Minister of Police.

Asked to comment yesterday Chief Matanzima said: "The docket was lost. The information which Mr Berkeley says was withheld exists in his mind. I know nothing about it."

Mr Berkeley had said earlier that Chief Matanzima had made an offer for an out-of-court settlement for the R300 000 claim but he had rejected it. He declined to name the amount offered.

Commenting on Mr Berkeley's statement, Chief Matanzima said: "Mr Berkeley approached me in connection with a settlement. I said I was not opposed to a settlement. The matter was referred to my attorneys. I did not go into it."

Mr Berkeley yesterday affirmed his determination to see his R300 000 claim through.

As a result of moral support he had received from British public figures, including two former British prime ministers (Sir Harold Wilson and Mr Edward Heath), he had been able to raise sufficient money to press his claim to finality, Mr Berkeley said. — DDC.

Matanzima:

RDM 5/5/81

No cover-up

103

over 'assault'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

TRANSKEI'S Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday repudiated an allegation that information relating to a purported assault by Transkei policemen on a former British MP was being deliberately withheld from the Transkeian Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.

The allegation was made by the former MP, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, who served as Transkei's overseas representative in the period immediately before and after Transkei severed diplomatic relations with South Africa in April 1978.

In a civil action, Mr Berkeley is claiming R300 000 from the Transkeian Government for alleged assault, abduction and attempted murder and breach of contract.

The case arises from an alleged assault on him in February 1979 and his subsequent dismissal as overseas representative.

But he is also pressing the Transkeian Government to initiate a criminal prosecution against six policemen who are alleged to have assaulted him.

Mr Berkeley, who has been in South Africa since March 1 and who has visited Transkei six times since then, said yesterday: "The Attorney-General has not initiated a prosecution on the lame grounds that the docket was lost."

But, he added, police were withholding information and, therefore, even if it were not lost, the docket would not provide the Attorney-General with all the facts relating to the alleged attack.

The docket is reported to have been lost in the office of Chief Matanzima, who is also Transkei's Minister of Police.

Asked to comment yesterday, Chief Matanzima said: "The docket was lost. The information which Mr Berkeley says was withheld exists in his mind. I know nothing about it."

Mr Berkeley had earlier told the Rand Daily Mail that Chief Matanzima had made an offer for an out-of-court settlement of the R300 000 claim, but it was unsatisfactory and he had rejected it. He declined to state the amount offered.

Commenting on this statement, Chief Matanzima said: "Mr Berkeley approached me in connection with a settlement. I said I was not opposed to a settlement. The matter was referred to my attorneys. I did not go into it."

Mr Berkeley said yesterday that as a result of moral support he had received from well-known British public figures, including two former British Prime Ministers — Sir Harold Wilson and Mr Edward Heath — he had been able to raise enough money to press his claim to finality.

Facts 'Withheld' from Transkei Attorney-General and Minister of Justice

TRANSKEI'S former overseas representative, Humphry Berkeley, is convinced that the Transkei police have withheld vital information from the territory's Attorney-General and Minister of Justice in an attempt to protect the men who, he says, tried to kill him.

Mr Berkeley held long discussions this week when Tsopo Letlaka, Minister of Justice, and George Muller, Transkei's Attorney-General. He is satisfied they acted in good faith in not prosecuting the alleged assailants, although he believes their decision was a wrong one.

Earlier, Mr Berkeley was told that the docket pertaining to his case had been lost. He established this week that the docket was lost in the office of the Prime Minister, George Matanzima.

"Even if the docket had not been lost neither Mr Letlaka nor Mr Muller would have found enough information in that docket to prosecute."

"The police are withholding information relevant to my case which if given to the Attorney-General would oblige him to prosecute," Mr Berkeley said.

The Berkeley saga began in February 1979 when Mr Berkeley alleges, men abducted him from his hotel, beat him unconscious and threatened to kill him before dumping him on the South African side of the Kei Bridge border post.

Now Mr Berkeley plans to go ahead with the civil action for damages against his alleged abductors. He has rejected an out-of-court settlement offer from the Transkei Government. The offer is believed to have been for less than R100 000. Mr Berkeley is claiming R300 000 for alleged breach of contract, abduction and attempted murder.

"The Transkei Government has the alternative of making me a proper offer of settlement in which case the matter will be disposed of, or face an em-

Police haven't told all, says Berkeley

By INGRID STEWART

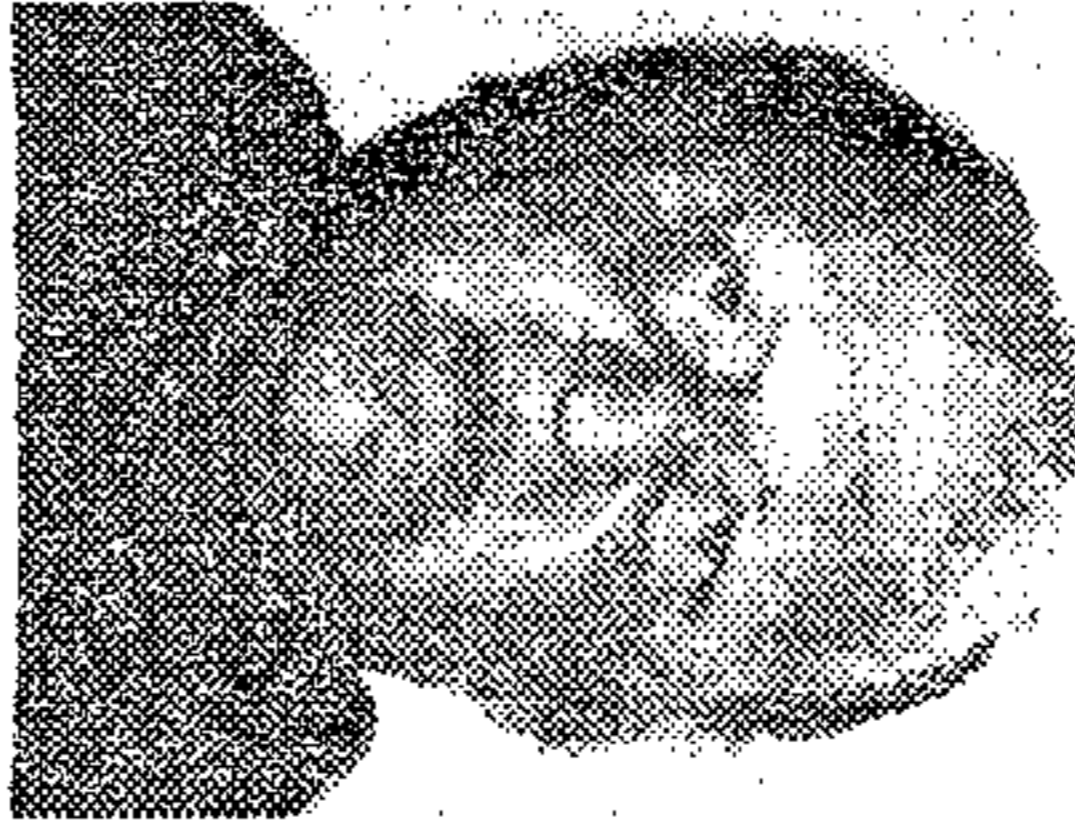
barrassing court case," he said.

His lawyers are preparing two identical dockets which are "absolutely complete" which he plans to hand over to the Commissioner of Police and the Attorney-General.

"We are preparing two dockets because it is statistically improbable that three dockets can get lost," Mr Berkeley said.

"It doesn't matter if the Attorney-General fails to bring a criminal case. I'm going ahead with a civil action. If the court finds that the people did what I allege they have done, I will be awarded damages and I don't see how the Transkei Government can fail to bring criminal prosecutions."

"The Transkei Government believes that I don't have the financial resources to pursue this case. Well they are wrong. As a result of demonstrations of concern by members of both Houses of Parliament in Britain, including two former Prime Ministers and three former Foreign Ministers I have enough to carry this through to the bitter



Humphry Berkeley

end—in a fund to be used to meet the trial expenses. Nothing is going to stop me — except a bullet through my head," Mr Berkeley said.

Mr Berkeley said he was greatly encouraged by the Transkei Government's decision to award a substantial out-of-court settlement to James Skinner, former managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation who was deported from the territory on the same day as Mr Berkeley's alleged abduction. The set-

QUOTE

"The Transkei Government believes that I don't have the financial resources to pursue this case. Well, they are wrong . . . Nothing will stop me — except a bullet through my head."

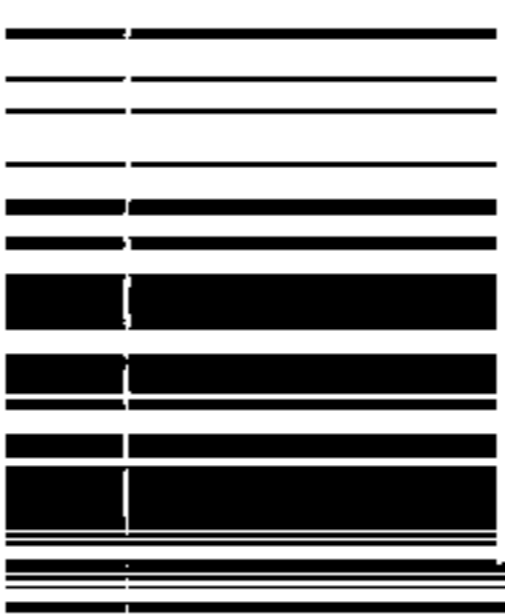
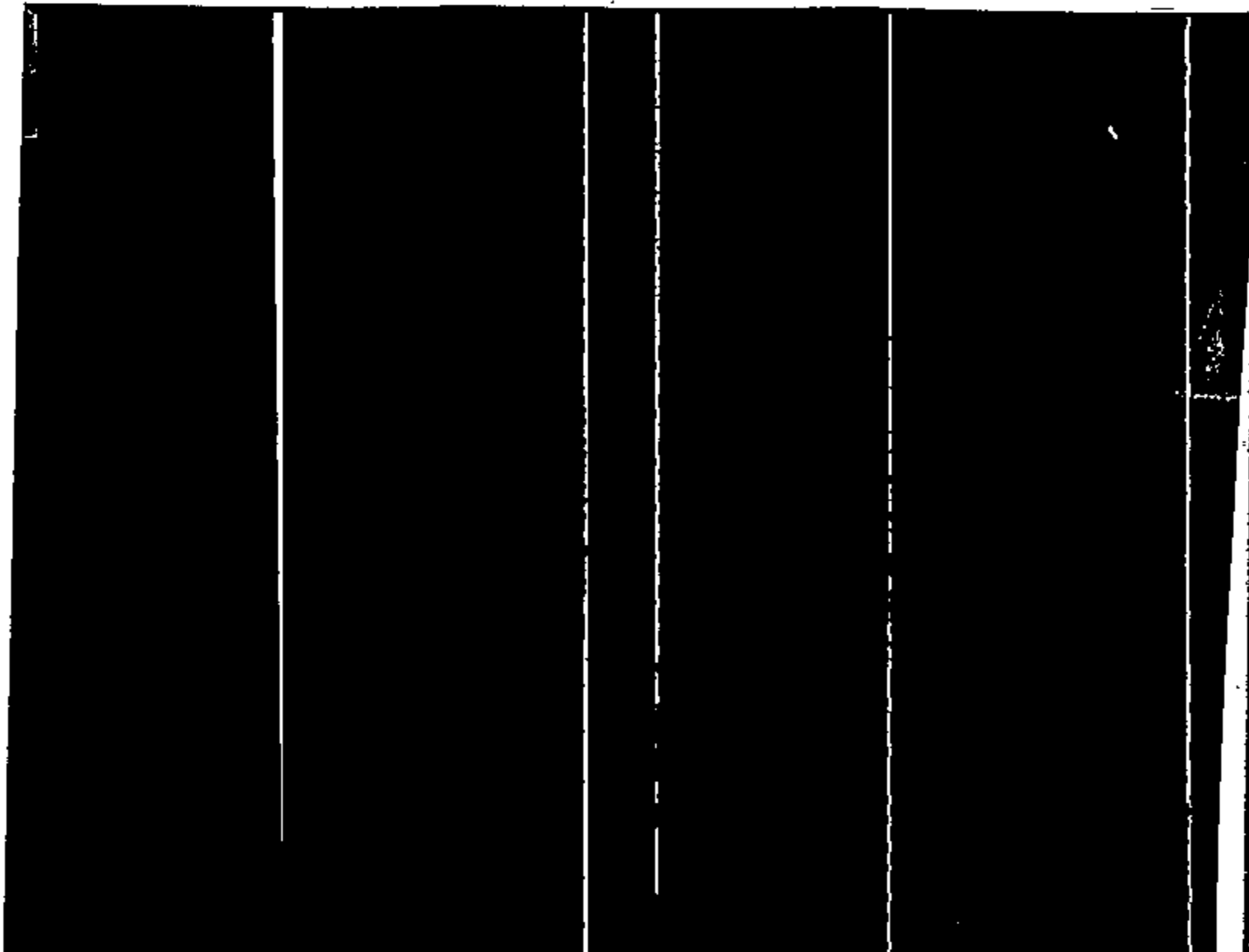
Meanwhile the Society of Advocates of the Transkei has issued a public statement about the Attorney-General's failure not to prosecute Mr Berkeley's alleged assailants.

The statement says: "The society of Advocates does not doubt the legality of the decision of the Minister of Justice or the power conferred upon him, in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, to multiply a criminal prosecution."

"The society of Advocates takes the view, however, that in a young and independent state, striving after the ideals of a just society, it is not enough that all persons should be equal before the law. It is of at least equal importance that no-one should be above the law."

"It is therefore with grave concern that the Society of Advocates has learned that the Attorney-General has been unable to effect the holding of a further identification parade in order to afford

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Mr. Berkeley an opportunity of identifying his alleged assailants; that the police docket relating to the case has gone astray and that the Attorney-General has seen fit to request the Minister of Justice to nullify the prosecution.

"In the case of a lost docket, the Attorney-General has the power to reconstruct the contents of the lost docket and no acceptable explanation has been given as to why this procedure was not resorted to.

"The Society regards the identity of the complainant in the present case as irrelevant. It is concerned not with the identity of any particular claimant, which is of no consequence, but with the principle involved namely, that anyone who alleges that there has been a criminal infringement of his rights, relating either to his person or to his property, is, under the law of Transkei, entitled to initiate a prosecution of the alleged offender or offenders and to expect that his complaint will be properly investigated and that, immediately a criminal violation of his rights has been prima facie established he will be given an adequate opportunity to identify his alleged offenders and that, thereafter, such persons will be duly charged and, after due process, will be dealt with according to law.

Attorney-General George Muller said yesterday he did not want to enter into a controversy with the Society of Advocates in public over the matter.

"Their criticism is based on a lack of knowledge of the full facts of the case," he said.

He would also not comment on Mr. Berkeley's allegation that vital information had been withheld from him by the police.

"Whatever I say may be open to misinterpretation," he said.

Police chief, Major-General Martin Ngceba, was not available for comment yesterday.

**Transkei
bill** *DAILY JESU*
6/5/81
passed *(103)*
(227)

UMTATA — The controversial Transkei Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which will control communication of information "prejudicial to the interests of the state", was read for the third time yesterday in the National Assembly by the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka.

The bill will now be sent to the State President for his confirmation and thereafter becomes law.

The bill makes it an offence for any government employee to disclose information gained from his employer which is prejudicial to the interests of the state, without the permission of the minister of his department. Contravention carries a R3 000 fine or three years' imprisonment.

Anyone publishing such information can be compelled to disclose his source of information. Refusal carries the same penalties. — DDR.

Export 7/5/81
aim 77 103

A TRANSKEI company which supplies South Africa's tartaric acid and exports to Taiwan, Australia and Chile, hopes to break into US and Central American markets soon. Butakem, of Butterworth, Transkei, is increasing its production of malic acid to 180 tons a month to meet increased demand on foreign markets.

SAILY DISP 7/5/81

Beauty ⁽¹⁰³⁾ organiser detained

UMTATA -- The organiser of Transkei beauty promotions, Mrs Bessie Mdoda, has been detained under the Transkei Public Security Act.


Mrs Mdoda's detention was confirmed yesterday by the Commissioner of Transkei Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba.

Mrs Mdoda was fetched by a contingent of Transkei security policemen from her Norwood home near Umtata on Friday morning with a detention warrant, according to her husband.

The group, led by Warrant Officer Luke Molefe, confiscated a number of books, private letters and documents, including a constitution of the defunct Umtata Youth Club.

Brigadier Ngceba did not know under which section of the Act Mrs Mdoda was being held or whether or not she would be charged.

Organiser detained

UMTATA *Sowetan* 7/5/61 (103)  The organiser of Transkei Beauty Promotions, Mrs Bessie Mdoda, has been detained under the Transkei Public Security Act, the commissioner of Transkei police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, confirmed yesterday.

Mrs Mdoda was fetched by a contingent of security police from her home near Umtata on Friday, according to her husband.

Brig Ngceba did not know under which section of the Act Mrs Mdoda was being held.

8/3/81
**Transkei to hold
first elections** (103)

Owa Correspondent
S. 103

DURBAN — Transkei is to hold a general election on September 24 — the first election since the country gained independence in 1976.

Nomination day will be July 28, and Transkei Books of Life will be used for the first time.

Minister of Interior, Miss Stella Siggau, said she hoped 800,000 of the books would be issued by nomination day.

But as all voters would not have a Book of Life by election day, people would be allowed to use their reference books for identification.

She said people would be watched carefully to see that they did not vote twice.

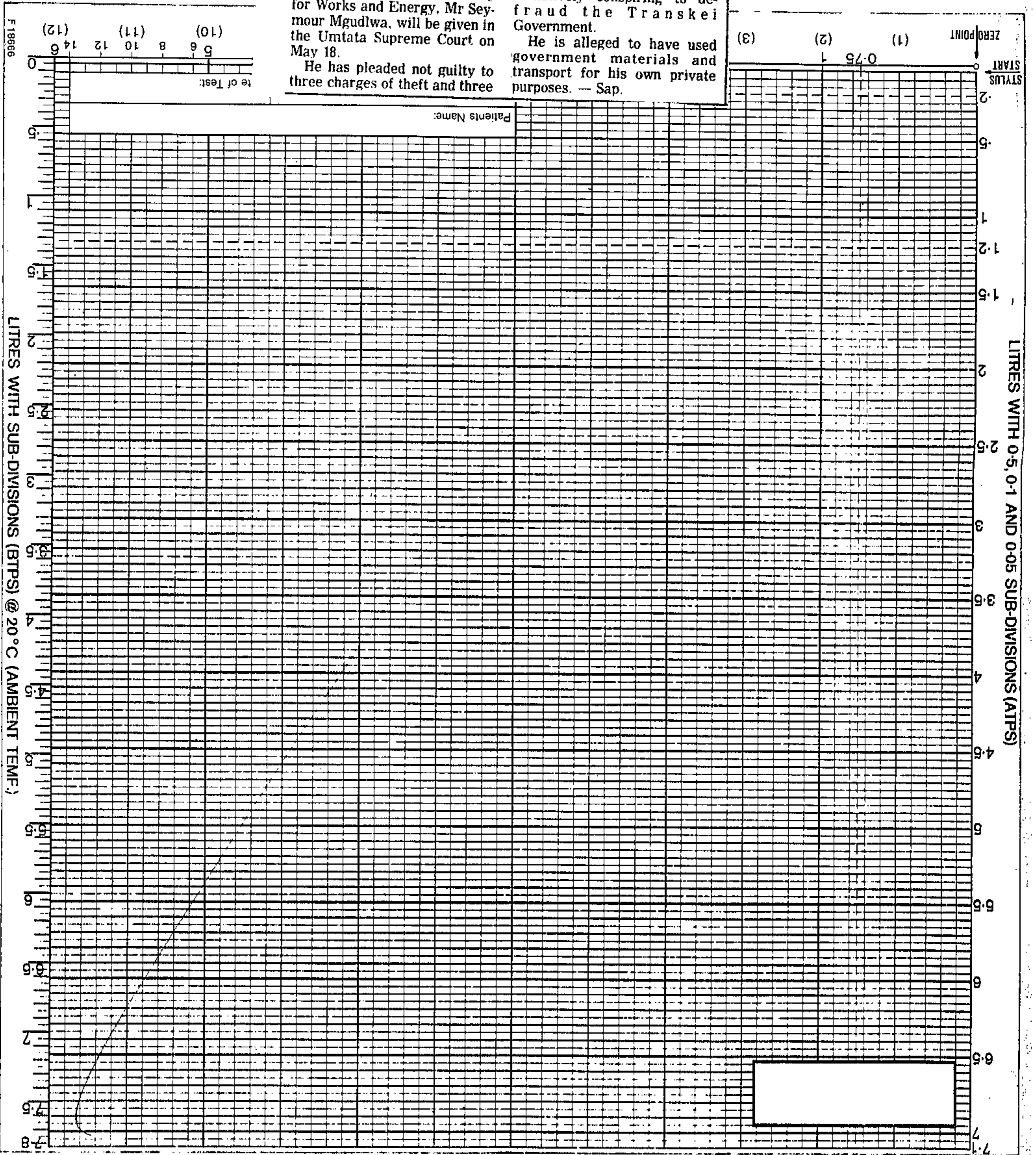
RDM 9/5/81 (103)
Judgment date for Kei trial

UMTATA. — Judgment in the trial of the Transkei Secretary for Works and Energy, Mr Seymour Mgudlwa, will be given in the Umtata Supreme Court on May 18.

of criminal breach of trust, alternatively conspiring to defraud the Transkei Government.

He has pleaded not guilty to three charges of theft and three

He is alleged to have used government materials and transport for his own private purposes. — Sap.



F 18666

Scale of Test

Patients Name:

LITRES WITH SUB-DIVISIONS (BTSPS) @ 20°C (AMBIENT TEMP.)

LITRES WITH 0.5, 0.1 AND 0.05 SUB-DIVISIONS (ATPS)

ZERO POINT
 START

Transkei urged to co-operate with neighbours

DAILY JSP
12/5/81
103

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK



Prof Wolfgang Thomas... the only way Transkei can continue to develop is through across the border cooperation with its neighbours.

Should Transkei opt for a policy of self-reliance or one of co-operation with neighbouring territories?

That was the question posed by Prof Wolfgang Thomas, Professor of Economics and head of the department at the University of Transkei, when he spoke at a public lecture in East London.

It is obvious there is scope for such an evaluation of the fledgling state's future. On October 26 Transkei will be five years old and, while the champagne corks will be popping in Umtata, a country faced with the massive problems that lie ahead cannot afford to treat the occasion merely as a birthday party. The question that must surely arise is: Where does Transkei go from here?

Prof Thomas, who is a specialist in the field of development economics, made it clear there is only one answer: The only way a country with such an underdeveloped economy, lacking any internal catalyst to development, can hope to move forward is through across-the-border co-operation with its neighbours.

Transkei's future as a national entity with an economy of its own was bleak, Prof Thomas said.

However, he denied that this was a thinly veiled attack on Transkei's independence. It was merely picking up the threads of the constellation of states concept and giving it particular meaning to Transkei.

Prof Thomas based his conclusion on a thorough analysis of the four key sectors of the country's economy — agriculture, industry, construction and commerce, though he conceded that accurate data was hard to come by and much had to be based on estimates.

In agriculture, by far the largest sector in the economy, the picture was confusing. In large-scale

commercial farming there had been some gains due to large injections of capital into irrigation schemes like Ncora and Qamata, but in spite of the establishment of the Transkei Agricultural Corporation, successes in Bophutatswana — which had had a recent maize surplus — did not seem likely to be repeated in Transkei.

On the other hand, most evidence showed a virtually stagnant output in small-scale subsistence or peasant farming, particularly following the 1980-81 drought. Food imports were rising and the rural areas were overpopulated. There had certainly been no agricultural 'take-off' in this sector.

In the sphere of industry, available information suggested a tendency towards disinvestment rather than growth. Prof Thomas estimated that the total workforce employed in industry was in the region of 125 000 — this in a population of 2,8 million.

In the construction sector, the post-independence boom had now been replaced by a period of minimal activity following the completion of several major projects, such as phase one of the University of Transkei.

In the field of commerce there had been an upward trend, but Prof Thomas attributed that to the rise in earnings among migrant workers and increased civil service salaries. Inflation, too, had played a part in the higher turn-over.

Prof Thomas said the most dramatic sign of the relative underdevelopment and the absolute stagnation of Transkei was the rapid increase in the number of Transkeian males employed outside the region which also served to show the increasing dependence of Transkei on South Africa.

Prof Thomas estimated that Transkei's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 1980 was about R444 million or about R189 per capita. If the estimated transfer of earnings from migrants was added, the figure would rise to R553 million. If overall migrants' earnings were to be added then the Gross National Product (GNP) would be close to R1000 million, or more than double the GDP.

Prof Thomas said that the fact Transkei lacked a significant development catalyst — compared with other independent black states — compounded Transkei's dilemma.

It had no natural mining sector, no harbour, no significant fishing industry, a small commercial agricultural sector and very little urbanisation.

A country with such limited resources had to move away from 'inverted strategies of self-reliance towards co-operation with its neighbours.

To facilitate this co-operation, Transkei — which was by and large a heterogeneous entity anyway — would have to move towards decentralisation and sub-regional development.

That would demand a rethink of the whole current development approach of the Transkei government, which seemed at present to favour the Umtata-centred development of Transkei as a nation-state economy.

Umtata would have to sacrifice its predominant role but at the same time should also expand to include activities transcending the national boundary, such as training graduates who could be used in the rest of Southern Africa.

Prof Thomas listed the sub-regions where co-operation could lead to greater development of the economic potential of the country as:

The Queenstown-KWT-East London industrial corridor where it would be easier to attract investment and where permanent Transkeian labour could be properly utilised;

The western Transkei-Elliott-Aliwal North-Herschel agricultural area where co-operation could mean the development of agricultural facilities;

The Wild Coast and Natal South Coast regions where the establishment of proper transport links could open up this scenically beautiful and agriculturally fertile belt to both markets and tourists;

And the northern Transkei-Pondoland-Umzimkulu region which could lead to the extension of the facilities existing in Natal for white farmers into the agriculturally similar northern Transkei.

Prof Thomas said that given that one of Transkei's major problems was the overpopulation of the rural areas, a case should be made for the permanent absorption of fully employed migrants and their families into such other urban areas as Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Furthermore, local urbanisation would have to be encouraged to drain the surplus population off the land and open new areas for agricultural development.

Prof Thomas conceded that it might be difficult to get the strategy accepted by the Transkeian government at this stage because the attainment of independence was such a recent event and the strategy would imply a fairly amicable incorporation of Transkei into the Southern African constellation of states.

But, he said, "it is the role of an academic to dream and to examine critically the dreams of others."

Threats to Transkei 'not idle'

RDM 12/5/81

(103)

UMTATA. — The Transkei Security Police were doing all in their power to maintain peace and order, while the security situation in Southern Africa gave cause for concern, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday.

Reading his policy speech in the National Assembly on the Police Vote, Chief Matanzima warned that "freedom movements" such as the Pan-Africanist Congress and the African National Congress had moved closer down the Southern African continent.

"With the independence of Zimbabwe and the impending independence of SWA/Namibia, the PAC and ANC, who have vowed to destroy the Republic of South Africa, and with it Transkei, have moved closer down and are operating full-scale in countries such as Mozambique and Angola," he said.

Obviously referring to the deposed and self-exiled Tembu king, former Paramount Chief

Sabata Dalindyebo, Chief Matanzima said: "With persons such as the former leader of the Opposition, who recently publicly declared full support for its (ANC) ideals, the threats against Transkei are not idle.

"Labour unrest, tribal unrest, subversive propaganda, student and scholar unrest, sabotage in its various forms, threats of military assaults from inside and outside the country, are but some of the forms of threats that may cause chaos in a country.

"With the recent class boycotts and school unrest in South Africa and the neighbouring homelands, this disease threatens to spread in our country," he said.

But, he added: "Thanks to the ingenuity of the country's leaders, we timeously declared a state of emergency, thereby nipping the trouble in the bud."

Chief Matanzima said events in Transkei showed that there were elements of these "freedom organisations" who were

at present operating in the country.

Pamphlets of a subversive nature had been found at certain places. A recent example he cited was an incident in January during a soccer match between a Transkei team and Iwisa Kaizer Chiefs at the Umtata Independence Stadium.

"Fortunately, the police managed to lay their hands on these before they caught the public eye, and once more a situation which could have resulted in chaos was averted."

He said the Security Police were sometimes unjustly criticised in the way they did their work.

"But thanks to their efforts, no one has ever complained that they are not doing their work. I feel proud of their performance to date."

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, condemned the resignation of some members of the Transkei Police to take up posts in South Africa. — Sapa.

AP/13/5/81 (278) (03)
Faction fighting probe

UMTATA — The reason for the latest bout of faction fighting in Transkei, in which 62 people lost their lives, had not yet been established, but police were continuing with investigations, the Prime

Minister, Chief George Matanzima, told the National Assembly in Umtata.

He said investigations were complicated by the fact that even chiefs in the affected areas would not come to the aid of the police. — Sapa.

Kei establishes Vienna 'diplomatic presence'

1033 5101
1/3/59 81

UMTATA — Transkei had succeeded in establishing a "diplomatic presence" in Europe by opening an office in Vienna manned by Transkeians in a bid to emphasise economic and commercial ties, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Reverend G. T. Vika, said in Umtata yesterday.

He told the National Assembly that diplomatic recognition for Transkei was a long-term goal that called for "silent diplomacy". There was also a strong possibility that Transkei would open an office in the United Kingdom. The Minister said Transkei's man in Europe, Mr.

Amos Somdaka, had formed an "Association for Friendship with Transkei" in Austria. Similar associations would be set up in friendly European countries. These associations would constitute effective lobbies for Transkei. Their membership was

often drawn from academics, businessmen and public figures. A group of "Friends of Transkei" in Europe had visited Transkei. Austria and other European countries had opened their universities and technical colleges to Transkeian students.

Mr Vika said the importance of the American Transkei office in Washington, headed by Mr Leslie Masimini, lay in the convergence of the international community of nations on the United Nations in New York and the diplomatic community of Washington. — Sapa.

Letlaka: aim in Europe realised

UMTATA — The Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs' goal to open an office in Europe manned by Transkeians had been achieved in Vienna, the Minister of Justice, Mr T.T. Letlaka, said in Parliament yesterday during a foreign affairs vote.

The office was run by Mr Amos Somdaka and

there was a possibility that his efforts might open another office in the United Kingdom.

Mr Letlaka said the diplomatic presence in Europe placed emphasis on economic and commercial ties and marked a shift from political furor and rhetoric to the im-

15/5/8
DO 103
provement of the quality of life.

Diplomatic recognition of Transkei was a goal of a long term nature and one that called for silent diplomacy.

In Austria, an association for "friendship with Transkei" had been formed. — DDR.

still not a major factor. The availability in the cash economy of new products, such as guns, was probably also an important consideration. As population growth and lack of capital led to a declining per capita product in the African agricultural areas, there was probably a threshold point at which a target motivation was replaced by the survival motivation. In the Anglo-Boer War, there was a virtual strike by African workers. At what point did African workers lose the alternative of their labour in this way? Almost certainly such a threshold would be reached at different times in different areas. Much light thrown on the whole questions by a comparative study of the underlying migration from different areas in South Africa, from Malawi and Tanganyika which were less affected by White ownership of the land, and also from Mozambique, where the colonially-imposed 'obligation to work' was perhaps the most directly coercive and anywhere. The fact of dispossession were the positive and negative elements which had as a consequence the discouragement of the growth of cash-crop farming in the African areas. There is evidence that, in areas at least, African peasant farmers reacted as efficiently as farmers to the growth of markets for agricultural produce, (cf Arrighi, 1970, for similarities in Rhodesia). The 1913 Land Act was to increase the labour supply behind the 1913 Land Act was to increase the labour supply. A secondary motive may well have been to protect White farmers' competition. In the ensuing period the relative 'underdevelopment' of agriculture was brought about, whether intentionally or not, by the massive assistance to White agriculture and the virtual neglect of Black agriculture (see Wilson, 1972). This assistance took the form of direct loans, the strategic location of transport routes, and the subsidies. State intervention thereby provided the necessary support for the development of White agriculture, and at the same time African agriculture non-competitive. It is most certainly true that not all African agriculturalists and peasants desired to attempt cash-crop production, since their tradition was one of more or less adequate subsistence farming. However, a major element of African agriculture from subsistence to cash production was the marketing of consumer goods was made difficult or impossible by the factors we have outlined. When, later, agricultural colleges, extension services and betterment schemes for African farmers were introduced, the development of the agriculture was severely hampered by the consequences of the earlier processes. High male absenteeism rates due to migrant labour, the destruction of the soil through erosion and overgrazing and high land-densities were and still are only some of the factors.

There were thus two groups which stood to gain from an attack on African agriculture: mine-owners and other industrialists who wanted a labour supply; and White farmers who did not want competition. But at one stage there were at least two other White groups with different interests: White landlords who let their lands on a share-cropping basis to African peasants; and White miners who were in favour of a Whites-only employment policy on the mines and in industry. The outcome of the conflict between these White groups was determined by political conflict for state power. How was this political conflict carried out? What was the precise relation between the political parties and these interest groups? It can be argued that an African labour force would have emerged anyway, without any attack on African farming. This is obviously true, but the movement to the urban places of work would have been slower, much more restricted and would have created 'market forces' which could have favoured higher wages for Africans. The presence of alternative forms of livelihood would have given African workers greater independence and bargaining power from the outset.

Once a large labour supply was made available the way was open for a new kind of social conflict in which the African working class would try to bend the parameters governing the operation of this labour market in its favour, and other interest groups would attempt the contrary. In order that 'market forces' would continue to operate to produce low wages, it was necessary to prevent African workers from organising. How, and by what agencies, was this done? How was this related to political struggles between Black and White for control of the state?

The above questions indicate that in analysing the present situation we need to ask (a) to what extent does and will supply of labour continue to exceed demand in various sectors of the labour market? How is the supply affected by the opportunity costs of labour? (b) What are the factors which continue to push African workers into the labour market in large numbers? How is this connected, on the one hand with the continued relative underdevelopment of the rural homeland and independent areas on the periphery of the White-controlled industrial sector, and on the other hand, with changing patterns of consumer demand amongst Africans? Finally, (c) how do the legal mechanisms designed to atomise African workers operate at present? Given changing socio-economic conditions, how well are they likely to succeed?

4.2. In whose interest?

We have already suggested that there were tensions between various groups within the politically dominant White group. We need to ask to what extent and in what way these interests were reconciled in the process of creation and control of an African labour supply. Can we distinguish between four groups at least: White mining capitalists, White farmers, White workers and White 'kaffir-farming' landlords? Were there other

Minister to open talks on economy

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Tourism, Industry and Commerce, Mr Walker S. Mbanga, will open a one-day conference on the private sector and Transkei's economic development at the University of Transkei here tomorrow.

The conference has been organised jointly by the chambers of commerce of Lusikisiki, Flagstaff, Umtata and Bizana together with the Institute of Management and Development Studies of the University of Transkei. — DDR.

47

G

In: Schlemmer, L and E Webster (Eds)
1978 Change, Reform and Economic Growth in
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION South Africa.
Economic growth and its relationship to social and political change Johannesburg -
FOSZIA FISHER
LAWRENCE SCHLEMMER
EDDIE WEBSTER
burg: Ravan
Press. Pages
9 - 27.

1. Preamble¹

In most of the arguments which have been advanced about the relationship between economic growth and socio-political change in South Africa, diagnosis and prognosis have become almost inextricably confused. There are two main positions. These will be outlined briefly.

The first, and more conventional view, is that the main socio-political problem in South Africa is racialism, seen as an attitude of Whites towards Blacks. The second viewpoint is that the problem is exploitation by rich (White) of poor (Black). It might be argued that perhaps we could debate our topic and yet avoid the question of which of the two views reflects the more important problem, by asking instead two independent questions: (1) What is the likely effect of continued economic growth on racial attitudes?; (2) What is the likely effect of continued economic growth on the distribution of wealth in South Africa? Unfortunately this way of attempting to find possible common ground for analysis may not work. Racialism is necessarily only one of a complex of motives and attitudes, and we can only agree on the possible effects on racialism of economic change if we agree on the relationship between racialism and these other motives and attitudes, and in particular, the overt or latent motives of exploitation. Similarly, we can only agree on the likely effect of economic growth on the distribution of wealth if we agree in our account of the mechanisms which at present determine the way in which wealth is distributed, and this presupposes some agreement on the role of power and ideology (including racial ideology) in the whole process.

However, if we attempt first to resolve the question as to the nature of the problem, we are faced with similar serious difficulties. How we judge this society depends on our model of an alternative society, and this in turn depends both on value judgements and on judgements about what other forms of society are possible. The argument about racialism and exploitation is usually associated with alternative theoretical models which may respectively be described as 'liberal capitalist' and 'socialist'. The argument about socialism turns to a very large extent on the question as to whether a democratic socialist society is possible, rather than whether it is desirable. A debate on this vital topic would lead us very far afield. However, if these difficulties are borne in mind, it may still be possible to find ways of reaching agreement. Currently, the main problem is that the argument is conducted at a fairly high level of generality. It may be

Chief 'ill-treated by Ciskei police

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — A well-known Mdantsane man, Chief Inky Hoyi, today spoke of the alleged ordeal of his arrest by the Ciskeian Security Police.

Chief Hoyi (84), said he had decided to speak to the Press because he wanted the Ciskeian Government to know "what kind of people" it had in its employ.

He said he also wanted the South African Government to know what little regard there was for individual rights in Ciskei.

Chief Hoyi was released on Tuesday night after being in detention since April 25.

He said that during the arrest he was dragged through the fence surrounding his home, injuring his leg and his arm. He lost his spectacles, his wristwatch, his jacket and one shoe. All except the spectacles were later recovered by neighbours.

"The men stuck guns in the faces of my 13-year-old grandson, Gwali, and my lodger, Mrs Joyce Cwebe, who was six months pregnant," he said.

"Mrs Cwebe has now lost her baby as a result of the fright she was given."

Chief Hoyi said the men, who were masked, did not identify themselves as

policemen. He found out who they were only after he had been taken away from his home.

He said that during his detention he was held in Dimbaza, Whittlesea, Keiskamahock and Zwelitsha.

While in Keiskamahock he developed a bad bout of flu but was not allowed to see a doctor, he said.

He said he was interrogated many times. One interrogation, he said, took place on a lonely country road after he had been removed from the cells at Zwelitsha.

FRIGHTEN

"I think they were trying to frighten me."

Chief Hoyi said he believed the treatment he had received should be made public. "If they can treat me, whom they know so well, like this, what will they do to the ordinary man?" he asked.

"I'm afraid what will happen after independence on December 4."

Chief Hoyi denied he had been involved in any plot to overthrow the Ciskeian Government. "The police kept asking me why I had gone to Port Elizabeth and to Transkei," he said.

"I went to raise funds to attend a religious symposium in the United States later this year."

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Letlaka: SA not Transkei mother

RDM 14/5/81

103

UMTATA. — Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, called on Transkeians yesterday to stop referring to South Africa as the "Mother of Transkei".

Replying in the National Assembly to the Foreign Affairs debate in the absence of the Minister, the Rev G T Vika, who is indisposed, he said South Africa was an obstruction to international recognition because people regarded the Republic as the "Mother of Transkei".

"So members of this house and other people must cease to refer to South Africa as the Mother of Transkei," he said.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, interjected: "Who do they say was the father?"

Mr Letlaka: "It must have been an Immaculate Conception."

Later in the debate, he said: "We in Transkei are not an

extension of South Africa's foreign policy.

"We will insist that South Africa recognises our independence, and we will not go back to Pretoria for another dose of oppression. We will stand up to South Africa.

"In fact, not a single black State in Africa has ever been recognised by the South African regime because their apartheid policies do not allow it. For instance, a white person from another country is always recognised as a human being, but not so with black people.

"Unfortunately, we have a regime in South Africa with which we have to live. But there will be no back-tracking for us from the direction this country has taken," Mr Letlaka said.

When the questions of life and living were considered, any government would co-operate with other countries, he said. — Sapa.

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'Polecat SA' gets blame for 'Kei troubles

UMTATA. - The non-recognition of Transkei by the rest of the world was blamed on South Africa by the deputy leader of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, yesterday. Addressing the National Assembly during the Foreign Affairs' vote, he accused the South African Government of having played "a dirty game" by "being untruthful and preaching to world forums what they themselves failed to practise". While South Africa said Transkei was independent, it did not recognise Transkeians and refused to treat them as full sovereign citizens as it did to Ghanaians, Ethiopians, Israelis and others. "The majority of whites in South Africa do not want to accept that we are liberated people in a liberated country. They continue to treat us as slaves. "The fact is that the Afrikaner will have nothing to do with the emancipation of the black man in southern Africa, of which Transkei forms part," he said. Mr Mda said Transkei would never be internationally recognised because South Africa was behind its non-recognition and continued to make it part of its apartheid policies. Government front-bencher Mr E V Ndamase, supporting Mr Mda, referred to South Africa as "a smelly polecat" which suppressed Transkei's independence. "Let us not depend on South Africa but send our powerful politicians to penetrate Africa and bring us friendship from men such as Samora Machel," he said. "Let us tell black African leaders that we are with them in the liberation struggle. "Our people are treated by South Africans as citizens of the worst country in this living world. Those who have not experienced that must just go across the borders to places such as Queenstown and East London to feel and witness the situation. "Nothing satisfies us in South Africa."

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'Polecat SA' gets blame for 'Kei troubles

UMTATA. - The non-recognition of Transkei by the rest of the world was blamed on South Africa by the deputy leader of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, yesterday. Addressing the National Assembly during the Foreign Affairs' vote, he accused the South African Government of having played "a dirty game" by "being untruthful and preaching to world forums what they themselves failed to practise". While South Africa said Transkei was independent, it did not recognise Transkeians and refused to treat them as full sovereign citizens as it did to Ghanaians, Ethiopians, Israelis and others. "The majority of whites in South Africa do not want to accept that we are liberated people in a liberated country. They continue to treat us as slaves. "The fact is that the Afrikaner will have nothing to do with the emancipation of the black man in southern Africa, of which Transkei forms part," he said. Mr Mda said Transkei would never be internationally recognised because South Africa was behind its non-recognition and continued to make it part of its apartheid policies. Government front-bencher Mr E V Ndamase, supporting Mr Mda, referred to South Africa as "a smelly polecat" which suppressed Transkei's independence. "Let us not depend on South Africa but send our powerful politicians to penetrate Africa and bring us friendship from men such as Samora Machel," he said. "Let us tell black African leaders that we are with them in the liberation struggle. "Our people are treated by South Africans as citizens of the worst country in this living world. Those who have not experienced that must just go across the borders to places such as Queenstown and East London to feel and witness the situation. "Nothing satisfies us in South Africa."

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

**SACC call
to witness
on Ciskei**

Religion Reporter

Churches have been called upon to continue to "speak out the truth about starvation, unemployment and alienation" in the Ciskei after the banning of a book on the situation.

The SA Council of Churches has said that an SACC publication, "An Empty Table," which reported on forced removals to the Ciskei, had been banned.

"The findings of the book are largely based on the Quail Commission report and Biblical passages which provide guidelines for church responses to the emergency situation which is escalating in the Ciskei."

The SACC asked member churches to continue to spread information on the situation.

Mda says SA to blame

UMTATA — South Africa Party, Mr Caledon Mda, was to blame for Transkei not being recognised by the international community, the deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive

Party, Mr Caledon Mda, said. He accused the South African Government during the Foreign Affairs' Vote in the National Assembly yesterday of

having played "a dirty game", by being untruthful and preaching to world forums what they themselves fail to practise".

While South Africa said Transkei was independent, it did not recognise Transkeians and refused to treat them as full sovereign citizens like it did Ghanaians, Ethiopians, Israelis and others.

"The majority of whites in South Africa do not want to accept that we are liberated people in a liberated country. They continue to treat us as slaves."

"The fact is that the Afrikaner will have nothing to do with the emancipation of the black man in Southern Africa, of which Transkei forms part," he said.

Supporting Mr Mda, a government front-bencher, Mr E. V. Ndamase, referred to South Africa as a "smelly polecat" who continued to suppress Transkei's independence through its nefarious policies.

"Let us not depend on South Africa but send our

powerful politicians to penetrate Africa and bring us friendship from men like President Samora Machel. Let us tell black African leaders that we are together with them in the liberation struggle."

"Our people are treated by South Africans as citizens of the worst country in this living world. Those who have not experienced that must just go across the borders to places like Queenstown and East London to feel and witness the situation," he said.

He commended Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatscha Buthelezi for not accepting the proposed constellation and said: "If they were consistent, let them admit blacks, coloureds and Indians as members of their Parliament in Cape Town. We also are prepared to admit these races in our parliament, although we fear whites would overthrow us."

The Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, called on Transkeians to stop referring to South Africa as the "mother of Transkei".

He said South Africa was an obstruction to international recognition because people regarded it as the "mother of Transkei".

Mr Letlaka said South Africa should respect the dignity of the individual before it was too late.

"We in Transkei are not an extension of South Africa's foreign policy. We stand as a free state and we do not belly-crawl, but we always demand what is due to us."

"We will insist that South Africa recognises our independence, and we will not go back to Pretoria for another dose of oppression. We will stand up to South Africa."

"In fact, not a single black state in Africa has ever been recognised by the South African regime because their apartheid policies do not allow it."

"Unfortunately, at this point in time and in history we have a regime in South Africa with which we have to live. But there will be no backtracking for us from the direction this country has taken," Mr Letlaka said.

Transkei would cooperate and share, but that did not mean she would collaborate. — SAPA.

Back to the land

A recent and welcome shift of emphasis on the part of the Transkeian economic development agencies, has resulted in the hiving-off of the Transkei Agriculture Corporation (Tracor) from the existing Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

Since "independence", the development accent in the territory has been on industrial growth and the creation of jobs — an unavoidable result of Pretoria's insistence on industrial decentralisation to border areas surrounding the homelands.

But this programme has clearly not been successful. It lacked proper planning to the extent that incoming capital developments were not vetted either in terms of location or of suitability. Indeed, nearby centres on the "white" side of the borders have tended to benefit more than the homelands themselves, because of the infrastructure and housing they could offer.

Thus, white towns such as Berlin and King William's Town have tended to absorb incoming labour and capital, while the homelands have merely provided labour.

Even the agricultural projects which were set up before 1976, such as the massive Ncora scheme, tended to be more capital intensive than was necessary and lacked the elements of replicability, ease of management and simple profitability which could have made them a success.

Now, however, it looks as if Transkeian authorities have realised they were to some extent misled over the infrastructure which was left behind at independence.

As Prime Minister George Matanzima told the *F/M* last week, it is now time to "redress the balance" between the growth of industry and that of agriculture in order that some approach may be made towards self-sufficiency in food production. The emphasis on jobs, as a result, has shifted from the creation of job places to the involvement of people in food-generating schemes.

As a start, in the Transkei budget presented to parliament over the last couple of weeks, the agriculture and forestry vote rose from R22.3m to R29.4m — one of the largest increases in a total budget which has climbed from R323.5m to R390.8m.

Under the new budget, Transkeian taxes have been reduced pretty much across the board to allow local industries to compete

more readily with SA. This, however, will obviously tend to reduce the rate of internal revenue, and the Exchequer is to approach the SA capital markets for additional funds later this year.

At the moment it looks as if two loans will be floated, amounting to R13.5m or so, while an additional government-to-government grant of R15m has been arranged for development projects. SA has also provided an R800 000 loan intended to offset the costs of rising interest rates.

However, there are indications that there could be problems in the supply and allocation of SA government funds, for a significant development over the last financial year was the expiry of SA's guaranteed R113m grant-in-aid which had been forthcoming since independence.

Last year, and presumably from now on, funds from Pretoria will be dished out very much more on a project-to-project basis, and it looks as if these projects will be carefully vetted. Money coming into the territory last year under this heading amounted to only around half the previous grant.

Tracor's budget has been set at R2m for this financial year, while that of the TDC

is R19m. However, Tracor management believes additional funds could be forthcoming on a project-to-project basis if needs be, and they add that demand for funds will only just begin to get off the ground this year.

And, of course, the agricultural development path they hope to follow is significantly less capital intensive than industrial expansion, so funds should not be quite such a constraint.

Tracor MD Ken Humphrey says the thrust of Tracor's development plans will be toward a "collectivisation" of production, whereby existing growing areas are grouped together into economic units of up to 500 ha around centralised "mother units".

The central units would initially comprise first-line production factors, such as milling plant, milking parlours or animal slaughtering facilities. Then, so the theory goes, secondary agricultural industries would tend to gravitate to these sites to further process food output. Working on these lines, Humphrey says, it should be no great problem to increase the current national maize yield of four bags/ha to 40 bags/ha for certain areas within a few years.

At present, only pilot plants have been started up, but within four or five years he anticipates as many as 35 schemes in operation. Certainly, as much as 12 000 ha should be in use under this scheme within the next three years or so.

Side by side with these schemes, of course, increasing emphasis must continue to be placed on traditional agricultural extension programmes for the still-dominant rural masses. On this count, extra funds will probably prove the major stumbling-block, whereas Tracor's schemes could find most resistance in the present restrictive land tenure system.

Tracor management is confident the momentum of the schemes themselves will tend to keep people on the land, thus breaking down land tenure to some extent, while the partial appropriation of absent tenants' land is certainly a topic of conversation in Umtata.

Political considerations aside, then, it is to be hoped the accelerated development of Transkei which has been a result of "independence", will from now on emphasise agriculture rather than industry. Self-sufficiency for the region is a dream, but a major improvement in agricultural yields will be a welcome step forward.



Transkei's Matanzima . . . redressing the imbalances

RDM 15/5/81

Transkei threatened with UK action by ex-envoy

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

A FORMER British MP has threatened to apply for a court order to seize Transkei property if it opens diplomatic offices in Britain.

Mr. Humphry Berkeley, who was Transkei's overseas representative immediately before and after it severed diplomatic ties with South Africa in April 1978, claimed yesterday that the country still owed him R63 000.

The possibility of opening offices in Britain was raised this week in the Transkeian National Assembly by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev G T Vika.

He said his government had succeeded in establishing a "diplomatic presence" in Europe by opening offices in Vienna. Its long-term goal of diplomatic recognition called for "silent diplomacy", he said, and there was a good chance it would also open offices in Britain.

But Mr Berkeley said yesterday: "If Transkei opens offices in London, I will make immediate application for a court order to have their property seized and sold. They still owe me R63 000."

Mr Berkeley is claiming R300 000 in a civil action from the Transkei Government for alleged assault, abduction and attempted murder, and breach of contract. This arises from incidents in 1979 and his dismissal as overseas representative.

DAK 7 BSP 16/5/81

103

Chief George says he regrets report oversight

UMTATA — Premier Chief George Matanzima said yesterday he regretted the oversight in not tabling reports to the National Assembly in terms of the Public Security Act.

He assured the House arrangements were being made to comply with the requirements of the relevant legislation as a matter of urgency.

Chief George was replying to a question by the deputy leader of the opposition, Mr C. S. Mda, about why no reports were tabled.

Mr Mda said section 51 of the Public Security Act provided for reports to be made by the Minister of Police to the National Assembly within a specified period.

He asked why the Minister had not complied with that provision and when the provision would be complied with.

"It was an oversight," Chief George said. "The omission is regretted. Arrangements are being made to comply with the requirements as a matter of urgency." — DDR.

Berkeley to block Transkei London office

S. Tribune
17/5/81

(103)

By Ingrid Stewart

FORMER Transkei overseas representative, Humphry Berkeley, will stop the Transkei Government from opening an office in the United Kingdom unless the territory makes him a proper settlement offer.

This follows this week's announcement in the Transkei Parliament by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rev. G. T. Vika, that there was a good chance of the Transkei Government opening an office in London.

However, Mr Berkeley, who is claiming R300 000 damages from the Transkei Government for breach of contract, an alleged abduction at gunpoint and defamation, says he holds copyright on the name Transkei in the United Kingdom.

In addition, Transkei Office Limited — a London-based company of which Mr Berkeley is chairman, managing director and majority shareholder — is owed R63 000 by the Transkei Government.

According to Mr Berkeley this represents a

number of payments made by the Transkei Office Limited on behalf of the Transkei Government on the written authority of the territory's President, Kaizer Matanzima, when he was Prime Minister.

Mr Berkeley says he has already obtained a court order for the amount in the United Kingdom and if the Transkei Government does open an office there he will be able to seize any property in the office to offset the debt.

On Friday, Mr Berkeley's lawyers sent a telegram to the Transkei Government warning them that if they went ahead and opened an office in London "we will apply to High Court for an immediate injunction to prevent this step." The telegram says any title of any office in which the name Transkei is mentioned would be an infringement of Mr Berkeley's rights.

Mr Berkeley told the Sunday Tribune that if the Transkei Government gave him a "proper out-of-court settlement," however, he would gladly give them the Transkei Office Limited.

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Police Ignored Judge's bail order

UMTATA. — A Transkei Supreme Court judge was woken up twice on Tuesday night to issue a bail order for the release of a striptease artist and a hotel employee because two policemen kept ignoring the order.

Mr Justice A P van Coller issued the bail order after the stripper, Miss R Maree, was arrested on Tuesday evening at the Holiday Inn for alleged public indecency, and the assistant hotel manager, Mr Abe Coetzee, for allegedly obstructing the police.

An Umtata advocate, Mr J D Pickering, took the order for the release of the couple on R150 bail each to Major Sipambo, but this was ignored by the policeman, who said it was 'a scrap of paper that could have been picked up in the streets'.

Mr Justice van Coller was woken up again for a second order for the release of Miss Maree and Mr Coetzee, which also instructed Capt D Bam and Major Sipambo to appear before the Supreme Court for ignoring the first order. The

second order was also ignored.

The two policemen were brought before Mr Justice van Coller on Wednesday morning to explain why they should not be sent to jail for contempt of court. They apologised to the judge, saying they had doubted the legality of the first order.

They said they had not wilfully ignored the order to appear before the Supreme Court. They had just overslept.

Mr Coetzee and Miss Maree were then released and no date was set for their trial. — Sapa.

Transkei officials jailed

19/5/81
Soweto

THE Transkei Secretary for Works and Energy, Seymour Mgodlwa, was sentenced to an effective three-and-a-half years' imprisonment after he was convicted in the Umtata Supreme Court yesterday on two charges of theft and one of criminal breach of trust involving R4 690,88 in Transkei Government property.

On the first count, Mr Mgodlwa was sentenced to five years imprisonment, half of which was suspended for three years on condition he refunded the Government the amount involved before June 31. He

was jailed for two years on the second count, 12 months of which would run concurrently with the first sentence.

On the criminal breach of trust, he was sentenced to three months to run concurrently with the first sentences.

Mgodlwa had pleaded not guilty to three charges of theft and four of criminal breach of trust. The presiding judge, Chief Justice G A Munnik, ruled that one count of criminal breach of trust be incorporated into one of theft so that he faced three counts of criminal breach of trust

and three of theft.

He was acquitted on one theft charge and two of criminal breach of trust.

Mgodlwa (42), was originally charged with Hubert Mlonjeni (67), former Minister of the Department of Works before their trials were separated. Mlonjeni was convicted and fined R1 500 or 12 months imprisonment on theft and two counts of conspiracy to defraud the Transkei Government.

The court found that between March and September last year Mgodlwa stole Government material, including

bags of cement and used Government transport and labour for renovating a house he had bought in Umtata and for erecting a toilet on premises in Qumanco.

Earlier in his defence Mgodlwa told the court he had made use of the material and labour after he had, either in writing or verbally, been authorised by Mlonjeni because he had intimated that he would pay for the services.

Mr Justice Munnik said in his judgement that Mgodlwa had failed to convince the court that he had the right to use the

properties and had told lies when he said he was prepared to pay for them.

Earlier defence counsel, Mr J van Rensburg, argued that, as in the case of Mlonjeni, Mgodlwa qualified for a substantial fine plus a wholly suspended prison sentence because sending him to jail would not be to any advantage.

Mr Justice Munnik said Mgodlwa's case was entirely different from that of Mr Mlonjeni with regard to the circumstances surrounding the crime, the amount involved and the ages of the two men. - Sapa.

CT Transkei
20/5/81 placing (103)

SENBANK and Standard Merchant Bank are handling a R7m private placing for Transkei. The stock with a 16-year term is being placed at 14 percent. It is the first part of two loans totalling R13,5m which are to be raised to finance Teknikons.

Transkei call for residence permits in SA

RDM 21/5/8!

103

UMTATA. — The Transkei National Assembly has unanimously adopted a motion calling for permanent residence permits for Transkeians living in South Africa.

The motion was introduced by government member Chief G B Ndarala.

Five other motions in the order paper before the closing of the session yesterday had to be left out when Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima amended the order paper to move prorogation.

One motion left out was by another government member, Mr J J Matoti, which called for Transkei to approach South African to declare the Duncan village area near East London a residential area for Transkeians and other urban blacks.

The motion claimed Transkeians living in the area were

being forced to go to Mdantsane township in the Ciskei.

Other motions were by Mr S M Nkunkuma (that salaries for members of Parliament be exempted from tax) and by government back-bencher the Rev H M Kentane (that chiefs and other MPs be appointed for consular missions).

This last ordinary session ended after a sitting of nine weeks during which scores of amendments, a few new Bills, and policy speeches of the 18 departments were passed.

Prime Minister Matanzima called it "a record short session" and indicated that a special session might be held before the general election in September.

In his closing speech, Chief Matanzima said if the common enemy of security in southern Africa was to be repelled,

South Africa should accord blacks a sense of belonging.

"There needs to be a positiveness in the thinking of white South Africa at these times," he said.

Opposition leader Mr Caledon Mda said Transkei had had its teething troubles and had discovered too late that she had been duped by "wily cranks" who professed to be able to get the young country accepted by the world.

"Quite a number of pseudo-prominent people in a number of countries offered their services as ambassadors on behalf of our cause.

"Alas, this was not to be, and at what cost? When on October 26 we celebrate the fifth anniversary of our independence, we shall do so and proceed into the second five-year term fully conscious of the realities of our situation. — Sapa.

STAR

21/5/81

Selous Scouts for Transkei?

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The foreign military experts recruited by Transkei to train its defence force are apparently Rhodesian Selous Scouts under their former head, Mr Ron Reid-Daly.

A statement on whether or not Mr Reid-Daly is to be appointed to the Transkei army or police force is to be made "at an appropriate time."

Asked to comment on rumours about the appointment, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday asked why the Press did not

wait for a statement. "I will issue a statement when the time is appropriate," he said.

It could not be established what Mr Reid-Daly's position would be.

Speaking from his office in Secunda this morning, the former Colonel said he had a "commercial connection with Transkei at the moment," but refused to comment on the question of any appointment to the country's army or police force.

In his policy speech as Minister of Defence, Prime Minister Matanzi-

ma said last month he had recruited "foreign" military experts but did not say from which country they had been recruited.

"In November 1980 the commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier R G Keswa, visited a country overseas which now appears prepared to help train and equip our fledgling defence force," he said.

Transkei is also to seek the help of naval experts who are unspecified "friends of Transkei" in buying suitable craft to patrol the Wild Coast.

Vertical text on the left margin, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Call for
August 21/5/81
permanent
(103)
residence

UMTATA. — The Transkei National Assembly has unanimously adopted a motion calling upon the South African Government to give Transkeians living in that country permanent residence permits.

The motion, introduced by a Government member for Cofimvaba, Chief G B Ndarala, originally sought permanent residence permits for Transkeians as it was with citizens of other independent countries living in South Africa.

AMENDED

Chief Ndarala later amended the motion to leave out mention of citizens of other independent countries and to refer to Transkeians wishing to get the permits.

Five other motions had to be left out when the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, amended today's order paper to move the prorogation. — Sapa.

21/81
E.P.
T'Kei casino
ceremony (103)

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, will officially raise the national flag to celebrate the roofwetting of the R30 million Holiday Inn casino on the Wild Coast on Tuesday.

A spokesman for Transkei Airways said yesterday about 200 people, including members of the Transkei Cabinet, would be flown to Margate near the casino's Mzamba Bay site for the occasion.

The 200-room casino and sports complex, near Natal's border with Transkei, will be officially opened in December.

— Sapa

Agnes 28/5/81

Kei detains army chief

UMTATA. — The Commissioner of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Rodney Keswa, and two high ranking officers were detained by security police in Umtata yesterday.

Major-General Martin Ngceba, Transkei's Commissioner of Police and head of the security police, confirmed the detentions but refused to give details.

The two others are Chief-of-Staff Colonel R H M Lugongolo and Colonel Fumba.

Asked in a telephone interview today under which law the three soldiers were being held, Major-General Ngceba said: 'I cannot comment further at this stage, go to the men who detained them.'

Brigadier Keswa's wife, Mrs Jeanet Keswa, said five security policemen arrived with her husband shortly before 6 pm yes-

terday and searched his bookshelves and rooms.

They confiscated a number of rifles, army documents and some books. They then asked him to accompany them. Brigadier Keswa has not returned home since.

The Prime Minister and Minister of defence, Chief George Matanzima, could not be reached for comment. — Sapa.

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Transkei
103
29/5/80
27/1

UMTATA. - The Commissioner of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Rodney Keswa and two top Defence Force officers have been detained by Security Police in Umtata.

Major-General Martin Ngeba, Transkei's Commissioner of Police and head of the Security Police, confirmed the detentions but refused to give details.

The other two being held are the Chief of Staff, Colonel R H M Lugongolo, and a Colonel Fumba.

Asked yesterday under which law the three soldiers were being held, Maj-Gen Ngeba said: "I cannot comment further at this stage. Go to the men who detained them."

Brig Keswa's wife, Mrs Jeanet Keswa, said a contingent of five security policemen had arrived with her husband shortly before 6 pm on Wednesday. They confiscated a number of rifles, army documents and hooks and asked him to accompany them.

Brig Keswa has not returned home since.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima, could not be reached for comment. - Sapa.

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Matanzima's prayer plea

UMTATA. — The State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has called on Transkeians to pray for the safety of their fatherland from "raging external forces operating around the world".

He was addressing members of the Bomyana tribe at the unveiling of the foundation stone of a R40 000 community complex at Kwantshunge, Elliotdale.

The complex was built by the Oambelaville Educational Project's welfare organisation in a joint venture with the Transkei Government. — Sapa.

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18/5/81

Did Matanzima survive coup bid?

Ev Post 30/5/81

By KEITH ROSS

(03)

EAST LONDON — There is speculation in several quarters that the Transkeian Government of Chief George Matanzima may have survived a planned military coup.

The speculation follows the detention this week of the commander of the Transkeian Defence Force and two of his senior officers.

The detained men are Brigadier Rodney Keswa, the chief of staff, Col R Logongolo, and Col A Fumba.

Yesterday Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced that the former commander of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, Lt-Col Ron Reid-Daly, had been appointed acting commander of the army.

Col Reid-Daly had assumed command "while the incumbent was not there", Chief Matanzima said.

Earlier Chief Matanzima had said he knew nothing of the detention of the three senior officers and he referred inquiries to the Commissioner of Police, Maj-Gen Martin Ngceba.

Ex-Selous man Transkei O.C.

Defence Reporter

ONE of Africa's most fearsome soldiers — Lieutenant-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, former leader of Rhodesia's ultra-tough but now defunct Selous Scouts — has taken over acting command of the tiny Transkei Defence Force. The man who built Rhodesia's "Walking Armpits" into the best counter-insurgency unit on the continent has stepped into the shoes of Brigadier E R G Keswa, who was detained by Transkeian security policeman on Wednesday.

Yesterday Transkeian authorities drew an impenetrable curtain of secrecy around the reasons for Brigadier Keswa's detention, and why



Lieutenant-Colonel
Ron Reid-Daly

and how Colonel Reid-Daly had been appointed in his place.

The Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, would say only that Colonel Reid-Daly had assumed command "when the incumbent was not there", but added he was unable to give any further details.

Two other TDF officers were arrested with Brigadier Keswa — the TDF chief-of-staff, Colonel R H M Lugongolo, and a Lieutenant Fumba.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major-General M Z Ngceba, said charges against the army officers were "at this moment a matter between myself and the investigating officers". He confirmed that they were still being held.

The Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr G Muller, said he could not say if charges would be laid against the officers.

Brigadier Keswa's wife said yesterday evening that she had been unable to see her husband and did not know where he was being held, as the authorities had refused to tell her.

Colonel Reid-Daly was not available for comment yesterday. Defence headquarters in Umtata responded to all inquiries by saying he was out and that his staff were not aware of his whereabouts.

It has been known for some time that the TDF is beset by a decay of discipline. This was publicly admitted by Chief George Matanzima on April 29, when he said the TDF had serious problems with drinking, dagga-smoking and the theft of rifles.

Chief Matanzima also said Brigadier Keswa had visited an unnamed overseas country which was prepared to train and equip the TDF.

By GEOFFREY ALLEN and NEIL HOOPER

TRANSKEL'S tiny defence force — created and trained by the departing Pretoria authorities — has virtually disintegrated since independence.

And now the Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima, has recruited one of Africa's most controversial commanders — Lieutenant-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, tough leader of the old Rhodesia's crack Selous Scouts — to reconstruct Transkei's military force.

Intelligence sources say Transkei's military units started falling apart soon after the departure, in 1976, of white South African military personnel who had been seconded to Umata.

On Wednesday the head of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Rodney Keswa, was arrested. Simultaneously, Chief Matanzima announced the appointment of Lt-Col Reid-Daly. With him in the Transkei are at least five former Selous Scouts.

A former Scout who keeps track of the regiment's disbanded members confirmed that "about half a dozen" men had joined the Transkei army as well as a few former members of the Rhodesian Light Infantry. Lt-Col Reid-Daly's appoint-

SHAKEN UP!

Hard man Daly arrives to end Kei army shambles

LOOKED UP?

Army chief Keswa finds himself behind bars

FORMER CRACK RHODESIAN SOLDIERS IN TRANSKEI ARMY TAKEOVER

ment was announced on the same day the army chief, Brigadier Keswa, and two senior officers were arrested.

No reason for the arrests was given, but a senior intelligence source disclosed that they were related to the activities of the African National Congress, banned in Transkei and South Africa.

The source said the arrests were part of a purge of senior officers of the Transkei Defence Force.

One of the problems facing the Transkei Defence Force was that the unit had to be hastily constructed shortly be-

fore independence from "raw" recruits.

By contrast, the Transkei police force was formed from a nucleus of black South African police officers and constables

— the Commissioner of Police Major-General Martin Ngebeza and the head of the territory's security police, Brig Gladwell Ngqo.

In addition the Transkei police force has kept close ties with its South African counterparts, and was constantly combating crime, while the country's defence force was basically inactive and had no "visible" enemy.

With no trained black army personnel to use as the nucleus of the country's new defence force, Transkei was forced to recruit from a para-military department . . . the South African Prisons Service.

The person selected to head the Transkei Defence Force on March 1 1978, the month the seconded South African military personnel left, was Brig Keswa, the territory's first Commissioner of Prisons.

He was the first black to be commissioned in the South African Prisons Service and, with the rank of major, became the head of the country's prisons service at independence in 1976.

Brig Keswa joined the South African Prisons Department in 1956 in Durban.

A social science graduate, he wrote a much-praised book — "Outlawed Communities" — which was a detailed study of life in prison and the gang wars waged by prisoners.

He has travelled widely, studying penal systems in foreign countries, mainly Europe. The Sunday Times has been told that Lt-Col Reid-Daly's appointment was confirmed a fortnight ago and that Brig Keswa had already been informed by letter that he would be moved back to the prisons



LT-COL REID-DALY
Takeover

BRIG KESWA
Arrested

service, from which he had been promoted. Lt-Col Reid-Daly's Selous Scouts became legendary in the Rhodesian bush-war for their guerrilla tactics and high kill rates.

They were feared and hated by the black guerrillas and were one of the first units to be disbanded after Mr Robert Mugabe came to power.

Lt-Col Reid-Daly was court-martialed and found guilty of insubordination for calling the former Rhodesian army commander, Lieutenant-General John Hickman, a "bastard" and accusing him and other officers of bugging his telephone.

Following the court martial he brought actions for damages against Gen Hickman and six other officers, claiming that

they had bugged his office phone, copied military documents and monitored his movements. The case has not yet been heard. When he came to South Africa in February 1980, Lt-Col Reid-Daly formed a private security firm, Security Scouts. Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Gen Martin Ngebeza, confirmed the detention of Brig Keswa, together with his Chief of Staff, Colonel L R H Lugon-golo (a former school teacher), and Lieutenant T Fumba (formerly of the Department of Prisons).

TWO senior Transkei police officers were arrested and taken before a Supreme Court judge when they failed to appear in court this week because, they said, they had overslept.

The previous night the men had twice refused to believe that a judge had written orders for the release on bail of a stripper and a hotel manager from the Umata police cells. They told lawyers and a court registrar who served the orders that they were written on "scraps of paper which could have been picked up by anyone in the streets".

As a result the judge had to be woken again at 4am to serve a second order hearing his official seal.

Again the men ignored it. In the second order the judge also instructed the men to appear before him the next morning to explain their actions. They failed to do so and said later that they had overslept after working late.

The trouble started when the stripper, Miss R Maree, was arrested at the Umata Holiday Inn for alleged public indecency.

While police were arresting her, the hotel assistant manager, Mr Abe Coetzee, intervened and was himself arrested for allegedly attempting to obstruct the course of justice.

The couple were taken to the Umata police station, charged and locked in the cells. At 1.30am lawyers acting for the couple woke Mr Justice A F van Collier and were granted an order releasing the pair on bail of R150 each.

They then took the order to Captain D Bam and Major N S Sipambo, who told them that they did not believe the authenticity of the order because it was written on "a scrap of paper".

The lawyers, advocate Jeremy Pickering and attorney Mr A J de V Berrange, then returned to the judge's home and woke him again to get a second

Police men in Stripper row did not heed court call

Sunday Times Reporters

and the Mr Mulder served it instead on Capt Bam at 4am. Under cross-examination Capt Bam said that the investigating officer (Maj Sipambo) was not available at that time so that he could not discuss the question of granting bail.

When both police officers failed to arrive at court on Wednesday morning the judge issued a warrant of arrest. Maj Sipambo and Capt Bam said in court that they had overslept after working all night at roadblocks.

In his judgment Mr Justice van Collier said it was quite clear that the two officers ignored both orders.

He said he appreciated the fact that the two men had worked late and accepted their apologies for failing to appear in court at 8am on Wednesday morning.

He said: "However, this does not prevent Mr Coetzee and Miss Maree from instituting claims for damages if they so wish. Neither does it prevent the Attorney-General from charging the two officers with contempt of court."

On Friday Miss Maree flew home to Cape Town, and Mr Coetzee said that he was under instructions from his boss not to say anything about the incident.

Asked why he did not telephone the judge to question the legality of the document, Maj Sipambo said: "I was very busy. Besides, it did not strike me immediately to do so."

In cross-examination, Mr Pickering asked the major why he did not lay charges against him and Mr Berrange for presenting false documents.

Again Maj Sipambo said that he had not thought of that.

The court heard that when the second, typed, order bearing the seal of the court was brought to the charge office, Maj Sipambo had already left

UMTATA — The security situation in Southern Africa was causing great concern, Transkei's Minister of Police and Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in his Police Department policy speech in the Assembly yesterday.

With the independence of Zimbabwe and the impending independence of South West Africa, the Pan African Congress and the African National Congress who had vowed to destroy South Africa, and with it Transkei, had moved closer down and were operating full-scale in countries such as Mozambique and Angola, he said.

"Our security police are doing all in their power to maintain peace and order in our country," he said.

"Labour unrest, tribal unrest, subversive propaganda, student and scholar unrest, sabotage in its various forms, and threats of military assaults from inside and outside the country are but some of the forms such threats may take to cause chaos in a country."

Chief Matanzima said with such persons as the former Leader of the Opposition in Transkei (a reference to Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo)

Transkei concern at security

June 1981
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DASP
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who had recently declared in Lusaka that he had joined the ANC and pledged full support for its ideals, threats against Transkei were not idle.

With the recent class boycotts and schools' unrest in South Africa and neighbouring homelands the "disease" had threatened to spread to Transkei.

However, leaders who timeously declared a state of emergency had nipped the trouble in the bud.

Events in Transkei at present, however, still showed that there were elements of these organisations inside the country who were busy operating.

There had been sporadic appearances of leaflets of a subversive

nature at certain places in the country. The most recent were on January 31 when a match between a Transkei Invitation XI and Kaizer Chiefs was to have been laid on at the Independence Stadium.

"Fortunately the police managed to lay their hands on these before they caught the public eye and once more a situation which could have resulted in chaos was averted.

"The security police have sometimes been unjustly criticised in the way they do their work but thanks to their efforts no one has ever complained that they are not doing their work. I feel proud of their performance to date," he said. — DDR.

SA is plotting against Zim says Mugabe

MR MUGABE has charged that the Pretoria Government is training several thousands Zimbabweans, including former black members of the Rhodesian army, in South Africa with an eye to making cross-border incursions into Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe was reacting to the former commander of the crack Rhodesian Selous Scouts Lieutenant Col Ron Reid-Daly being appointed acting commander of the Transkei's Defence Force in Umtata.



Robert Mugabe dissolved the Rhodesian Selous Scouts at independence last year.

The appointment was announced by Transkei's Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima at the weekend.

The news of the appointment came shortly after the detention of the commander of the TDF, Brig ER G Keswa, together with two of his top aides, Col R H M Lugongolo and a Col Fumba.

The three army men were detained by members of the Transkei security police last Wednesday and

a number of army files, army documents and some books were removed from Brig Keswa's home.

Chief Matanzima said he could not comment on the detentions as the matter was with the police.

The Prime Minister said he could not say how many members of the Selous Scouts were in Transkei, but it is believed there were six of them at a "hush-hush" reception for them at the army base two weeks ago.

Last month Chief Matanzima told the National Assembly in his defence policy speech that he had recruited foreign military experts to train the Transkei army. He did not say from which country they had been recruited.

Lt-Col Reid-Daly was dismissed as head of the unit in 1979 after a quarrel with the Rhodesian army commander, General John Hickman, and later came to South Africa. The Selous Scouts was dissolved by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at the time of the independence in April, 1980. AFP, SAPA.



George Matanzima appointed Selous Scouts commander as acting commander of Transkei army.

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Kei party pledges help to fight SA

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103.com
2/6/81

UMTATA. — Transkei's opposition Democratic Progressive Party would help to fight for the overthrow of the white minority regimes in Southern Africa, the party's new leader, Mr Caledon Mda, said yesterday.

Mr Mda, who was deputy-leader, was elected leader at the party's annual congress in Umtata at the weekend.

The former leader, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalinyebo, fled the country last year after he was removed from the paramouncy of Tembuland following his conviction under Transkei's security laws.

Mr Mda, who will lead his party in the coming general election on September 24, said his party was not against the independence Transkei got in 1976 but against the lack of freedom in a free country.

In 1976 almost the entire opposition Democratic Party was against the acceptance of independence and the party could not field all its candidates as most of them were detained

just before the elections.

Yesterday Mr Mda told party delegates his party wanted to develop political awareness among the black people and to promote black pride and black solidarity.

Mr Mda said one of the objectives of his party would be to help fight for the overthrow of the white minority regimes of southern Africa, in alliance with other progressive forces.

Mr Mda said South Africa had repeatedly shown by its actions that it did not recognise Transkei's independence.

Now that Ciskei had opted for independence, he said, it could be expected that she would receive the same treatment.

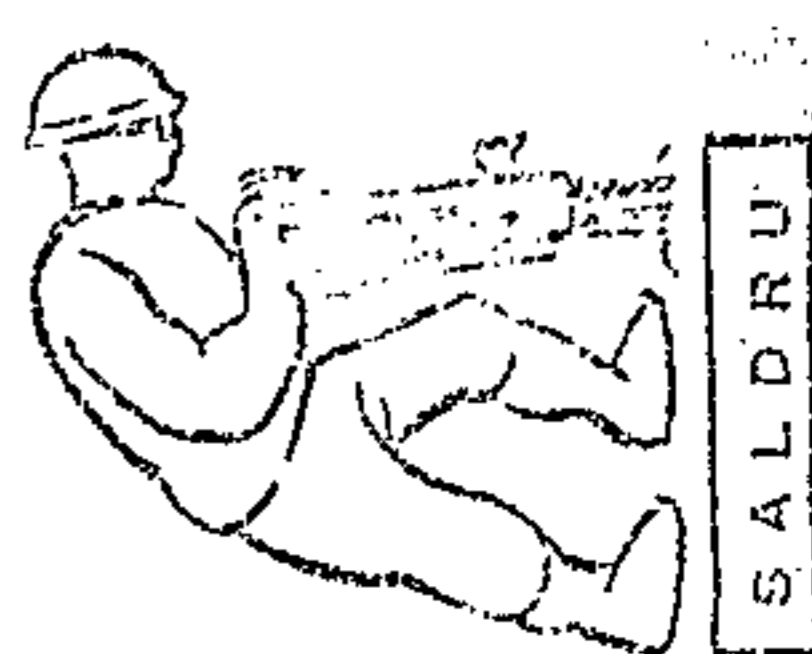
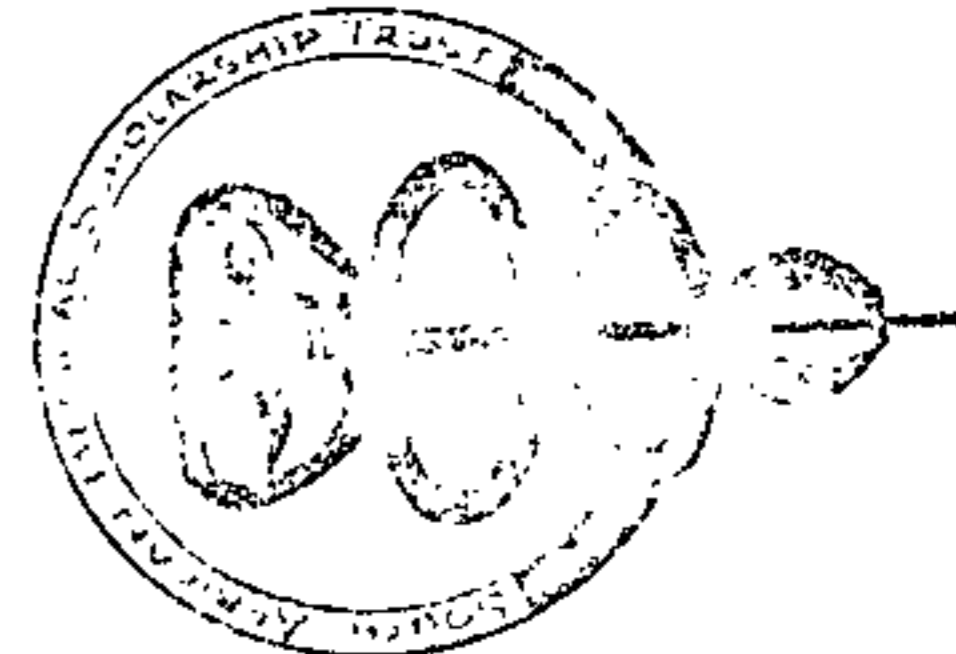
"If the Ciskei after independence should join forces with Transkei, the first thing to be done is to remove the white buffer zone between the two countries and the next step, to take over East London and King William's Town. All the other barriers in South Africa will just fall gradually."

THE PROVISION OF BUREAUCRACY OR

by

DAVID J

Paper N



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 Blacks a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region¹¹.

Discussion

Ex-Robben ^{Sierra}
man held ^{16/81}
¹⁰³

UMTATA A former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Synod Madlebe (59), and his wife together with their four-month old baby, were detained by security police in Umtata early this week.

It was his third period of detention in Transkei since 1976.

A relative said police confiscated a shirt similar to those worn by Transkei soldiers. - Sapa.

mortality rates for Whites, Asians and in Figure 1. The interpretation of differences in the underlying structure of the various groups were pictured in which appears in Figure 2.

This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardized 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 effect 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, and statistics!"

Infant mortality rates are summarized in Fig. 3. Once again difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Blacks. Birth statistics for Blacks are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. A mean figure and the range are given

in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and the Transkei among Xhosa speaking Blacks¹². An increase

Selous Scout to head Transkei army

EX-RHODESIAN SOLDIER AIMS TO FORM THE BEST ARMY IN AFRICA

By PETER WILSON

THE acting commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, has plans to mould the army into a small but highly efficient unit capable of dealing with any threat from either within or without the country.

Colonel Reid-Daly, the former commander of the crack Selous Scouts in Rhodesia has not yet been formally commissioned as an officer and commander of the Transkei Defence Force, but it is understood that this will take place shortly.

He said that he had been approached "out of the blue" to take up the appointment while he was busy on what he described as an interesting security assignment in the Eastern Transvaal. He has retained his interest in the security company which he formed when he left Zimbabwe, and says it is doing well.

The job he has been given in Transkei is for an initial period of three years with a possible extension.

Colonel Reid-Daly said about 12 men from various ex-Rhodesian units — the RLI, the SAS and the Selous Scouts — had also joined the Transkei Defence Force.

Our experience

"I think we could accommodate a couple more but you must remember that what we are looking at here is a Transkeian army. We want to bring our experience to the Transkei soldiers and develop them to their full potential. We want to regard ourselves as Transkei soldiers."

He said that he had taken up the appointment because it was an attractive challenging prospect and "I like challenges."

He has told the members of his new command that "we won't be the biggest army in Africa, but we will be among the best, if not the best."

Meanwhile the former commander of the army Brigadier Roy Keswa, and two other army officials, have now been in detention for more than 10 days.

Major Genral Martin Ngceba the Commissioner of Police, said this week that charges against the men "are a matter between myself and the government."

Wrab denies Black Sash claim

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By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

WEST Rand Administration Board officials are telling black workers that they can no longer gain the right to live and work permanently in the cities if they hail from Transkei, the Black Sash claims.

But a spokesman for Wrab's directorate of labour said it was not his board's policy to deny Transkelans rights they would otherwise be entitled to and that no instructions had been received from Pretoria to this effect.

A representative of the Black Sash advice office said this week that the office had handled several cases in which workers had approached Wrab to apply for residence rights under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act but had been told by officials that Transkeians were no longer granted these rights.

This was particularly applied to workers who sought Section 10(1)(b) rights on the basis that they had lived and worked continuously in a city for one employer for 10 years or several employers for 15 years, she added.

"The officials make no attempt to find out whether these workers may qualify for these rights. They simply tell them that Transkeians as a group are no longer entitled to them."

The advice office representative said that, if it was not Wrab policy to automatically deny rights to Transkeians, "then this must be made clear to the officials".

"We suspect this is just another attempt by officials to avoid having to discuss requests for rights on merit."

The Wrab spokesman pointed to existing regulations which state that contract workers, who had begun working in the cities since 1967, would generally not be granted Section 10(1)(b) rights because their annual work contracts were deemed to have been broken whenever they expired.

But he insisted that this regulation was not applied differently to Transkelans or workers from "independent" homelands.

In terms of agreements between Pretoria and the Transkelan government, Transkelans were often treated "more leniently", he said. "For example, Transkelans can work in the cities on three-year, rather than one- or two-year contracts," he said.

Ex-Island man detained with wife and child

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner, Mr Synod Madlebe, and his wife together with their four-month-old baby, were detained by Security Police in Umtata early last week, the head of Security Police, Major-General Martin Ngeeba, confirmed at the weekend. *Synod Madlebe*

The couple were picked up from their Umtata home on Tuesday afternoon and driven away by a group of policemen, leaving behind three other children between three and 10 years old.

The police confiscated a shirt similar to those belonging to Transkei soldiers after conducting a search in their house, according to a relative.

Mr Madlebe (59), who served a three-year term on Robben Island for taking part in Pan-Africanist Congress activities, went to detention for the third time in Transkei since 1976.

Maj-Gen Ngeeba would not say under which law the couple were being held because the relevant documents were "still being processed" and had not yet reached him. — Sapa.

Boycotts are a reaction to oppression - Minister

RECENT black boycotts of schools, buses and red meat symbolised the reaction in the Peninsula's black townships to "increasingly oppressive conditions of our people", the Rev Des Adendorff, Director of the Churches' Urban Planning Commission, said in Cape Town at the weekend.

Mr Adendorff, a Methodist minister, was reporting to the Cape District Synod of the Methodist Church, which works with Lutheran, Catholic, Moravian, Presbyterian and Congregational churches in the Churches' Urban Planning Commission in the wider Peninsula area.

Referring to the renewed ban on open air meetings, Mr Adendorff said the ban effectively prevented communication in the townships.

There were few meeting places, and the ban on open air meetings brought communication within the community to a standstill.

The synod decided to make representations to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, expressing its "alarm" at the renewed ban on open air meetings for another year. — Sapa.

International trade theory are quite different from, say, those of political economy. The approach used in

Fair game for the rich with itchy fingers

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22/10/81

IAN REID, who warns ants that he will have to poison them if they don't leave his kitchen, and who talks to his flowers, has just returned from an animal "shooting gallery" on the Transkei coast. Here is his report.

IT DOESN'T hurt to be a millionaire (preferably American with an itchy trigger finger) to enjoy the ozone which comes wafting in from the Indian Ocean into the lodge at the Mkambati Game Ranch on the Transkei coast.

I have just spent a day-and-a-half down there admiring the beautiful 16 different species of game they have — specially imported to feed on the lush grass. Just waiting to be shot. They don't know it, of course, but every mouthful they take, might well be their last. Something like the condemned man being offered his choice of breakfast before he goes to "the drop".

Because the Mkambati Game Ranch, you see, doesn't have 2 500 head of game grazing on 140km² of lush grassland just for the hell of it. Or to delight animal lovers. No indeed not. Those Impala, Gemsbok, Black Springbok (brought down from Beaufort West), Zebra, Kudu, Blesbok, are there for a specific purpose. To bring in foreign currency for the Transkei Government. And the way they do it is by ending up on some rich American's wall as a trophy.

The Mkambati Game Ranch — situated some 80km west of the Natal border — is beautiful to behold. It has 12 km of beach front, of which five are beaches. It is bounded by three rivers, the Mkambati on the west,

the Msikaba on the south, and the Mtentu on the north.

And the lodge itself is on a rise just a small carcass' throw from the rocks. And the lodge is small too — it can accommodate only 10 people at a time. Five hunters and five "observers" (the non-hunters). For their bed, board and booze the brave men with their expensive rifles with telescopic sights pay R275 a day. The "peaceful people", pay R100 a day.

For their R275 a day the stout fellows get a black professional hunter to go with them to face the dangerous animals (I mean, have you ever been charged by a wild Zebra?), and four-wheel drive transport.

But hold it a second. That R275 a day doesn't mean they can shoot what they like. Oh dear me no. The corpses come extra. The cheapest trophy (a Duiker) costs R50 to shoot. To kill a Black Springbok (a beautiful creature with great big doe eyes) costs R500. That's the top price, and included in that price a Kudu or a Blesbok (the most popular animal with American hunters).

As I say, it is all to bring foreign exchange into the Transkei.

The Mkambati Game Ranch (named after a particular palm which grows in the region) was started by the Transkei government in 1979, and the govern-

ment holds 51% of the shares in the business (the rest is held by private individuals or companies).

In charge of the whole bang shoot (if you will pardon the expression) is Monty Mkloko as chairman of the controlling company (ZOC Holdings). Now Mr Mkloko was the first conservation officer to be appointed by the Transkei government, and he is quick to point out that what the brave hunters are doing actually is culling the game (which wouldn't be there in the first place if they hadn't been imported). It is open season for eight months of the year, and only males may be shot.

The man in charge of the project is Johan Radloff (who lives out of range in East London). The man on the spot is Fred van Rensburg, who, strangely enough, is not a hunter and loves animals. He spent one whole night off loading 500 Black Springbok in the park and can't stop telling you how beautiful they are.

Monty Mkloko explains: "This ranch is one of the proudest possessions of the Transkei government. We are not building for now but for 20 or 30 years in the future. It has been constructed to bring in foreign money and also to offer employment to Transkeians".

It offers employment to some 80 black Transkeians and two white rangers.



Mr Monty Mkloko, the Transkei's first conservation officer... "now that's service for you."

Mr Mkloko continues: "We advertise in the United States and we have four agencies operating there, because the Americans are the greatest trophy hunters in the world. And it is a sport (sic) which is growing every year. At the moment we have 16 different species here but, of course, if there is a particular species which we haven't got, but which the Americans would like, then, if possible, we will import it". Now that's service for you.

But, to be fair, future plans are not aimed at death and destruction.

The ranch is soon to be almost doubled in size (stretching to the new Holiday Inn) and if there is a demand, then photographic safaris, nature walks among the game will also be organised (with the hunters operating out of earshot), and, perhaps, a health farm.

Also on the drawing board is a plan for a 100-room lodge with a five-star rating. All in all about R10-million is to be spent on bringing Mkambati up to the last word in luxury as a tourist paradise. "Paradise" for humans, that is.

When I went to bed that night I dreamed a dream. It was about a world hereafter where flowers cut off the heads of humans to put in vases, and animals farmed humans for eating.

1. Kornai, Cambridge, 1971, referring to General Equilibrium theory.

T'kei placed on alert basis

UMTATA ^{10/15/6} ~~Transkei~~ State
President, Paramount Chief
Kaiser Matanzima, has de-
clared a state of emergency in
a proclamation in the latest
Government Gazette.

The proclamation imposes
drastic curbs on the move-
ments and activities of pupils
or students, or employees of
any educational system in
Transkei. They are prohibited
from being in public places or
leaving their homes unless for
the purposes of attending
classes or church.

It also makes it an offence
for affected persons to be
absent from school without
permission, to threaten or
encourage others not to attend
classes. — Sapa

Emergency
declared
in Transkei

Own Corresponding
UMTATA—Another state
of emergency has been de-
clared in Transkei.

The proclamation, simi-
lar to last year's, follows
closely on the recent un-
rest in farm schools in
Transkei.

Students at certain post-
primary schools boycotted
classes after literature of
the banned ANC had been
found at the schools.

The proclamation con-
fines "affected persons"
to their institutions,
homes or hostels between
6 am and 6 pm on any day
other than Sundays, except
to attend classes.

It prohibits and interdicts
and places the onus on the
accused to prove his inno-
cence.

It is believed the emer-
gency has been re-imposed
because a proclamation re-
mains in force for only
one year.

Transkei imposes student curbs

Own Correspondent

UMFATA. — A state of emergency has been declared in Transkei's Government Gazette.

The proclamation was signed by the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in his capacity as Minister of Police.

It imposes drastic curbs on "affected persons" — pupils, students or any person in the employ of an educational institution. A similar state of emergency was declared last June after student unrest.

The proclamation lasts a year and is renewable.

It restricts affected persons to the kraals, hostels or other places where they reside between 6am and 6pm except on Sunday other than to attend classes which they are required to attend or to receive medical treatment or to attend a bona fide funeral.

It is an offence for students to be absent from classes without permission, to encourage others not to attend or to distribute pamphlets calling for a boycott.

Offenders face a sentence of up to five years or 10 strokes. The Commissioner of Police may detain anyone he believes intends contravening the proclamation.

It empowers police to arrest anyone contravening the regulations or who intends committing an offence under them or any other law. It prohibits interdicts or legal processes against the order. The onus is on the accused to prove his innocence.

2. cont.....

- (1) Plot this demand curve on graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose the "crop" amount is 103 and 70 million units of gross value are scheduled above and below the demand curve.
- (3) Calculate the total gross value for each of the ten years, and then the average annual gross value.
- (4) Construct a demand curve for each of the ten years, and then the average annual demand curve. (It will be a straight line.)
- (5) From the demand curve on the market, determine the amount of crop that would have to be sold from these areas to stabilize the market.
- (6) Draw up a schedule to buy or sell in the government market. How much would the government have to buy or sell to stabilize the market?

Transkei
 Argus
 (103)
reimposes
 1968:
state of
emergency

Argus Correspondent
 DURBAN. — Another state of emergency has been declared in Transkei.

The reimposition of the new order follows closely on recent unrest in Transkei farm schools.

The declaration is contained in the latest issue of the Government Gazette, signed by both the President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, and the Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima.

The proclamation is similar to last year's. It restricts the movement of 'affected persons', who are defined as students and scholars and any persons employed in an institution whom the police may declare 'an affected person'.

ENFORCEMENT

It is believed that the emergency has been reimposed because a proclamation can only be enforced for a year in terms of the Public Security Act.

The Transkei President may issue another at the end of the year or can withdraw it at any time.

Students at certain post-primary schools boycotted classes after literature of the banned ANC had been found at the schools just before the Republic Festival celebration in South Africa.

The proclamation confines affected persons to their institutions, homes or hostels between 6 am and 6 pm on any day other than Sundays, except to attend classes.

The proclamation prohibits interdicts and places the onus on the accused to prove his innocence.

as possible, preferably using

successive years the annual 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, Calculate and tabulate the demand curve for these years, if the demand curve is linear. Plot the demand curve for each of the ten years.

the total of the crop over the ten years would yield this value.

the total amount of crop that would have to be received from the government (at the schedule in order to make the total gross value equal to the average annual gross value of the same paper as the demand curve (stability)).

the amount of crop which must be offered to the government as discovered in part (4). Determine how much the government would have to buy or sell to stabilize the market.

the amount of crop the government would have to buy or sell over the ten years of part (2). Would the answer mean that the government is impossible?

Bid to stop Ciskei self-rule

Political Staff

THE Transkei Government is behind a last-ditch attempt to prevent Ciskei from taking independence on December 4.

The involvement of Transkei in the moves, which include notices being served on all members of the South African Parliament to bring an application before the Supreme Court to prevent them debating or voting on the issue, is likely to spark off a diplomatic storm.

A newspaper report disclosed at the weekend that two Ciskeian refugees living in Transkei had instructed attorneys to serve the notices on all 177 members of Parliament, including the Cabinet.

SA MOVE

The South African Government has, however, moved quickly to block the move by giving notice to amend the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa to prevent the action being successful.

The two men who are bringing the action are deposed Chief Ford Mpanzela and Mr Kaizer Mntsebe. In affidavits supporting their application they claim that the boundaries of the Cape will be altered irrevocably by the South African Parliament and this would be contravention with Section 114 (a) of the South African Constitution.

PETITION

Section 114 (a) says: Parliament shall not alter the boundaries of any province ... except on the petition of every province whose boundaries are affected thereby.

The two men, who submit a supporting affidavit from Paramount Chief Xololiswe Sigcau, the Paramount Chief of the Xhosa, also claim that the people of Transkei and Ciskei are one nation.

It was reported by various sources involved in the legal action that the moves were initiated and were being paid for by the Transkei Government.

AMENDMENT

The court action at best could only show that the Government acted illegally in passing the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda independence Acts through Parliament.

However the present legal moves are likely to fail because of the South African Government notice that it intends to amend Section 114 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, retrospective for 20 years.

23. Venter, J D Die Drinkpatroon van Kleurlinge in Kaapland en Natal, Nasionale Buro vir Opvoedkundige en Maatskaplike Navorsing, Navorsingsreeks no. 19, 1965.

24. Verslag van die Kommissie van Onderzoek na Aangeleenthede

Transkei behind Ciskei petition.

say sources

Star 5/6/81 103

Political Staff

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The two men bringing the action are deposed Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaizer Mnweba.

They claim the boundaries of the Cape will be altered irrevocably by Parliament, and this would be a contravention of Section 114 (a) of the South

African Constitution.

The men claim that Transkei and the Ciskei are one nation.

However, various sources involved in the legal action say the moves were initiated and are being paid for by the Transkei Government.

Transkei has consistently opposed independence for a separate Ciskei, claiming Ciskei territory as part of its country.

Though the action, if successful, could bring the legality of Transkei independence into doubt, the Transkei Government is apparently unconcerned, because a court cannot overthrow an Act of Parliament.

In a statement on Friday which made no mention of a court application, Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, denied that the Government had acted illegally.

But "in view of possible misconstruction," he said, it had been decided to amend Section 114 of the constitution in the coming session of Parliament — retrospective to May 31, 1961 — to place the intention of the legislature "beyond any doubt."

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the government

on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered

gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).

Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual

Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.

Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.

Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.

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17/11/78

Police chief defends raids

UMTATA. — The Transkei Security Police would not interfere with the activities of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party in its preparations for the coming general elections if they "perform nothing illegal," the Commissioner of Transkei Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, said yesterday.

Commenting on reports that a contingent of security policemen searched and confiscated documents from the homes of the national organiser of the DPP, Mr C B Pikashe; the treasurer, Mr S A Xobololo; Mr J Kati, a committee member, and another man, Maj-Gen Ngceba said his men must have acted "within their rights" and in the discharge of their official duties.

"I cannot deny they conducted the searches but I have not been informed of the matter yet. They must have heard something against the law was happening there," he said.

Mr Pikashe has complained he lost belongings after police raided his home and removed some documents without a search warrant.

Mr Xobololo also alleged the police raided his house and those of Mr Kati and Mr M F Gqobo, a regional organiser in the Dalindyebo region, in their absence last week.

"We regard this as the start of harassment to frighten people from voting for us in the coming general elections. Our appeals to the Transkei Government for free and fair elections this year seem to have gone unheard," Mr Xobololo said.

Maj-Gen Ngceba said: "I can assure you they will not be locked in or harassed in their activities if they do nothing subversive, but we will apply any pressure on them if we believe their activities are illegal."

His men had the right to search without a warrant if they felt there was need.

"They would not have gone there simply because they wanted to disturb the opposition from their campaign to win the general elections. This is a democratic country," Maj-Gen Ngceba said.

— Sapa.

Political Staff

DURBAN — The tribes of Transkei, and not the Transkei Government, are financing a court action aimed at preventing the 177 members of the South African Parliament from debating or voting on proposed legislation to give independence to Ciskei. The MPs have been ser-

ved with a notice of motion by deposed chief, Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaiser Mnweba, stating they will ask the Supreme Court to prevent them voting or debating the Ciskei independence until a petition has been made by the Cape Province to alter the boundaries of the province in terms of the constitution.

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ve years the annual 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, ce and tabulate the

gross value of the crop in each of the ten years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.

- (3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.
- (4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).
- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

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Sta. 17/6/81
Top Kei
soldier
for court

2. cont.....

- (1) Plot this demand curve on graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that the "crop" amounted to 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels. Calculate the gross value of the crop in each of the ten years scheduled above.
- (3) Calculate the average gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output which would yield this value.
- (4) Construct a schedule for each of the ten years showing the gross value of the crop and the output which would yield this value. Plot the gross value of the crop and the output curve. (It will be a downward-sloping curve.)
- (5) From the demand curve, determine the amount of crop which would have to be bought on the market in each of the ten years. From these amounts, determine the total amount of crop which would have to be bought over the ten years.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing the amount of crop which would have to be bought or sold in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Major-General Martin Ngceba, Transkei's police chief, today confirmed that the commander of Transkei's Defence Force, Brigadier Roy Keswa, would appear in court this week.
"I cannot say what the charge will be as investigations are continuing," General Ngceba said.
Brigadier Keswa, a former commissioner of prisons in Transkei, was appointed commander-in-chief of the Transkei army in March 1978.
He was detained on May 27 with two other army officers — his chief of staff, Colonel R H M Lugongola, and a Lieutenant Fumba.
The three men were detained shortly before Lieutenant-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, former commander of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, was appointed acting commander of the Transkei Defence Force.

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* * * * *

Transkei soldiers in court

18/11/81
E. Dreyer
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2/11

UMTATA — Two top-ranking Transkei soldiers appeared briefly before Mr Z C Dreyer in the Umtata Magistrate's Court today on charges of conspiring to defraud the Transkei Government.

The Commissioner of the Transkei Defence Force, Brig E R G Keswa, and his Chief of Staff, Col L M Lugongolo, were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Their case was postponed to July 15.

Mr Dreyer said the two officers could apply for bail on or shortly before the date of remand.

Brig Keswa and Col Lugongolo were arrested with another officer, Col T Fumba, by Security Police on May 27 and have been held in custody since then. It is not yet known when Col Fumba will be charged. — Sapa

Transkei's trainee divers give rise to speculation

1966/1

AE Pool

103

Post Reporter

THE Transkei, which has a long coastline but no navy and no port, is training divers in a swimming pool at the Wild Coast resort of Port St Johns.

Townfolk have reported seeing trainee divers equipped with aqualungs and wet suits, undergoing training in the village's small public swimming pool.

Approached for comment, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, refused to confirm the exis-

tence of the diving school. He referred the query to the country's new defence chief, Colonel Ron Reid-Daly.

Colonel Reid-Daly — a former commander of the Selous Scouts, a much-feared, crack Rhodesian army unit — said the men were receiving "specialised training to carry out coastal patrols".

He refused to comment further.

Port St Johns' locals have become accustomed to seeing the trainees, clad in full

wetsuits, jogging in formation down their main street.

"At first I thought I was seeing things but now I'm used to it," one shopkeeper said. "They have been at it for several months."

It is said that there are between 20 and 30 trainees and that they were selected from about 600 applicants.

Barracks, situated on a hill overlooking the near village's main beach, house the divers, who report for duty each morning at 6am

**'Very
strange'
labour
situation**

(103) 19/6/81

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

ALTHOUGH the capital has a potential labour pool of 200 000 in its metropolitan area, city industrialists and authorities have been forced to recruit Transkei workers.

Mr G Atkinson, the City Engineer, yesterday said that the 'very strange' situation arose from a lack of co-ordination between various Natal and KwaZulu authorities.

'We cannot draw from the labour pool on our boundaries because of the fragmentation of KwaZulu and Natal,' he said.

'It's an impossible situation. Politicians are going to have to come up with a practical solution soon and consult town planners.

'If we could set up a labour bureau in a place like Edendale it would probably help, but the area falls under KwaZulu and I don't think we would be permitted to do that.

Is Transkei blocking independence move?

BY BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

SPECULATION that the Transkeian Government might be behind Supreme Court attempts to thwart the granting of Ciskeian independence has been given added impetus by an allegation by the Ciskeian Chief Minister that the applicants in the court action were not independent agents.

Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, said at the weekend he heard "his master's voice" behind the court application by two self-exiled Ciskeians, which seeks to effectively thwart Ciskeian independence on December 4.

The men — Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaizer Mabweba — have applied to the Supreme Court in Cape Town for an interdict restraining all 177 South African MP's from discussing Ciskeian independence on the grounds that incorrect procedure had been followed in granting independence.

In affidavits, the men claim Section 114 of the Constitution Act of 1961 had been ignored by the South African Government, in that the Cape Provincial Council had not petitioned the Government to change the boundaries of the province as stipulated in the regulations.

The court action — which has possible serious implications for the Government's homelands policies — has forced the South African Government to announce it will alter the Constitution Act this year.

At the weekend, Chief Sebe declined to say whether he believed the Transkeian Government was behind the application. However, he said: "let us just say I hear His Masters Voice".

The head of the Ciskeian Intelligence Ser-

vices, Brigadier Charles Sebe, confirmed they knew who was behind the application.

Last week, news reports that the Transkeian Government was behind the application drew a sharp denial, although the Attorney General, Mr E G Ford, confirmed money for the court action had been provided by "Transkei tribes".

Meanwhile, analysts of homeland politics believe the application might have been a last-ditch attempt by the Transkeian Government to realise its long sought-after aim — the amalgamation of the Ciskei and Transkei.

Even before independence, Transkei urged the amalgamation of the two regions on the basis that the people living in the area are one and should, therefore, be one political unit.

This has been strongly rejected by Chief Sebe and his Cabinet who — according to analysts — fear a loss of status if they are included in an unified Xhosas unit.

Most analysts believe the clash is not between the people of Ciskei and Transkei, but between the black elites in the two homelands, both battling to secure and retain the privileges of office under the South African Government's homelands policy.

Evidence has been submitted to the Supreme Court in support of the dissident Ciskeian's application by Chief Xolilizwe Sigcau, Paramount Chief of the Gxelekwa tribe, that the Xhosas ethnic units are closely affiliated and historically there is only one Xhosa nation.

But the Quail Commission into Ciskeian Independence found that although there were undeniable cultural and linguistic similarities, the cultural unity need not have contemporary political relevance. The Commission found that the way Transkei governed its relations with South Africa and handled its independence discouraged Ciskeians from speaking in favour of amalgamation.

25/6/81
103
Transkei MP held by security police

UMTATA — The Commissioner of the Transkei Police, Major General Martin Ngceba, yesterday confirmed that Mr J J Matoti, a Transkeian Member of Parliament for Cofimvaba, had been detained by the Transkeian security police.

General Ngceba said Mr Matoti was being held for "the offence he committed", but refused to elaborate. He did not know where Mr Matoti was being held because he had not yet received official papers.

Mr Matoti, a controversial politician who lives in East London, was reported by some sources to have been arrested after attending a funeral in Cofimvaba at the weekend.

The sources said he was being held pending police investigations on possible charges of attempted murder.

Reports said Mr Matoti was last seen attending the funeral of Mr H Gwentshe in Cofimvaba during which an Mdantsane Methodist cleric, the Rev V Nyobole, was accidentally shot in the leg by a man who had offered to give a vote of thanks.

Mr Nyobole was reported to be in a satisfactory condition. — Sapa

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Malnutrition - a Vicious Circle

5/19/61

Little Theresa is 14 months old and lucky to be alive. If she had been born a year earlier, she would probably have starved to death in Transkei - like her elder sister and five brothers.

Even for the baby is not being fed enough to keep her healthy, but her lucky break came when her mother, Nantombiso, decided to bring her two surviving children to Cape Town last September.

Nantombiso moved to Crossroads and was able to find work in the city, but with an average wage of R6 a week she is barely able to feed her children or anything but rice porridge.

Sometimes she is able to buy Theresa a milk formula, but does not follow instructions on how to mix it because then the milk is finished too quickly.

Nantombiso needs help and supervision if she is to keep her children alive. Little Goodman Dr. will also need help to stay alive.

At five months he weighs in at 6.4 kg - only a few kilos more than the average newborn baby. Goodman has a husky cry, but he is too malnourished to squirm

and lead. Most of his life has been spent vomiting and fighting the effects of diarrhoea.

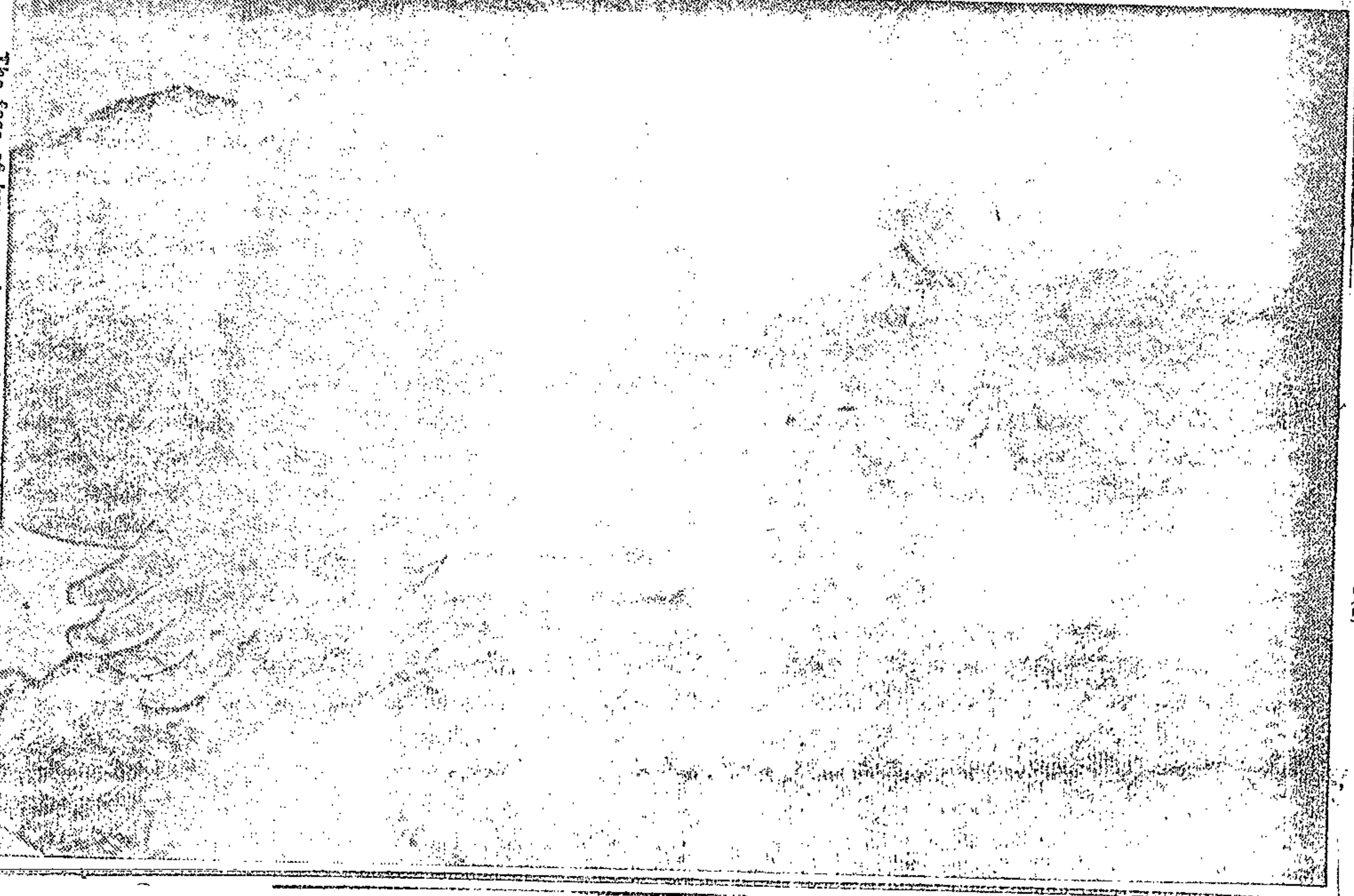
Fortunately for Goodman and Theresa in their chance of surviving have improved dramatically - by courtesy of a nutrition clinic that was started at Crossroads almost two years ago.

The handful of dedicated clinic workers are helping about 100 malnourished children, many of the clinic's few full-time workers, said the

Sister Teresa is so concerned about her patients she brings them vegetables from her family garden whenever possible. Poverty-stricken mothers are also given milk, brown bread and cereal.

Others are patiently taught how to breast feed, shown how to cope with potentially fatal diarrhoea, and given demonstrations on the preparation of cheap, nutritious meals.

They also receive contraceptive advice from a doctor who works on a voluntary basis.



The face of hungry five-month-old Goodman Dubula weighs only 6.4 kg.

Work in Transkei worthwhile, says Judge

By Carol Gey van Pittius
Supreme Court Reporter

THE newly-appointed Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice G G A Munnik, found in his eight years as Chief Justice of the Transkei Supreme Court that there was never the slightest suggestion of the Transkei Government interfering with the judiciary.

In an interview yesterday Mr Justice Munnik said this was one outstanding feature of the division that had given him immense satisfaction.

'In my years in Umtata, I found the work very worthwhile and interesting,' he said. A judge's job is really a negative one — there is nothing constructive about our work except for the administration of justice. Not at all like a doctor who brings new life into the world.'

HONOURED

As the man who had established the existing court system in Transkei, he had been greatly honoured by the Prime Minister, Mr George Mantsizima, who said of him at his farewell dinner: 'The judge has built this court on such strong pillars, not even an earthquake will bring it down.'

Mr Justice Munnik is thrilled to be back in the Cape as successor to Mr Justice H E P Watermeyer, recently retired Judge President, after an absence of 38 years.

Born in the village of Dordrecht in 1921, he was educated at the Dordrecht Primary School and then SACS in Cape Town where he matriculated in 1938.

AT UCT

His studies took him to the University of Cape Town where he took his law degrees.



THE new Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice G G A Munnik.

In February 1946, he practised at the Johannesburg Bar and in October 1958 took silk.

Soon after, he was appointed acting judge of the Transvaal division. In 1962 he took up appointment as judge of the Eastern Cape Division in Grahamstown and was seconded to Transkei in 1973.

Married to Marie van der Merwe in 1948, they have two married daughters, Marie-Henrietta and Laurette. Their only son, Jan Hendrik, is an attorney. Mr Justice Munnik's brother, Dr L A P A Munnik is Minister of Health.

Star 9/2/81
 (103)
**Transkei
 lays claim
 to Ciskei**

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Transkei and South Africa are heading for a major confrontation over the proposed independence of Ciskei which could dramatically affect the proposed constellation of states.

Reliable sources confirmed yesterday the Transkei Government had already warned the South Africa Government it would not participate in any moves which involved Ciskei as a separate national entity.

Transkei is demanding that Ciskei be included in her territory claiming that both areas are inhabited by the Xhosa people and are historically one country.

It points out that when the independence of homelands was first mooted, Transkei and Ciskei were considered one unit.

The forthcoming court cases in which the right of the South African Parliament is being contested to grant independence to Ciskei were apparently instigated by Transkei and are being backed by the Transkei Government.

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P A Rappoport

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 For a student who has
 Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
 of Architects' Prize
 Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Wrangle looming over Ciskei

Angus
9/7/81
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103

Political Staff ..

TRANSKEI and South Africa are heading for a confrontation over the proposed independence of Ciskei which could dramatically affect the proposed constellation of states.

Reliable sources confirmed yesterday that the Transkei Government has told the South African Government it will not take part in any moves or dispensation which involve Ciskei as a separate national entity.

Transkei is demanding that Ciskei be included into her territory, claiming that both areas are inhabited by the Xhosa people and are historically one country.

And it points out that when the independence of homelands was first mooted by the South African Government, Transkei and Ciskei were considered to be one unit.

HIS BACKING

The coming court cases in which the right of the South African Parliament to grant independence to Ciskei is being contested were apparently instigated by Transkei and are being backed by the Transkei Government.

When it was disclosed last month that Transkei was backing the court applications a statement was issued by legal representatives of the two men in whose names the cases are being contested.

TRIBES' HELP

The statement said it was not the Transkei Government but the tribes of Transkei who were providing finance for the cases.

The initial application was also backed by a lengthy affidavit signed by the Paramount Chief of the Xhosa, X Siegau.

There is more at stake than the Ciskei alone. The Transkei Government has its eyes on the Border corridor, including East London and King William's Town, which separates Ciskei and Transkei.

WILL NOT JOIN

According to reliable sources, Transkei has told South Africa it will not belong to any body such as the proposed constellation of states if an independent Ciskei is a member.

Without Transkei and Kwazulu, which for different reasons will also not support the constellation, Mr Botha's concept will have little meaning.

The Transkeian Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima, is in Austria at present and was not available for comment.

A spokesman for the South African Prime Minister's office said that Mr P W Botha was not available for comment.

**T'kei to spend R80m
on mechanisation** (D3)

E. Post 16/7/81

EAST LONDON — Transkei expects to spend more than R80 million in the next two or three years on mechanisation of its agriculture.

This was announced yesterday by Transkei's Minister of Agriculture, Mr E Z Boo. He was speaking after his return from a visit to Austria with the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima said an important part of the mechanisation programme would be a plant to assemble tractors. This plant, which had been prefabricated in Austria, was on its way to Transkei and would be erected near Queenstown. It would assemble tractors imported in a semi knocked-down form from Austria.

R80m Transkei plan to boost farming

DD16/7/81

103

UMTATA — The Transkei Government is poised to launch an all-out assault on realising the agricultural potential of the country's 700 000 hectares of arable land. The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima,

who returned this week after leading a party of ministers, paramount chiefs and chiefs on a visit to Austria, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr E. Z. Boozi, yesterday revealed the broad outline of an agricultural mechanisation plan which may cost over R80 million in the next two to three years.

over 800 Austrian-built tractors in Transkei. Of these, 300 were in the country in a semi-knocked down form and these would be the first to be assembled at the new plant.

"Transkei believes that it must make a full assault on agricultural development to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

The Prime Minister said an important part of the plan involved the building of an assembly plant at Ezibeleni near Queenstown where tractors imported in semi-knocked down form from Austria would be assembled.

"I decided to ask the Austrians to invite the paramount chiefs and the chiefs to Austria to see for themselves the high degree of development in farming and stock breeding that can be achieved.

The plant, which had been prefabricated by the Steyr-Daimler-Puch factory, was already en route to Transkei.

"After all, the chiefs are the people who have to be motivated." The money to mechanise rural Transkei would be raised by the people themselves.

"The plant will be arriving within the next few weeks, and will be erected and equipped by the Austrians," Chief George said.

"The chiefs have decided to levy their subjects to buy tractors for their communities. R20 per taxpayer will be levied over three years."

He was unable to give the cost of the plant and its equipment.

Mr Boozi said the strategy of the government was to mechanise the tribal communities in order to achieve self-sufficiency in maize.

He said Ezibeleni was "an area where there is a pathetic situation arising from townships having in the past been dumped there with no prospects of employment for the residents."

He said the government had committed itself to take 500 tractors a year from Steyr, with the necessary spares. — DDR.

There were already

the real growth of GDP was 2,6% p.a. (9)

These statistics are summarised in table 2.4:

Table 2.4: Growth Rate of Ethical Drug market compared with that of GDP (1970 - 77)

	GDP	Ethical Drugs
Growth rate (real)	2,6	8
Growth rate (current prices)	11,1	17

In summary, then the market is small, but has grown rapidly in the last decade. Given that the growth trends are likely to continue in the future, even more powerful reasons exist for analysing the behaviour of the industry. It is the aim of this paper to provide such an analysis of the industry in as unbiased a manner as possible.

(2.3) The Manufacturing firms within the Industry:

Because of the extent of diversification within the

drug industry, the exact number of firms active in the S.A. market is not known, but is probably around 50. However, 50 firms account for 97% of the market. The market is not highly concentrated, with the top four firms ranging from 3,6 - 6,9%. This can be compared to the market for example, where the shares of the leading firms typically range from 11,7 to 15,9%. In the world patterns, the local industry has an oligopoly market structure.

The S.A. drug industry, and particularly the drug industry, is characterised by a high degree of ownership. In the drug industry as a whole, concerns now number 50% of the firms, but 10% of foreign-owned companies still dominate the

In the ethical market foreign firms account for 86% of ethical sales.

Table 2.5: Number and ownership of the market for ethical drugs

Ownership	Number
American	
British	
Swiss	
South African	
German	
Other (and unbranded)	
Total	

With this brief sketch of the ethical drug market in mind, an analysis can be undertaken.

DD 16/7/81

Keswa gets bail but re-detained

SECTION 4: PRICE AND THE NATURE OF THE DRUG MARKET:

If it is contended that competitive forces in the drug market result in expenditures that raise prices above their optimal level (defined as the price below which producers reduce supply or above which consumers curtail demand), then it must be shown that some peculiarities in this market enable such a perverse result to emerge.

Mr E. C. M. Bodlani, for Brig Keswa, said they did not pay the bail yesterday because they had been told by the police that the men had been re-detained and would not be let out. Investigations were being carried out.

The two army officers made their second brief appearance in court yesterday where they are facing charges of conspiracy to defraud. They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The control prosecutor, Mr H. M. Madyibi, asked for a remand to August 11 for further investigations. — DDR.

UMTATA — The former commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Roy Keswa and former chief of staff, Colonel R. H. Lugongolo, who were each granted R500 bail by Mr Z. C. Dreyer in the magistrate's court here yesterday, have been re-detained under the country's security laws.

This was confirmed by the Commissioner of Police, Major General Martin Ngeeba. He would not say whether or not the re-detentions had anything to do with the present case. He said he did not know when the officers had been re-detained.

...market:

The most striking feature about the market for ethical drugs is that "he who orders does not pay; he who pays does not order." (1) The supply of drugs is purchased jointly when the patient goes to his doctor to purchase "health". This feature, however, is not unique to the drug market. A similar set of characteristics is found at university: the student (cf. the patient) enrolls for a course (cf. doctor services) given by a professor (cf. the doctor) who recommends

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a Text book (cf. drugs) which the student must use. But in this market, information flows are such that where there is competition between publishers (cf. drug manufacturers) book prices would be optimal. (see diagram 4.1)

The student is able to search before enrolling for a course and find out what is and the text-book are like. After enrolling, he can try other books if not satisfied with the recommended one. He is also not obliged to buy the book, but can use a library copy. a factor which encourages publishers to keep prices down.

The professor is also a person very well qualified to assess the quality of a new book without the need for further promotion and information.

In the case of the patient going to the doctor, however, similar information is not available.

When one is ill, or even before that, it is not possible to search and find out which doctor or drug is best. And once a drug is prescribed, it must be bought. A patient cannot try other drugs.

The doctor must rely on information from the industry about the drug used, as he does not have a wide enough range of patients to test all drugs in each unique illness.

Another market with similar characteristics is the furniture market. The consumer (cf. patient) buys a chair (cf. doctor services) which includes nails (cf. drugs) from a furniture manufacturer (cf. doctor). The nails are supplied by the nail manufacturer (cf. drug manufacturer). But again, information flows are available to ensure an adequate competitive result (See diagram 4.1)

The consumer can search before purchase and find out about a chair. If it breaks after purchase, he can usually find out if the chair was faulty.

The manufacturer, keenly aware of the price and quality of nails, must preserve his reputation by using the optimal quality of nails that the consumer will purchase.

In the case of the patient going to the doctor, information is lacking.

'Government illegal since Transkei independence day'

Sape 17/7/81



SOUTH AFRICA had been without a legal government since it gave independence to the Transkei in 1967, a senior Durban advocate told three judges of the Supreme Court in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr D A Gordon, SC, was arguing for two Ciskeian applicants who are seeking an order restraining the Prime Minister and 177 other members of Parliament from introducing, debating and voting for a bill which would seek to regularise Parliament's actions in terms of the Republic's Constitution.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, the 41st respondent in the matter, has submitted statements to the court that he would introduce such a bill to amend and clarify Section 114 of the Constitution retrospectively.

Mr Ford Mpangele, a deposed Ciskeian chief, and Mr Kaizer Mwebu brought the application because they wanted to stop the Minister of the Interior's plan to legislate and amend Section 114 (A) in such a way that the requirement for provincial petitions becomes redundant retrospectively for 20 years.

Such amending legislation, the applications argue, would prevent another action asking the courts to halt legislation granting the Transkei independence.

PASSED

As a result of the unconstitutional change of boundaries of the provinces, the House of Assembly and State President no longer constituted the Parliament as defined by Section 1 of the constitution, Mr Gordon said.

Miss Justice van den Heever asked Mr Gordon: "Are you saying that South Africa has no valid government?"

Mr Gordon: "It has an executive government only."

Miss Justice van den Heever: "But if Parliament isn't Parliament,

then mayhem will happen because none of the legislation passed since 1967 will be valid."

Mr H Nel SC assisted by Mr P C Combrinck and Mr J D Pickering of Umtata, for the Minister, argued: "Section 114 was in any event amended by the Black States Constitution Act (No 21) of 1971." The Act gave the State President the right to establish by proclamation a Legislative Assembly for a particular black area and declare the area to be a self-governing territory within the republic.

"The Giskei was so declared by Proclamation No R187, 1972 and the nature of authority vested in the Legislative Assembly of such a territory cannot be regarded as forming part of an existing province," he said.

The result of any further act of Parliament relating to the independence of such a territory could therefore not result in any further alteration of provincial boundaries.

The bench reserved judgment till tomorrow or the earliest convenient time after 10 am tomorrow.

- Sapa.

Tractors for Africa

Transkei needs 7 000

103
S Tribune 19 JUL 1981
Tribune Reporter

TRANSKEIAN taxpayers will be asked to pay a R20 to R30 levy over the next three years to pay for the government's R80 million plan to mechanise the country's farms.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said this week his government had irrevocably committed itself to making the country self-sufficient in food.

The mechanisation plan involves the importation of thousands of tractors from Austria — most of them in a semi-knocked down form for assembly in a new plant to be built in the depressed area of Elizabeth near Queenstown.

Chief George who returned this week after leading a party of Ministers, Paramount Chiefs and chiefs on a visit to Austria, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr E. Z. Boozi, disclosed the broad outline of the government's mechanisation plan.

The Prime Minister said the assembly plant had been pre-fabricated in Austria by the Steyr-Daimler-Puch factory and was already on route to Transkei.

The plant will be arriving within the next few weeks and will be erected and equipped by the Austrians," Chief George said. He was unable to give the cost of the plant and equipment.

He said Ezieleni was "an area where there is a pathetic situation arising from townships having in the past been dumped there with no prospect of employment for the people."

Mr Boozi said the government had committed itself to take 500 tractors a year from Steyr with the necessary spares. It had been estimated Transkei needed a minimum of 7,000 tractors — one for every 100 hectares — to cultivate its 700 000 hectares of arable land.

COMMUNITY SHATT HAVE
the different academical disciplines involved in alcohol-
related research.

On a societal level, as has been demonstrated, certain fac-

22/

major political processes, the general political dispensa-
tion of South Africa has numerous negative social, psycho-
logical and economical consequences that (indirectly) con-

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tors can be identified that are conducive in creating alco-
hol problems insofar that a high level of anxiety is genera-
ted and maintained.

This anxiety must be channeled in some or other way to make
life tolerable. With the lack of meaningful recreational
facilities and leisure-time organizations within the commu-
nity, the abuse of liquor becomes a logical and predictable
phenomenon, with its tranquillising and anaesthetic potential,
well known.

Because of the continuous battle for existence on the most
basic level, informal normative control and sanctioning of
behaviour, is virtually eliminated. Individual attitudes
of fatalism, despair and don't care as a reaction to socie-
tal strains, create a climate in which "anything goes",
with the result that the constant and widespread abuse of
liquor is not seen as deviant, simply because there is no
generally accepted and effective norm, from which to devia-
te.

It can be postulated that the general marginal situation of
the lower working class, and tremendous discrepancy in terms
of materialistic and social criteria, between them and the
rest of the population of Cape Town, creates strong feelings
of inferiority, insignificance and uselessness. This is es-
pecially true for adult males in a society where self-esteem
and status within the family and greater community depends
to a large extent on material and vocational success.

The situation of the Coloured male is very similar to the

23/

- 22 -

Transkei navy captain accused of dagga plant

19 JUL 1981

S. Twome

103

THE Officer Commanding the Transkei naval base at Port St Johns, Captain Johan Fourie, is alleged to have planted dagga in the suitcase of a bank official after a barroom argument and then handcuffed him and taken him to the charge office at midnight.

The bank official, Mr Richard George Holmes, appeared in the Port St Johns magistrate's court this week on a charge of possessing five grammes of dagga on June 11 this year.

Mr Holmes' defence counsel, Mr Peter Rowan, submitted that Captain

Fourie had planted the dagga in a suitcase belonging to Mr Holmes after a barroom argument at Cape Hermes Hotel in Port St Johns.

Captain Fourie had gone to the charge office after bar closing hours on June 11 and told the constable on duty he had received information that Mr Holmes was in possession of dagga.

Captain Fourie accompanied the constable to the hotel, where the constable searched the accused's room and found the dagga under clothing in a suitcase. Mr Holmes was then arrested.

Tribune Reporter

handcuffed by Captain Fourie and taken to the charge office at about midnight.

The captain told the court he had been given the information by an informer when he returned home after leaving the bar. He refused to disclose the name of the informer when asked to do so by defence counsel who pointed out that this information was vital to the defence.

The prosecutor, Mr N. J. Mokati, objected to the name of the informer being disclosed saying his

identity had to be protected.

However the magistrate, Mr J. M. Matiwane, after an adjournment, overruled the prosecution's objections and ordered Captain Fourie to disclose the name of the informer.

Mr Rowan: The name please?

Captain Fourie: I don't know the name.

Mr Rowan: Was he black or white?

Captain Fourie: A middle-aged black man.

Mr Rowan: Where does he live?

Captain Fourie: In the location past the beach

Mr Rowan: I suppose

you could point this home out to us.

Captain Fourie: Negative.

Captain Fourie, who spent more than five hours in the witness box, denied saying that he would push the accused's car off the road when he next saw him. He agreed that he knew Mr Holmes to be an employee of the Standard Bank but denied he had threatened to report Mr Holmes to a senior Standard Bank official for spending his time fishing in Port St Johns.

On re-examination by the prosecutor Captain

Fourie said he had not been intoxicated at the time. He had one beer in the course of the evening, he said.

He said he had handcuffed the accused at the request of the constable but had not taken charge of the proceedings as had been alleged by the defence.

He agreed that the dagga could have been concealed in the palm of his hand but said it was impossible for him to have placed it in the suitcase without being seen by either the constable or the accused.

The case was adjourned until July 23.

33,01	73,07	44,39	44,12	43,00	42,91	39,17	39,42	36,4
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Category 3 includes :- accidents with explosives; drilling into misfired holes; due to fumes; during blasting operations; handling detonators; accidents while charging; while withdrawing charges; and 'sundry' accidents with explosives.

(2) Or all mines 'injuries' mean those which result in the injured person being disabled for at least 14 days.

Don't split the Xhosas... Transkei tribes will still try to stop Ciskei independence

By PETER MANN Political Correspondent (103)

THE XHOSAS are trying to block the December 4 independence of the Ciskei — because it wants a unified Xhosa nation.

And whites living in the corridor from East London in the south to Queenstown in the north can expect more demands that they be included in a unified Xhosa state stretching from Port Edward to the Great Fish River.

The Transkei is understood to be refusing to take part in P. W. Botha's constellation of states if the Ciskei is given independence.

The first move to thwart the granting of independence to the Ciskei ended in failure this week when the Supreme Court in Cape Town rejected an urgent application which sought to restrain Parliament from amending Section 114 of the constitution.

The urgent application was brought by two Ciskeians, Ford Mpangele and Kaiser Maweba.

Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, this week confirmed that "the tribes of Transkei" were financing the court action which would have the effect of blocking the December 4 independence of the Ciskei.

The two men summonsed Mr P. W. Botha and all the South African Members of Parliament earlier this year in an attempt to stop independence.

The men say Parliament will act unconstitutionally by granting independence to the Ciskei and ask the court to grant an order prohibiting MPs from voting on "any Bill in terms of which independence is to be granted upon the area within the Cape Province known as the Ciskei unless and until the Cape Province by petition addressed to Parliament seeks an alteration of its boundaries."

The case has not yet been heard. Mr Mpangele and Mr Maweba, however, brought an urgent application before the court this week after the Minister of Internal Affairs, Chris Heunis, had announced in a Press statement that he would introduce legislation to amend Section 114 of the constitution retrospectively for 20 years.

It is expected that Mr Heunis' proposed amendment will make it unnecessary for Parliament to wait to be petitioned by the provinces.

In an opposing affidavit filed on behalf of himself and the Prime Minister, Mr Heunis challenged the validity of the court to prevent MPs from carrying out the functions entrusted to them by the laws of the Republic.

In addition, by 1961, it was estimated that 23 of the 801

sanitary conditions on the recommendations of the commission.

providing for greater improvements underground concerning

were made to the blasting regulations, and other regulations

Act, introduced by Jan Smuts, Minister of Mines.

and works regulations, framed in terms of the Mines and Works

protecting workers from fumes and dust created by blasting

and recommended the introduction of a single day shift.

The latter was not made obligatory by the 1911 mines

healthy group on the whole, were also at risk.

Mining Regulations Commission stressed the importance of

protecting workers from fumes and dust created by blasting

that certain surface workers, considered to be a comparatively

risk of contracting silicosis, but it had not yet been found

Both commissions reported that all underground workers were at

findings were confirmed by the Medical Commission of 1912.

some of which have already been discussed), and many of their

suggested numerous improvements to the mining regulations

prevalence rate for silicosis amongst white miners, and

In 1910 the Mining Regulations Commission reported a high

when they had to.

they — he called them the 'tickey-snatchers' — had moved only

reactions to suggested improvements. He stated in 1914 that

pletely aware of the attitudes of the mineowners and their

preparing evidence for government commissions, made him com-

experience on several committees of the Chamber of Mines

referred to their 'callous indifference'.

owners to ameliorate underground mining conditions. Merriman

rate of silicosis was attributed to the failure of the mine-

Rand mines were now notorious.

the latter were afraid of contracting silicosis for which the

been augmented by further overseas skilled immigrants, because

comprised one-third of the white mining population, had not

drawn between prevalence and incidence. Prevalence cases constitute the number during a single period of both old and new cases, while incidence (or production) indicates the number of new cases produced during a given time. It should also be borne in mind that the given prevalence figures were imprecise and merely estimates. In 1910 M. Gemmill, an actuary at the Chamber of Mines, explicitly stated that there were 'no statistics' available for the establishment of an insurance fund, a scheme then being contemplated by the Chamber of Mines. In 1909 the Transvaal leader reported that the true silicosis figures would 'never' be known because no specific records had been kept.

The Mining Regulations Commission concluded that phthisis cases, specifically defined as 'including miners' phthisis' (namely silicosis) had caused 43,1 per cent of deaths amongst white males of twenty years and over during the period 1905-1906-1907, a figure 60 per cent in excess of similar non-mining males. In this triennium the death-rate figures per 1 000 were respectively estimated as being 6,0, 5,3 and 6,4.

Once again rock drillers were found to be most susceptible to the disease, but deaths had also been found amongst those working underground in other occupations. In contrast, surface workers were found on the whole to be a comparatively healthy group. The commission also concluded that there had been no change in the death rate during the triennium, that the average duration of service of a rock driller was from seven to nine years, and that Witwatersrand miners on average had a lifespan of thirty-five years, as compared, for instance, with miners at Bendigo in Australia who died at fifty, on average. Pessimistically it was stressed that 50 per cent of miners had worked only on the Rand and with rock drills since 1902, and therefore insufficient time had elapsed for a full manifestation of these effects on the development of

DD 20/7/81
Transkei

pulling investors — Tarr

UMTATA — That Transkei was attracting ever more overseas investors was further proof of the confidence such investors had in the country and its leaders, said Mr Sonny Tarr, managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

He said the visit to the Republic of China last year by the chairman of the TDC, Mr A. T. Sigcu, accompanied by Mr Eddie Page, a member of the TDC executive, and Mr Robert Fowlds, chairman of the Transkei Chamber of Industries, was beginning to pay dividends.

One of the Chinese industrialists with whom they had had discussions was moving his entire factory to Butterworth. The company would employ 60 Transkeians.

A high-ranking Chinese trade mission was to visit Transkei this week as a result of the TDC trip last year.

The delegation of about eight members would arrive in Umtata on Thursday for a one-day visit.

Mr Tarr said the delegation would be looking at the possibility of investment in Transkei and at developing closer relations with the country.

Mr Tarr is to visit the Republic of China soon for further discussions with prospective investors. He will be accompanied by Mr Ron Cox, development manager of the TDC, and Mr Eddie Page — DDR.

TDC clerk jailed for fraud

DD 20/7/81

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UMTATA — A Transkei Development Corporation clerk and mother of four was sentenced to 14 months' imprisonment after she was found guilty in the Umtata Regional Court of fraud involving a letter carrying death threats to the Commissioner of Police, Maj-Gen Martin Ngceba.

Miss Joyce Gushu, 50, had eight months of the sentence suspended for three years on condition she committed no offence of which fraud or an attempt to defeat the ends of justice was an element.

She pleaded guilty to fraud and not guilty to two alternative counts of making a false declaration and defeating the course of justice or administration law.

The court found that on January 8 this year, Miss Gushu, pretending to be a Ciskeian resident, wrote to Gen Ngceba, warning him that two alleged members of the banned African National Congress, Miss Fuzeka Jumba and Mr Jonathan Nkume, were planning to assassinate him.

Gen Ngceba told the court he did not regard the letter, to which two ANC pamphlets were attached, and which threatened to kidnap the Transkei State President,

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and complained about the treatment accorded to the deposed former Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, as a false alarm.

Miss Gushu said she had had a dispute with Miss Jumba over her relationship with her boyfriend. She (Miss Gushu) had been assaulted and fractured an arm, and had later decided to "cook a plan to put the two people into trouble."

The magistrate, Mr I. R. Carlisle, said he had given "anxious consideration to compelling mitigating factors," namely that prison sentence could hang hardly not only on Miss Gushu, but also on the children she supports.

"As far as the case itself is concerned, you have indicated you were motivated by the fact that the person named in the letter had taken your lover away from you.

"It cannot be denied that this is a very serious offence of deliberately setting false accusation upon innocent people thereby opening comprehensive police investigations and possible detention of the said people." — SAPA

Mum jailed after death threat letter

Sawolau 20/7/81

103

A TRANSKEI development corporation clerk and mother of four was sentenced to 14 months imprisonment after she was found guilty by the Umtata Regional Court of fraud involving a letter carrying death threats, which she wrote to the Police Commissioner Major General Martin Ngceba.

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FRACTURED

Gen Ngceba told the court he did not regard the letter as a false alarm. Two ANC pamphlets were attached to the letters. The letters were threats to kid-

nap the Transkei State. President Chief Matanzima.

It complained about the treatment accorded to the deposed former Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

Miss Gushu said she had had a dispute with Miss Jumba over her relationship with her boyfriend. She (Miss Gushu) had been assaulted and an arm was fractured. She had later decided to "cook a plan to put the two people into trouble".

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr I R Carlisle, said he had given "anxious consideration to compelling mitigating factors," namely that prison sentence would effect not only Miss Gushu, but also the children she supports.

"As far as the case itself is concerned, you have indicated you were motivated by the fact that the person named in the letter had taken your lover away from you.

"It cannot be denied that this is a very serious offence of deliberately setting false accusation upon innocent people thereby opening comprehensive police investigations and possible detention of the said people.

"Not only Fezeka Jumba was detained and deprived of liberty for a considerable time but the addressee, Maj Gen Ngceba suffered anxiety after he had missed an assassination attempt," Mr Carlisle said.

Kei 'blackmail' over Xhosas

Sawetani 20/7/87

103

UNITY for the Xhosas. This is the cry from the Transkei as efforts to block the December independence of Ciskei intensify.

South Africa's first independent homeland is trying to put pressure on the government by threatening not to take part in the constellation of states scheme envisaged by P W Botha if Ciskei's independence goes through.

Whites living in the corridor from East London in the south to Queenstown in the north can expect more demands that they be included in a unified Xhosa state stretching from Port Edward to the Great Fish River.

The first move to thwart the granting of independence to the Ciskei ended in failure this week when the Supreme Court in Cape Town rejected an urgent application which sought to restrain Parliament from

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and until the Cape Province by petition addressed to Parliament seeks an alteration of its boundaries

The case has not yet been heard. Mr Mpangele and Mr Mnweba, however, brought an urgent application before the court this week after the Minister of Internal Affairs, Chris Heunis, had announced in a Press statement that he would introduce legislation to amend Section 114 of the constitution retrospectively for 20 years.

It is expected that Mr Heunis' proposed amendment will make it unnecessary for Parliament to wait to be petitioned by the provinces.

In an opposing affidavit filed on behalf of himself and the Prime Minister, Mr Heunis challenged the validity of the court to prevent MPs from carrying out the functions entrusted to them by the laws of the Republic.

Transkei envoy slams evictions

CT 21/7/81

THE Transkeian Consul, Mr A.L. Socikwa, has deplored the eviction of hundreds of black men, women and children from the "Zones" hostels in Langa during the coldest and wettest winter experienced in years.

About 1 000 people — mostly Transkeians — have been arrested in the past week for being in the Cape Town area "illegally", according to Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Western Cape Administration Board.

Mr Socikwa said yesterday that he had gone to the Langa hearings last week to ask for a list of Transkeians arrested in the police raids. He was told by officials that most of those arrested had failed to produce identity documents which would have shown where they came from.

He said he was told that fingerprints of those arrested had been sent to Pretoria for identification by the Central Reference Bureau.

"If these people have to be repatriated it should at least be done in an orderly and humane fashion — not that we approve of them being repatriated."

"I would prefer to see their presence legalized and the granting of permits enabling these people to work in the Cape Town area."

He said Transkeian representatives had been approached by many Cape Town employers seeking to register their workers. This indicated

that work was available for many unregistered Transkeians, and that difficulties experienced in obtaining work permits were largely due to official policy.

If the people were here "illegally" the proper course for Transkeian representatives to take would be to try to secure legalization of their presence, in which case the people would not be repatriated.

But it was unlikely that the Western Cape Administration Board would allow these people to remain in the area for long, Mr Socikwa said.

"The problem is you will find that many of these people came here to work and the board will not allow them to do so."

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said a further 200 people had been arrested yesterday for being in the area without permission. Of the 1 000 arrested, 300 had been evicted from the Langa hostels.

Commenting on the fact that the people had been left homeless in mid-winter, he said the hostels had to be made available to contractors who had undertaken to upgrade them for use by families now on the waiting list for accommodation.

"The people were not just kicked out. We have been working on the hostels scheme for about two years and the people staying there knew we were coming. We let them know, but they still stayed there."

● Interviews with officials, page 11

New study cites Transkei tourism potential crops

DD 21/7/81 (103)

UMTATA — The Transkei has a high and diversified agricultural potential, says a group of planning and development consultants in a report to assist the Transkei Government in preparing the country's first five-year development plan.

The study, by Hawkins Associates of Salisbury, Zimbabwe, covers the physical and spatial basis for the plan based on existing information augmented by limited new research.

The report says tourism is barely developed, yet could become a major earner for Transkei.

The consultants are critical of existing facilities and development — or lack of it — of the tourist potential as a whole.

On the country's agricultural potential and its limitations, the report says a comparatively high proportion of the country receives sufficient rainfall to permit intensive forms of agriculture — about 46 per cent as compared to 10 per cent for South Africa and 20 per cent for Zimbabwe.

A further 38 per cent has a high enough rainfall for semi-intensive agriculture, while even the remaining 16 per cent still receives sufficient rainfall to be capable of semi-extensive agriculture.

The wide range in temperatures, says the report, permits an impressive array of crops to

be grown, from temperate climate to tropical crops.

"The yield potential for many of these crops is high, as has been proved on commercial farms in the surrounding territories.

"There is also, in view of the country's copious water resources, a potentially large irrigation resource".

However, the country's physical features and its soils limit the cropping potential in many parts.

"But," the report goes on, "except for the areas of mountainous and rugged land, these factors do not impose a serious constraint on the potential for livestock production. And this potential is impressive because except in the driest areas, the veld has a high carrying capacity and has proved to be remarkably resilient to stocking pressures.

"In comparison with most of Southern Africa, therefore, Transkei has an enviable agriculture potential".

The report notes that sugar cane has been proved to be ecologically adapted to an area north of Lusikisiki and urges the government to proceed with a sugar cane project as soon as possible.

In the meantime, the study adds, the scope for other intensive plantation-type crops needs to be thoroughly investigated, particularly in the coastal area where, in selected locations, crops such as tea, coffee,

pineapples, cotton and sub-tropical fruits and nuts, and possibly essential oils and paddy rice, may be expected to succeed.

Commenting on fishery development, the report notes there is little existing information but says that with Transkei's abundant water resources a large inland potential clearly exists, in addition to that from the sea.

"This is a potential resource which warrants urgent attention," it adds.

On tourism, the report says the Wild Coast is renowned for its unspoilt and wild beauty, yet is scarcely developed.

The report notes that ten hotels, most of which "are fairly old and of a boarding house type" are actively functioning and provide a total of 1 132 beds. Three others are in poor condition or closed.

"Only at Port St Johns and the nature reserves of Hluleka and Dwesa are self-contained cottages available for hire. Camping/caravanning sites with ablution facilities occur only at Cebe, Msikaba and Port St Johns. All other camping sites lack both toilet and ablution facilities.

"Yet, a survey of the Transkei coast undertaken in 1979 indicates that the greatest demand from holidaymakers is for camping and caravanning sites, followed closely by a demand for self-contained rest camps, bungalows or chalets."

Transkeian hotels, the report comments, are still reasonably priced by South African standards, but are nevertheless becoming out of reach for the ordinary family.

Other potential tourist attractions in the country, such as the magnificent mountain scenery and deep-cut gorges, have been completely undeveloped for tourism.

On the significance of the tourist industry to Transkei, the report says no accurate data exists on the number of visitors entering Transkei annually. Transkei Development Corporation officials estimate a 40 per cent occupancy rate of the seven hotels they administer.

Spending by tourists is not as high as it could be because of the lack of shops supplying holiday makers' needs at reasonable prices. Most short term visitors bring all their supplies with them.

The report concludes that tourism is not a meaningful revenue earner in Transkei and says the main deficiency appears to be a lack of a clearly formulated development policy.

"There are various contributory reasons, such as old or inadequate facilities, poor infrastructure, ineffective advertising and the like, but in essence, the problem is a lack of policy," the study adds. — DDR,



Port St Johns and the Umzimvubu River: there is some development of tourism potential here but most of Transkei's Wild Coast and scenic hinterland is undeveloped through lack of policy, according to a study undertaken for the Transkei Government.

Pass raids condemned by Ciskei, Transkei

DD 21/7/81
103
ZWELITSHA — Ciskei leaders have condemned remarks attributed to Mr J. Fourie, a senior public prosecutor at the Langa Commissioner's Court, during a series of pass law trials.

The trials were a sequel to the arrest of hundreds of people who had been evicted from the Langa single quarters because they allegedly stayed there illegally.

The Rev W. M. Xaba, Ciskei's Deputy Chief Minister, said Mr Fourie's remarks not only insulted the woman they were directed at, but also the entire black community of South Africa.

The remarks bedevilled attempts to alleviate the polarisation of the various racial groups in the country.

Mr Fourie was reported to have said to the woman: "I suppose you sleep with a different man every night".

When the accused said she did not have identity documents, Mr Fourie allegedly said "Everyone had to have documents. Only donkeys, cows and baboons don't need to carry documents."

Mr Xaba said the raid which resulted in the trials spoke eloquently of the "cruelty of apartheid".

Chief Minister L. L. Sebe has condemned the pass raids, saying the

presence of the alleged pass law offenders in the Western Cape resulted from the lack of employment in the national states.

He said the creation of more job opportunities in the homelands was one way of circumventing the "tragedy of pass raids," as people from the homelands would find employment in their own areas and therefore not go to urban areas to make a living.

"The South African Government must speed up the development of the black national states and inject enough capital there for their development projects," he said.

Mr Xaba said the raids illustrated fully "that separate development has failed".

He said the South African Government concentrated all its development resources for black people on urban areas, "leaving the homelands barren of both development and opportunities for its people".

He said black people were justified in looking suspiciously at the South African Government's co-prosperity projects.

"The arrangement prescribes that factories will be put up in the townships and urban areas, whereto our people will again flock and the dangers of the pass raids

will always be an ever present element," he said.

"This is all hypocrisy," Mr Xaba added.

Both he and Chief Sebe said that in terms of the Ciskei's agreement with South Africa, no Ciskeians could be repatriated to the Ciskei unless there was first negotiation between the two governments, which might see the justification for the repatriation.

The Transkei consul, Mr A. L. Socikwa, yesterday deplored the fact that the Langa evictions had taken place in mid-winter.

He said he had gone to the hearings last week to ask for a list of Transkeians arrested. He was told that most of those arrested had failed to produce identity documents, which would have revealed where they came from, and that fingerprints had been sent to Pretoria.

"If these people have to be repatriated it should at least be done in an orderly and humane fashion — not that we approve of them being repatriated," he said.

He said Transkeian representatives had been approached by many Cape Town employers seeking to register their workers. This indicated that work was available and that work permit difficulties were largely due to official policy. — DOR.

Transkei envoy hits at Langa evictions

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — The Transkei Consul, Mr A L Socikwa, has hit out at the eviction of hundreds of Black men, women and children from the "zones" hostels in Langa during the coldest and wettest winter experienced in years.

About 1 000 people — mostly Transkeians — have been arrested in the past week for being in the Cape Town area "illegally".

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Western Cape Administration Board, said a further 200 people were arrested yesterday for being in the area without permission.

Of the 1 000 arrested, 300 were evicted from the Langa hostels, Brigadier van der Westhuizen said.

"This is an indication of how serious the situation is — that so many people are here illegally."

Commenting on the fact that the people had been left homeless in mid-winter, he said the hostels had to be made available to contractors who had undertaken to upgrade the hostels for use by families now on the waiting list for accommodation.

Stayed on

"The people were not just kicked out. We have been working on the hostels scheme for about two years and the people staying there knew that we were coming. We let them know, but they still stayed on."

Makeshift shelters subsequently erected by the homeless people near Crossroads have been demolished by police. Hundreds were arrested and tried in the Langa commissioner's courts for being in the Cape Town area without permission.

Mr Socikwa yesterday deplored the fact that the evictions from the hostels had taken place in mid-winter. He also said some of the hearings in the commissioner's courts had been conducted at night when it was bitterly cold.

Mr Socikwa said he had gone to the Langa hearings last week to ask for a list of Transkeians arrested in the police raids. He was told by officials that most of those arrested had failed to produce identity documents which would have revealed where they came from.

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DD 25/7/81
PM: no govt role in Ciskei case

ENGCOBO — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday admitted Transkei tribesmen had helped finance the Supreme Court move to forestall the independence of

Ciskei. Chief George, who declined to name the tribesmen concerned, said the Transkei Government had had nothing to do with the case, and added that Transkeians could not in-

itiate the financing of a case which belonged to Ciskei.

"This is a Ciskeian case, initiated by Ciskeians and this is Transkei, not Ciskei," he said -- SAPA.

City elastic firm opens Transkei plant

FORMENTI CROCHET (Pty) Ltd of Observatory, Cape Town, manufacturers of high-quality fancy elastic lace and braid for the clothing industry, has established a new factory at Butterworth in Transkei in conjunction with the Transkei Development Corporation. The name of the new company is Formenti Corchet Transkei (Pty) Ltd. The company is equipped with the latest machinery available.

Initially production will be confined to simple, basic elastic but when the staff has been fully trained in the company's sophisticated production methods, the factory will produce the company's full range of products.

At present key personnel are being trained in the Cape Town plant and will be transferred to Butterworth at a later stage.

Gianni Formenti is the company's managing director and designer, Giovanni Sabottoli — who brought the Butterworth plant into full operation the space of only four days — is the technical director, and Mark Roeloffze is the sales director.

The Butterworth factory is managed by Norman Combrinch, who was first sent to Italy for training at one of the world's leading elastic manufacturers. During his training period in Italy he visited leading clothing manufacturers and observed the tremendous demand for knitted elastic.

Each of the company's directors will spend alternate weeks at the Butterworth factory to ensure continuity of the company's quality and service.

Mr Formenti said the main purpose of opening the new plant was to cover the Natal market as well as the Eastern Cape. Mr Roeloffze had found from a survey that the Natal market was very competitive, so the factory was opened to make Formenti Crochet equally competitive, as elastic from the Butterworth plant could be supplied cheaper in Natal than if it were sent from Cape Town.

The company's agent in Durban, Trevor Feyt, will carry stocks at his depot and provide a complete service to customers. Later a similar depot will be opened in Johannesburg.

Some of the yarn used in the manufacturing process is supplied by Tramtex, an old established Butterworth textile industry.

Formenti Corchet in Butterworth is also the main supplier of elastic tape to Pep Textile Industries in Butterworth. Elastic tape is also supplied to Transkei Knitting Company (Pty) Ltd and Flashman Sportswear, both in Butterworth.

Single party Transkei urged

ENGCOBO. — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said at the weekend there was no need for an opposition party in Transkei.

Chief Matanzima, who indirectly advocated a one-party state, was addressing a Transkeian National Independence Party rally at the Engcobo city hall.

"There is no need for it (the party) at all, because it is useless — let us join forces to achieve a common goal and not oppose before there is something to oppose," he said.

Chief Matanzima asked a packed hall why Engcobo people believed in electing people who opposed the government and progress. As a result, he alleged, Engcobo was the least progressive of Transkei districts.

"These people will oppose even what is of advantage to them, and will one day end up opposing themselves," he said.

He called on the Tembus not to vote for the opposition candidates, referring to Mr S A Xobololo, the treasurer, Mr C B Pikashe, the national organizer, and Mr Samuel Mgudlwa and others belonging to the Democratic Progressive Party, who have already indicated their intention to contest seats in the Engcobo constituency.

"These liars will come to you preaching non-truths, telling you of alleged ills of the Matanzimas and even blaming the Matanzimas for the shortage of work in the labour centres. They will never tell you the achievements of the government.

"In fact, Transkeians increase yearly in the labour centres," the Prime Minister said. — Sapa

Saweta 27/7/81

'No' to Mandela visit

THE Government has officially denied permission for 13 US Congressmen to visit former African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela serving a life sentence on Robben Island for

sabotage.

A short statement, issued by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in Cape Town says: "I confirm that the application of certain American Congressmen to visit the prisoner Nelson Mandela, has been turned down."

Transkeian leaders had "crossed the bridge to complete freedom" by clinging to the whites separate development wagon.

"As sdon as we crossed over we threw it away," he said.

103

• **TRANSKEIANS** had pretended to support separate development in order to win their sovereign independence, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has said yesterday.

Addressing hundreds of Tembus at a rally of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party at the Engcobo town hall, he said

Matanzima: no need for opposition party

DD 27/7/81 (103)

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All four sitting members of the TNIP representing the Engcobo constituency in the National Assembly have not been nominated to contest their seats in the coming general election.

Out of 17 aspirant TNIP

candidates ready to contest the four parliamentary seats, four completely new people were elected by winning majority votes at a party nomination meeting here, while Mr D. B. Mxutu, Mr Ernest Mtirara, Chief Gcinisizwe Mgudlwa and Mr Isaac Ntonti polled minority votes.

The successful candidates were — Mr C. T. Komsana, a businessman, who received 317 votes; Mrs C. N. Silo, a nursing sister, 304 votes; Mr A. N. Sotyato, a former teacher and now a businessman, 232 votes; and Chief K. D. Gwarubana, head of the Gqutyini tribal authority, 201 votes. SAPA.

TRANSKEI FM 24/7/81
Wild times ahead

105

Transkei could become a mecca for sun-worshippers and punters as efforts to lure SA tourists into the homeland develop.

An Italian financier has been investigating the possibility of building what Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) MD Sonny Tarr calls a "world-class" hotel-resort facility somewhere along the Wild Coast. Tarr, who refuses to reveal the Italian's name because "we don't want to jeopardise anything now," personally took the man on a helicopter tour of the coast earlier this year.

"He was very positive and I think we'll be able to make an announcement soon. It's very exciting," Tarr beams.

But should the project come off, it is doubtful that the resort will be able to offer what appears to be the main draw card for tourists to the homelands — gaming.

The R25m, 195-bedroom Holiday Inn resort just below the Transkei-Natal border, scheduled to open next December, has exclusive rights to gambling in Transkei.

The complex may end up with the strange distinction of being on both sides of the Transkei border. Because officials are worried that potential tourists could be put off by having to go through Transkei's border post at the Mtamvuna River about 500 m from the resort, there has been speculation that either tourists could bypass the post or that a special immigration control checkpoint will be set up in the hotel itself.

"It will be made as easy as possible for tourists to come in," Tarr says.

The Transkei government certainly needs to do everything it can to ensure the resort's success as Umtata has a financial stake in the project. The land surrounding the construction site was leased by the Transkei government to a company called Mzamba for R30 000/year for 50 years. Mzamba, in turn, is owned 46% by Holiday Inn (itself part of the Rennie's group) and 54% by the TDC, which is 100% owned by the Transkei government.

Mzamba has borrowed R14m from the Industrial Development Corporation for improvements and development of the actual site, and leases the land to a company called Wild Coast Holiday Inn and Casino, which is owned 75% by Holi-

day Inn and 25% by the TDC.

Such direct involvement by the TDC in promoting tourism is indicative of what Tarr calls "one of our major growth potentials for us to exploit, the physical beauty here."

Ever since independence in 1976, the SA government, through the Development Trust, has been buying Wild Coast hotels which previously belonged to whites. While funding for the purchases comes from Pretoria, management devolves on the TDC, as part of its original agreement with Transkei when independence was granted.

To date, the Development Trust has bought nine such hotels along the 250 km coast. At least two more are scheduled to be taken over in the next year, and two others come under TDC management although remaining in private hands.

The TDC has spent over R1,6m in the last two years to upgrade these hotels, and Tarr says another R1m will be spent in the next 20 months before the project is finalised.

RDM 27/9/81
Matanzima:
warning to
opposition

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 For the best all-round student
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PLANNING
 REGIONAL
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(Continued)
 SURVEYING
 QUANTITY

003/7/81 103

Concern over rise in forced circumcisions

UMTATA — The Justice Department was perturbed at the increase of forced circumcision of men, especially elderly people, in the Matatiele District.

The secretary of the department, Mr J. Zeka, said his department was going to take steps against the perpetrators. He said there were known cases of victims who were ill-treated and subsequently died.

"The Department of Justice is charged with the maintenance of law and order and is perturbed by the breakdown of law and order in the Matatiele District," he said.

"The district is inhabited by Sotho and Xhosa-speaking people. Both of these tribes practise the circumcision custom.

"In recent years it has become apparent that some members of these tribes are overstepping the normal tribal bounds in the exercise of this custom".

If a man evaded the custom until he was over 60 years these men did not think he was too old.

They caught him and dragged him into the circumcision school and circumcised him without his

consent.

"It is significant that in all these cases chiefs will turn a blind eye and will not report to the police". The Department of Justice could not sit back and pretend that all was well

when lives were lost in this manner.

"Steps are to be taken to prefer criminal charges against those who are responsible for the perpetration of this barbaric behaviour". — DDR.

- 10 -

delivery of health care. The use of health teams may well come to rival our brightest technological triumphs by the way they have gone about changing attitudes to health, by mobilising communities at the grass roots, activating them in decision making and self care.

Our society now believes, amongst other things, in the probability of through systematic organization of

- 9 -

must and state clearly that better health through preventive education lies in the hands of those members of a health team who have cared for and cured the patient in the past, they are the people that have the credibility and the trust and the confidence of the patient. Consequently increased expenditure in the preventive field should be to those people in the community who practice comprehensive medicine curative and preventive and can apply it. Dr. David Sone's essay on 'Prevention' by Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust concludes that isolated schemes are unproven and expensive except immunisation.

THE FUTURE

What of the future?

I would like to see our new and highly enlightened Health Act fully implemented as soon as possible with a unified curative and preventive service run from community health centres.

I would like to see medical administrators who were health and community orientated as well as disease and hospital orientated. I would like to see medical administrators who were trained in this field and not just failed clinicians. I would like to see proper training facilities for those who work in the community. In our free contraceptive services, mankind now, for the first time, has the power to control his destiny. I would like to see communities accountable for their population growth and those that show responsibility receive the benefits due to them.

IN CONCLUSION

The role of modern medicine should be to help us safely into this world and comfortably out of it and during life to protect the well and care for the sick and disabled.

It has been said that historians of 20th century medicine might easily be overwhelmed by the spectacular breakthroughs and technical wonders wrought by the fruitful marriage of medicine and the scientific method, and overlook some of our human and equally difficult accomplishments in the organisation and

/delivery of health

Transkei SP hold youth leader

RBM
1/2/81
703

UMTATA. — Mr Mzwandile Mbethe, the treasurer of the Transkei Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, is believed to have been detained.

Security Police took him from the local bank where he works on Tuesday.

Two others members are believed to have fled to Lesotho.

The chairman of the league, Mr Mazwi Yako, and Mr M B J Gozongo, both tellers at another bank, fled from the bank after two security policemen called on them earlier this month.

The bank manager said two policemen demanded to see Mr Yako and Mr Gozongo. The two tellers disappeared before they could be met by the policemen and had not returned since.

The manager said a security policeman told him early this week that Mr Yako had fled to Lesotho.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police and head of security, Major-General Martin Ngeba, could not be reached for comment.

Mr Yako and Mr Mbethe were first detained in January last year.

Late last year Mr Yako was again detained. — Sapa.

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P C Key
For the best all-round student in any year of study.
Bell-John Prize

PLANNING
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SURVEYING
(Continued)

HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI - GENERAL

26 April 1980 — 31 August 1980

DN 26/4/80

Matanzima: DPP like turncoats (103)

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday called members of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, "political jitter-bugs" and "political chameleons" who were out to gain cheap political popularity.

Chief Matanzima was speaking during an opposition private member's motion which sought to institute a commission of inquiry to look into the Transkei Public Security Act.

The motion was moved by Chief D. D. Mlindazwe.

He said the opposition members were acting as "turncoats" as they had

backed and voted for this piece of legislation in 1977. The motion was defeated by 72 votes to seven.

It was untrue that paramount chiefs and chiefs were dragged into politics only to be made victims of the Public Security Act, he said.

"The chiefs put themselves into politics when they insisted in 1961 that Pretoria should grant self-government to Transkei.

"As a result 27 chiefs went to Pretoria to ask that the Bantu Authorities Act be amended so that Transkei gain self-government," Chief Matanzima said. — SAPA.

Trade fair snub for Transkei

SALISBURY — The Transkeian government has been told by Mr Robert Mugabe's government to withdraw from the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for Zimbabwe's Department of Foreign Affairs, who refused to give reasons for the action.

South Africa, however, will be one of the seven countries to exhibit at the fair, which takes place in Bulawayo from May 2 to 11.

The move is in line with Mr Mugabe's stand to maintain trade links with South Africa while rejecting Pretoria's separate development policy which gave rise to an independent Transkei.

Other countries that will exhibit at the fair are the United States, Britain, Austria, Malawi, Zambia and Rumania. — DDC.

Call to keep winnings

Argus 25/4/80

103

UMTATA. — Transkei should negotiate for the establishment of a number of gambling casinos in places like Lusikisiki, Port St Johns and Umtata to attract tourists, Mr B P Vapi said here yesterday.

Speaking during a debate on the Gambling Amendment Bill in the National Assembly, Mr Vapi said the proposed casino at Mzamba Beach on the Transkei/Natal bor-

der was not enough to benefit the economy.

He said tourists and big-time gamblers would take their winnings back to South Africa without spending a cent in Transkei.

Mr Vapi also urged the Government to curb 'undesirable forms' of gambling such as dice and card schools in the street.

The Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlake, who piloted the Bill, said it had

come to notice that it was being attempted to introduce into the country on a large-scale, sophisticated gambling machines under the guise of amusement machines.

He said the intention of the principle Act was for the licensing of amusement machines which were regarded as harmless machines and for these to be installed in public places for the amusement of the public.—Sapa.

Argus 25/4/80

103

UMTATA — Mr C S Mda, acting leader of the opposition in Transkei, has made a strong plea to the Transkei Government to 'respect the country's legitimate Opposition.'

'We are not criminals, but even criminals are brought to court,' he said in an emotion-charged speech supporting an Opposition motion calling for

Mda's plea for right to oppose

the revision of Transkei's Public Security Act.

'I was detained myself for nearly two months, and I do not know of any

suspicion there could be against me.'

If Transkei's security laws could be so applied, they were in urgent need of amendment. South Africa's security legislation, which was not acceptable to the world community, should not be used as a model for Transkei.

Defending the Press, Mr Mda said many newspapers criticised South Africa but they were not banned.

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Focus is on paper ban

TRANSKEI's banning of the East London Daily Dispatch and its continued detention of reporter, Sydney Moses, is attracting increasing attention in South Africa and overseas, says the paper's editor, Mr George Farr.

The banning and detention go into the seventh day today.

The Southern African Society of Journalists, and the general manager of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr Raymond Louw, added their voices to the growing protest.

In letters to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice of Transkei, Mr Louw said: "As a member of the International Executive Board of the International Press Institute, which has a membership of 2000 editors and publishers of newspapers and publications in 60 countries in the world, I appeal to you to release Mr Moses immediately.

"The actions of your officials are totally contrary to accepted forms of democratic justice in the Western World and can only bring opprobrium to the name of Transkei and its government."

The president of the SASJ, Mr John Matisonn, described the detention of Mr Moses as the most serious case of abuse of a pressman, after citing previous actions against journalists.

"There is no doubt his detention and temporary hospitalisation in detention will cause an outcry far beyond Transkei's borders," Mr Matisonn said. "Transkei's short post-independence history is a sorry catalogue of harassment of individual journalists, newspapers and organised journalism."

Mr Farr said the detained reporter's wife now has been allowed to deliver fresh clothing for her husband.

Another development was a police visit to take away Mr Moses' travel document.

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Matanzima launches Transkei university

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

UMTATA. — Phase one of the University of Transkei, which cost R3-million, was officially opened by the President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, during a graduation ceremony at the weekend.

President Matanzima, who is chancellor of the new university, described it as "a centre of learning and a monument to patriotism determined to build a nation".

Thirty-four students graduated at the ceremony — including a local white schoolteacher, Mr Petrus van der Walt. There were several women graduates.

The next phase of the university will cost an estimated R10-million at present cost levels, according to the university's principal, Professor D de V van der Merwe.

In his speech at the graduation ceremony, Prof Van der Merwe told the audience the

University of Transkei was an "open university" at which the only criterion for admission was academic merit.

"Yet this does not mean that political militants or religious cranks, or even the socially maladjusted, will be tolerated among the ranks of the university community," he said.

"Openness to us does not mean that the University of Transkei could be turned into a harbour of safety for political, religious or social outcasts.

"Academic merit has to be augmented by quality in personality and demeanour. Openness is no licence to challenge the authority of either the State or the community."

The open university had to operate within the Transkei system of law and order and the students' right to differ was "only a freedom to operate within the Transkei system of law and order".

While parents from all over

Transkei attended the ceremony to see their children graduate, Mr Sydney Moses, the detained Transkei journalist, was unable to see his own son graduate at the neighbouring University of Fort Hare.

Mr Moses, a senior reporter on the Daily Dispatch, was detained 10 days ago, at the same time as the Transkei Government announced its decision to ban the paper.

His wife, Mrs Bella Moses, travelled without her husband to Fort Hare, in Alice, for the graduation of her eldest son, Mr Daliwonga Moses. Daliwonga is the praise name of President Matanzima. Mr Moses obtained the B.Luris.

Mrs Moses said on her return to Umtata yesterday that she had not been allowed to see her husband since his detention or after he was taken to the Umtata hospital last Tuesday for treatment of high blood pressure and an ailment of the urinary tract.

Detained man misses son's graduation

DETAINED Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sidney Moses, missed his son's graduation at the University of Fort Hare at the weekend.

His eldest son, Mr Daliwonga Moses, graduated at Fort Hare with a B Juris. His mother Mrs Bella Moses, travelled with her son and members of the family to be at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare.

Meanwhile her husband, Mr Sidney Moses, who has been in detention for 11 days, was detained by Transkei Security Police soon after the Daily Dispatch was banned by the Matanzima government on April 17.

In making an announcement in parliament before the Daily Dispatch was banned, Chief George Matanzima, Transkei Prime Minister said the Daily Dispatch had conducted "false propaganda and malicious reporting" about Transkei for many years dating from 1973 when the country obtained its self-rule.

He said the last report which the Daily Dispatch wanted to implant in the minds of the people was

to report an alleged assassination plot against Transkei's president, Chief Kaizer Matanzima. "This is the highest form of incitement," he said.

THE small 10-man Press corps in Transkei's capital, Umtata, is turning into the most beleaguered group of journalists in Southern Africa.

They have been detained, deported, interrogated by Security Police, subpoenaed to appear in court and subjected to all forms of pressures, including public warnings by the government leaders.

Yet, in the finest traditions of journalism, they have persevered in trying to get the facts — and their stories.

No one reflects that tradition more than one of its longest standing members, Sydney Moses, now in his second week of detention.

Syd, as he is known to his colleagues, has been detained twice, subpoenaed to give evidence against opposition leaders and his family threatened.

Even his telephone contact book, that precious tool of any journalist, has been removed by the Security Police.

Yet Syd has persevered in trying to get his stories. And with his incredible cross-section of contacts and sources of information in Transkei, he has succeeded.

His first brush with the authorities came with a story he had written about a speech delivered by the much-detained

former leader of the defunct Democratic Party, Hector Nco-kazi.

Even though he had not been present at the meeting where the speech was delivered — he told the police he had been given a copy of it and had based his story on that — he was subpoenaed to give evidence for the state.

The prosecution lawyers eventually decided not to call him to give evidence.

Then, last year, he was again subpoenaed, this time to give evidence against the leader of the Democratic Progressive Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who had been charged under the country's wide-ranging security laws.

In this case, he gave evidence for the state about a story he had written in which Paramount Chief Sabata had expressed the views that Transkeian passports were useless and should be returned to the government.

It was during the drawn out proceedings in the Sabata trial that Syd, and another Umtata journalist, Victor Tonjeni, re-

ceived bomb threats and their families were warned they would be harmed if they gave evidence for the state.

In February this year, Syd was again in trouble with the authorities. He was detained overnight after the Security Police called at his home, which was searched.

The next day he was taken to the Daily Dispatch offices in Umtata by three Security policemen who searched the offices.

He was released after they took away his contact book, one of his shorthand notebooks, two statements signed by Hector Nco-kazi when he was leader of the DP, two publications put out by the Methodist Church of South Africa which is banned in Transkei, and four copies of the defunct Union of Black Journalists Constitution.

After this episode, 10 Umtata-based journalists defiantly issued a protest statement on what they called "persistent police harassment" of journalists in Transkei.

They also said: "No amount of police intimidation — be it

Transkei trauma

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was, again, one of his contacts that put him on the scent of what would have been a good story.

After his first period of detention, Syd was very restrained in his comments, saying that the Security Police "have been very polite".

But his comments about the manner of his detention were jarring: "I was put into a small cell with 15 other people, I was not given a blanket or a mattress, nor was I given water for washing on Saturday morning."

For his sake, one can only hope that the conditions of his detention have improved this time.

He is not the first Transkei-based journalist to be detained. Vuyani Mrweyana was detained for 17 days and then three months and two of his newspapers banned before he fled into exile in Lesotho.

Peter Honey of the Daily News was also detained before the courts ordered his release.

In April 1978, Peter Kenny of the Daily Dispatch was deported from Transkei after he had

published a highly critical memorandum by an Israeli academic about the Transkei Development Corporation.

The police have also raided the offices of Imvo, a Perskor-owned weekly, to take samples from typewriters. Imvo's Victor Tonjeni has been subpoenaed to give evidence for the state twice.

Only last month the editor of a Catholic newspaper in Transkei agreed to pay an admission of guilt rather than reveal the source of a story which claimed Transkei Battalion soldiers had been involved in counter-crime operations in the Lady Frere district.

In spite of all these pressures, the Transkei journalists have continued to get their stories, although the banning of the only local daily newspaper will inevitably have its restricting effect.

The reporters, like Sydney Moses, have maintained the highest traditions of their profession — and the Transkei authorities have given the very clear impression that they have something to hide.



Prime Minister George Matanzima ... hard on criticism

UMTATA — Discussions between the Transkei Government and the editor of the Daily Dispatch might lead to a decision by the Transkei authorities to revoke the ban on the newspaper, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

"It depends on what happens when and if we discuss the matter," he said in an interview yesterday.

Chief Matanzima, who invited his Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, and Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, to the interview yesterday, said: "The editor of the Dispatch has not approached me for a meeting."

The Dispatch editor, Mr George Farr, said yesterday: "The Daily Dispatch remains anxious to solve the problem with the Transkei Government and will willingly enter into discussions at any time."

On the detention of the Transkei-based Dispatch journalist, Mr Sydney Moses, Chief Matanzima said: "That is a matter for the Security Police. I won't be able to reply to that."

He added, however: "I will reveal to you that a curious incident happened in my office. I received a phone call from overseas and had discussions with the person. Half an hour afterwards Sydney Moses phoned me and asked me about the same discussion."

Matanzima: ban could be revoked

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Claiming that Mr Moses was "in possession of the whole conversation," he said: "I think the Security Police might have been justified in detaining him to find out how he got the information."

Describing the implications of the situation as "very serious" Chief Matanzima said: "It means I cannot discuss matters with anybody without the Daily Dispatch knowing."

Asked whether it was not possible for information about the conversation to have been leaked to Mr Moses from his office, Chief Matanzima replied: "I don't know about the possibilities. But Mr Moses is the person to tell us."

In reply to a question about whether he was satisfied that Mr Moses was being properly looked after in detention, Chief Matanzima said: "Detainees have to be visited by magistrates, to whom all complaints have to be submitted."

As no complaints had been referred to him, he

assumed all was well, particularly as "Mr Moses has not even approached me as the Minister of Police."

Mr Letlaka said: "The magistrates who attend to detainees are very senior men and one has to assume they carry out their duties responsibly."

In a separate interview the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, denied reports that Mr Moses had been taken to hospital in a serious condition last week and then taken back into detention against the wishes of the hospital staff.

Brig Ngceba said: "Mr Moses did not complain. I referred him to the district surgeon after Mrs Moses had told me he needed to take tablets but did not have any with him. The doctor referred him to the hospital."

Mr Moses was taken to hospital again yesterday for a "routine check-up," Brig Ngceba said. "He was taken at my insistence."
— DDC.

Check on reporter

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UMTATA. — Mr Sidney Moses, a Daily Dispatch reporter who was detained when the newspaper was banned in Transkei 12 days ago, was taken to the Umtata General Hospital yesterday for another check-up.

He was allowed to chat to a friend — and told him that he was "feeling better".

Mr Moses was detained after telephoning the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about political asylum for the Shah of Iran in Transkei.

It is understood representatives of the paper are arriving today for talks about the ban.
— Sapa.

Press are friends, says Kei SP head

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

UMTATA. — The Transkei Security Police Chief, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, who has acquired a reputation as a tough-minded interrogator of journalists, yesterday described them as his friends.

He was responding in an interview to his role, and that of the Security Police, in the detention and interrogation of journalists about the sources of their reports.

Denying that he or his men had harassed journalists, Brig Ngceba, who is also the Transkei Commissioner of Police, said: "They are my friends. I only quarrel with them when they do not report objectively."

Among the journalists who have been interrogated by Brig Ngceba are Mr Sidney Moses, who is being held under the Public Security Act, Mr Peter Honey, who was detained last year, and Mr Richard Wickstead, who was subpoenaed to give evidence in a murder charge against an unknown person.

Asked when Mr Moses would be charged or released, Brig Ngceba: "Nobody knows. He is still being investigated. It is unwise to say when he will be charged or released."

Brig Ngceba, 46, who has served in both the uniformed and security branches of the South African Police, cited cases of what he considered unobjective reporting.

One related to a report which, he said, referred to police action against an alleged assassination plot on the basis of an anonymous source, in spite of police assurances that their action related purely to a quarrel over cattle.

Questioned on reports that he had summoned the Transkei journalists and admonished them to report in a "patriotic" manner, he said: "I say you must be patriotic. You must be able to quote your source."

He did not, however, expect foreign journalists to be guided by Transkei patriotism but by a professional commitment to report responsibly and objectively.

On the relationship between Transkei Police and the South

African Police, Brig Ngceba, whose phone rang repeatedly during the interview, said: "We co-operate with them."

But, he added, Transkei Police co-operated with the police of neighbouring Lesotho, as well.

"I get on well with the Lesotho Commissioner of Police and the Lesotho Security Police," he said.

Brig Ngceba declined to say how many detainees were being held in Transkei.

But he confirmed they included foreign-trained African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress insurgents intent on overthrowing the governments of South Africa, Transkei and BophuthaTswana.

Alleged insurgents were arrested in Transkei late in 1978 and the Transkei police were congratulated by the former Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger.

At first Transkei denied reports that it had arrested ANC and PAC insurgents, but later the then Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, confirmed that the arrests had been made.

Brigadier Ngceba said Transkei Security Police had completed their investigations, handed a docket to the Attorney-General and expected the men to appear in court soon.

© The present educational crisis brings back bitter memories of 1976 and the brutal actions against journalists and the Press, says Mr Phil Mthimkulu, national secretary of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa).

In a statement issued yesterday, reports DOC BIKITSHA, he says: "The days of crisis are back and typically, black journalists are again made the scapegoat of the situation. Two of our colleagues have been arrested and one detained. A fourth is being held in Transkei."

"The focusing of attention on black journalists does not solve the problems, it merely compounds them. We find it strange that police should require our members to produce police Press cards for identification, when police won't even grant them these."

TURKISH CONNECTION IN TRANSKEI'S BID FOR THE SHAH OF IRAN?

By MARCUS NGANI

THE Transkei Government intends sending emissaries to Turkey to pursue its offer of political asylum to the deposed Shah of Iran, according to information obtained from top official sources by the deputy leader of the opposition, Mr Caledon Mda.

In an interview with **SUNDAY POST** this week Mr Mda said he obtained this information after urging Prime Minister George Matanzima to make a parliamentary statement on the "amazing" offer to the ailing Shah.

While the opposition

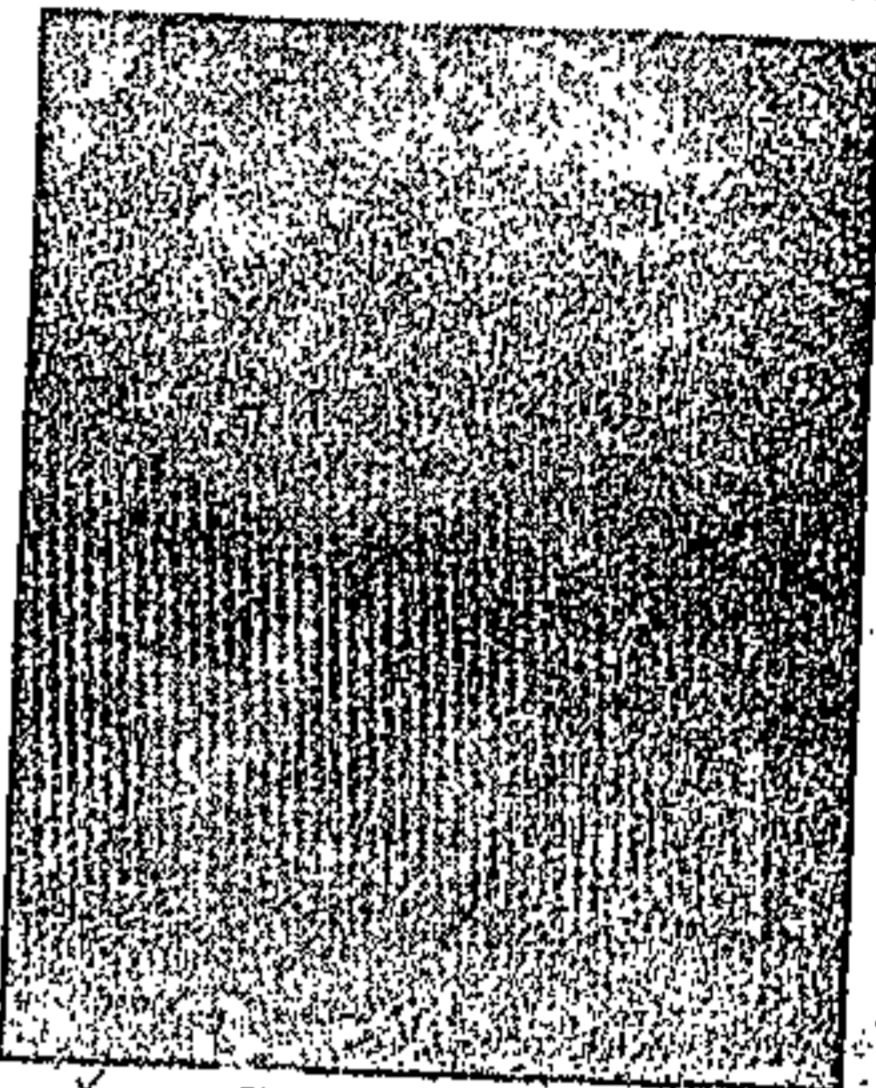
party, the general public in Transkei and interested political observers throughout the world are itching to hear from Chief Matanzima, the Prime Minister continues to keep mum.

He has declined to comment on press reports that his offer of political asylum to the cancer-afflicted Shah includes:

- ⊕ Full citizenship rights for him and his family immediately on arrival in Transkei.
- ⊕ Opportunity to purchase land anywhere in the territory.
- ⊕ Three choices of temporary residence until satisfactory accommodation is found elsewhere for him.
- ⊕ Permanent residence



Chief Matanzima



The Shah

for members of staff recommended by him.

- ⊕ Secondment of an adequate permanent army and police force for his personal safety.

But the questions puzzling political observers in the territory are many.

How, for instance, does the Transkei Government, reportedly on the verge of bankruptcy, hope to meet the financial demands of such a fantastic offer, they ask.

If — as the Education Minister, Mr A S Jonas, has suggested — the Shah has billions to his bank credit, will the tycoon risk investing the money in the underdeveloped and fledgling state of Transkei?

If Transkei is desperately looking for outside recognition how could a deposed Shah help to influence a hostile international community to recognise a state shunned by highly influential countries like UN and OAU member states?

Yet, from what Mr Mda claims to have established from government sources, it would appear that Prime Minister Matanzima and his cabinet are still bent on making their offer to the Shah.

... THE SHAH OF IRAN ...

[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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Ngceba: pressmen my friends

From PATRICK LAURENCE of the Rand Daily Mail

UMTATA — The Transkei Security Police Chief, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, who has acquired a reputation as a tough minded interrogator of journalists, yesterday described journalists as his friends.

He was responding in an interview to his role and that of Security Police in the detention and interrogation of journalists about the sources of their reports.

Denying that he or his men had harassed journalists, Brigadier Ngceba, who is also the Transkei Commissioner of Police, said: "They are my friends. I only quarrel with them

when they do not report objectively."

Among the journalists who have been interrogated by Brigadier Ngceba are Mr Sydney Moses, currently being held under the Public Security Act, Mr Peter Honey, who was detained last year, and Mr Richard Wickstead, who was subpoenaed to give evidence.

Asked when Mr Moses

would be charged or released, Brigadier Ngceba said: "Nobody knows. He is still being investigated. It is unwise to say when he will be charged or released."

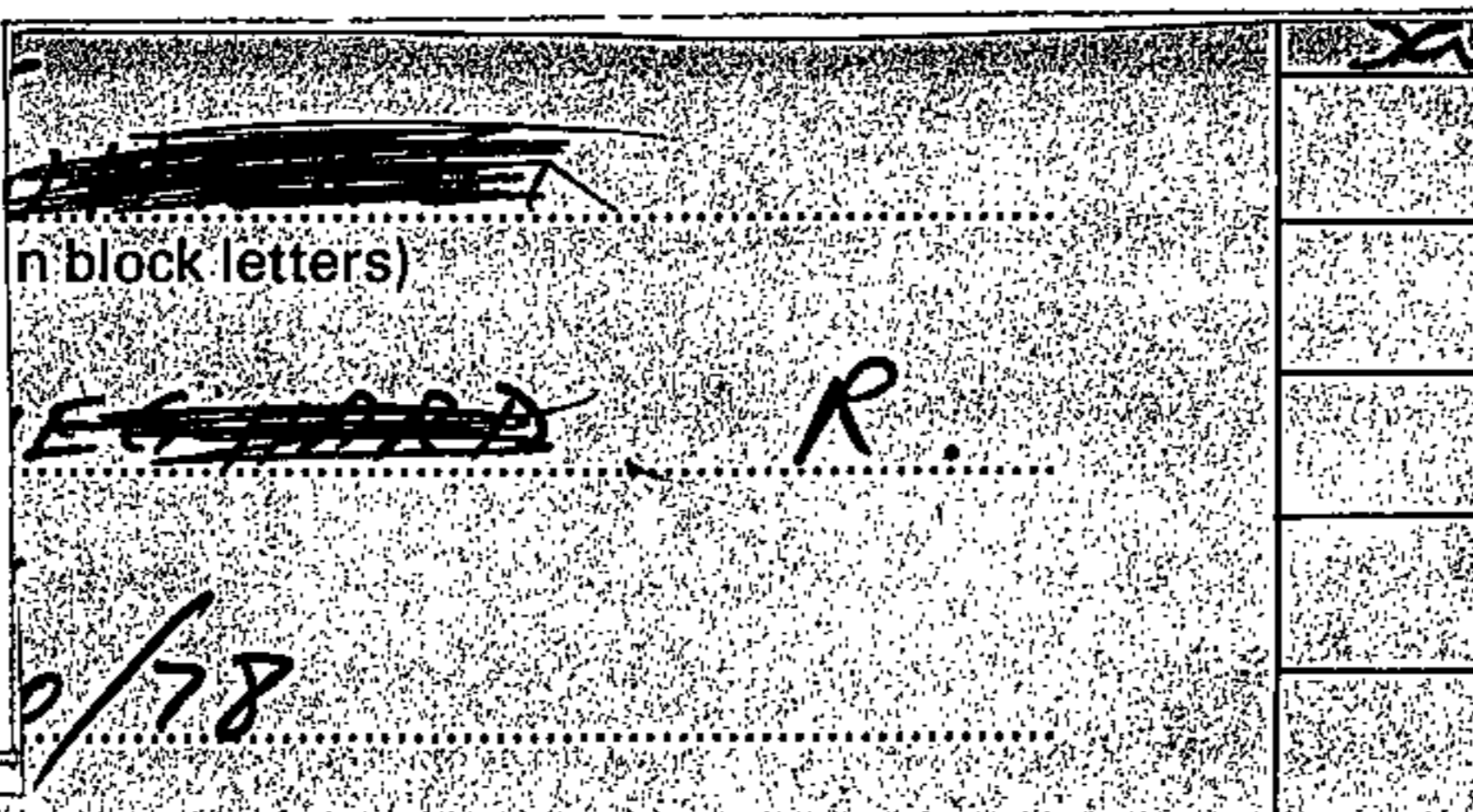
Brigadier Ngceba, 46 who has previously served in both the uniformed and security branches of the South African Police, said he did not expect foreign journalists to be guided by Transkei patriotism but

by a professional commitment to report responsibly and objectively.

On the relationship between Transkei Police and the South African Police, Brigadier Ngceba, whose phone rang repeatedly during the interview, said: "We cooperate with them."

But, he added, Transkei Police co-operated with the police of neighbouring Lesotho as well. "I get on well with the Lesotho Commissioner of Police and the Lesotho Security Police," he said.

Brigadier Ngceba declined to say how many detainees were held in Transkei at present, but he said they included foreign trained African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress insurgents



Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B.Sc.

Subject..... ECONOMICS IA
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No..... ONE Section A
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Kei law to keep cases out of high court

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

UMTATA — An amendment to the Transkei Public Security Act, tabled in the National Assembly yesterday empowers the Attorney-General to waive a requirement that people charged under the Act be tried in the Supreme Court.

The Act is one of the most controversial in the Transkei statute book because it incorporates measures from several South African laws, including the Terrorism, Internal Security and Unlawful Organisations Acts.

An amendment tabled in the National Assembly by the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepso Letlaka, empowers

the Attorney General to direct that people accused of sabotage or terrorism need not be tried in the Supreme Court.

The amendment extends the definition of Attorney-General to include the Deputy Attorney-General, which means that the Deputy Attorney-General can rule that people charged under the Act need not appear in the Supreme Court.

Another provision in the amendment extends a clause providing for joint trials of two or more persons charged under the Act to the Transkei Constitution Act.

The Act sparked sharp debates when it was introduced in 1977 because its omnibus nature

provided the Transkei Government with a wide range of powers, including the power to detain without trial and to ban organisations and newspapers administratively.

It also made it a treasonable offence to propagate views "repugnant to" Transkei independence or the sovereignty of the National Assembly, thus removing one of the key policy points from opposition parties which were against accepting independence.

Since 1977 the Public Security Act has been used to detain people and ban organisations and newspapers.

Among the prominent detainees was the leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who was later tried and found guilty on charges under the Act and the Transkei Constitution Act.

The Methodist Church of South Africa was one of the first organisations to be declared unlawful under the Act.

Mr Caledon Mda, 61-year-old deputy leader of the DPP, who was detained for nearly seven weeks earlier this year, said yesterday: "The Act imposes severe restraints on opposition parties in their search for constitutional alternatives."

In a recent motion before the National Assembly, Chief D. D. Mlindazwe, of the DPP, moved that a commission of inquiry be appointed to scrutinise the Act.

The motion declared the Act to be "inconsistent with democracy and justice" and charged that it was used "to suppress the formation of political parties whose political philosophy is contrary to that of the governing party."

The Act provides for the extension of emergency powers, to cheat and make it an offence for any person to refuse or neglect to obey any lawful order from a chief, including an order issued in accordance with

In its resolution the DPP declared that instead of protecting the institution of chieftainship the Act undermined it by damaging the dignity of chiefs.

Half of the 150 members of the Transkei National Assembly are chiefs elected by their fellow chiefs and headmen and not by popular vote. Debate over their role in political affairs is a recurring issue.

The DPP motion was overwhelmingly defeated by the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, which controls all but 10 of the National Assembly seats.

Official cars 'used for girls, groceries'

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TRANSKEIAN Cabinet Ministers have been accused of abusing their official cars by "roaming about with girls" and collecting their groceries in them.

Mr Cromwell Diko, former leader of the opposition and Chief Whip of the ruling party, made the allegations in the National Assembly when he took part in the debate on the Appropriation Bill.

He told the Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Madikizela: "You and your colleagues have a habit of going home and spending weekends in these government cars.

"You collect your groceries and roam about with girls on weekends. But we gave instructions in this House that government cars must be locked in government garages at 5 pm every day."

Mr Diko said the Government bought ministerial cars at R17 000 each, used them for only eight months, then condemned them deliberately and sold them to Ministers for about R2 000. — Sapa.

Cambria

W

Move to amend trial rule

By PATRICK
LAURENCE

UMTATA — An amendment to the Transkei Public Security Act tabled in the National Assembly yesterday empowers the Attorney General to waive a requirement that people charged under the Act be tried in the Supreme Court.

The Act is one of the most controversial on the Transkei statute books because it incorporates measures from several South African laws, including the Terrorism, Suppression of Communism and Unlawful Organisations, Acts.

An amendment tabled in the National Assembly by the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepso Letlaka, empowers the Attorney General to direct that people accused of sabotage or terrorism need not be tried in the Supreme Court.

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Among prominent detainees was the Leader of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who was later tried and found guilty on charges under the Act and the Transkei Constitution Act. The Methodist Church of South Africa was one of the first organisations to be declared unlawful under the Act.

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The motion declared the Act to be "inconsistent with democracy and justice" and charged that it was used "to suppress the formation of political parties whose political philosophy is contrary to that of the governing party."

The DPP motion was overwhelmingly defeated by the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, which controls all but 10 of the national Assembly seats.

Qamata report — a rumour without foundation

EAST LONDON — In a recent incident near Qamata, the Great Place of the State President of Transkei, about 25 people were arrested in connection with cattle-straying.

The cattle had broken down fencing and boys and men who might have been responsible for allowing the cattle to stray were arrested.

The arrests were described by Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, as a "preventive measure" and he said it was possible that only 2 of the people arrested might be suspects in the end.

The facts of the incident were correctly reported up to this point in our issue of April 15, 1980, — as confirmed by the Commissioner of Police.

But the Daily Dispatch erred in adding to the report a reference to a rumour of a so-called "plot" against the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

This was denied by Brigadier Martin Ngceba as a "wrong rumour" when he detailed the true facts to our reporter.

The Daily Dispatch fully accepts that the rumour was completely and utterly without foundation or

substance and unreservedly withdraws any implication that there was such a plot.

It regrets that this reference should have been included in the report and expresses its deepest apologies to the State President and the Transkei Government for the publication of the offensive paragraph.

The Managing Director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Terry Briceland, and the Editor, Mr George Farr, visited Umtata this week and were received both by the State President and the Prime Minister at separate meetings.

In the course of the dis-

cussions certain matters were drawn to the attention of the Daily Dispatch representatives which had not been known to them prior to the meetings.

Such matters included the information that prior to the banning of the newspaper, effective from April 18, Transkei's Prime Minister had warned the Daily Dispatch that its days could be "numbered." This warning was not reported in the Daily Dispatch.

The Daily Dispatch has taken note of the points raised and intends strengthening its editorial coverage of Transkei events.

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(103)

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Editorial

Koi talks

EAST LONDON. — Two senior representatives of the Daily Dispatch visited the President, Paramount Chief Maseko Matanzima, and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, this week to discuss the banning of the newspaper in Transkei.

A report in the newspaper yesterday says the editor, Mr George Parr, and the managing director, Mr Terry Rischard, were received by the State President and the Prime Minister at separate meetings.

Certain matters were drawn to the attention of the Daily Dispatch representatives which had not been known to them prior to the meetings.

Such matters included the information that prior to the banning of the newspaper, effective from April 18, Transkei's Prime Minister had warned the Daily Dispatch that its days could be "numbered".

Dispatch ban decision soon

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By PATRICK LAURENCE
of the Rand Daily Mail.

UMTATA — A decision by the Transkei Government on whether to revoke its ban on the Daily Dispatch appeared imminent yesterday after top level discussions on the banning order.

In a report yesterday the Daily Dispatch disclosed that its managing director, Mr Terry Briceland and its editor, Mr George Farr, had discussions on the ban with the Transkei President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The Dispatch was banned a fortnight ago.

The report said the newspaper's attention had been drawn to "certain matters" during the discussions with the Transkei leaders in Umtata, including its failure to publish a warning from the Transkei Government that its "days were numbered".

The Transkei Prime Minister was not available for comment yesterday, but in an interview with a Johannesburg newspaper on Monday he said discussions between the Transkei authorities and the Daily Dispatch might lead to the ban being lifted.

"It depends on what happens when and if we discuss the matter," he said.

In a statement issued when the decision to outlaw the Dispatch was first announced Chief Matanzima accused the newspaper of having a malicious attitude toward Transkei.

Mr Farr has denied that his paper is motivated by hostility towards Transkei.

It is believed here that the talks between the Transkei Government and the Daily Dispatch centred on the newspaper's attitude towards Transkei as an independent state.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, said of the banning yesterday: "I cannot excuse it. The Daily Dispatch is a communications vehicle in Transkei. It reports on the National Assembly and is read by many people here who consider it as their newspaper."

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK



Section C 52,5 + 30 = 82,5 = 41%
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R10m for Transkei farms

THE ASSEMBLY — The South African Government is to spend R10 million — an increase of over R3 million — during the current financial year buying out white-owned properties in Transkei.

This was disclosed by the MP for Crivelland East, Mr Jan Jordaan, when he addressed a National Party information conference in his constituency.

He said during the 1980 financial year, an amount of R5,87 million had been budgeted for the purchase of properties in Transkei.

During the 1980/1 financial year, the amount set aside for the purchase of white-owned properties had been increased to R10 million.

The increase had followed representations he had made to the relevant ministers.

In notes of the conference, which were released yesterday by Mr Jordaan, questions were answered by Mr Jordaan that the MFC for the constituency, Mr Philip

Oosthuizen, and the National Party organiser in the area, Mr Callie Badenhorst.

Questions about the party's "new policy" were put to Mr Jordaan and the policy discussed in depth.

Mr Jordaan pointed out that the principles of the party were unchanged, but that the methods were altered and adjusted to accomplish goals — that is self-determination with vertical differentiation, which means the embodying of the right to separate development in a spirit of sound neighbourliness.

He also said there would be no integration, but the maintenance and development of separate residential areas, with complementary facilities and cultural infrastructures, would be continued.

During the discussion, Mr Jordaan was asked about a letter written by Mr H. C. Allen, which had appeared in the Daily Dispatch, which stated that Mr Malcomess was the only parliamentary representative in the East

He had also made representations for the old school building at Stutterheim to be given to the Amateka Commando. This would take place in October this year.

During 1978 he had asked the Minister of Justice for a stock theft squad in Stutterheim. This had now been provided with the necessary vehicles and equipment.

Thousands of national



MR JORDAAN
London area who had spoken out firmly and courageously on local problems.

He was asked for his comments and challenged to say what he had done for the area during his 24 years in parliament.

Mr Jordaan said Mr Malcomess had spoken frequently in the House of Assembly as he belonged to a numerically small party and for this reason had a number of speaking op-

He had pleaded in Parliament that it be declared a weed and this was done in March in 1979.

Mr Jordaan said he believed he had shown that the views of the letter-writer were "very unfair and ungrounded".

He also pointed out that he was more readily available to his constituents in that his home was, and had been, in the heart of the constituency in the Stutterheim district. — PS.

portunities. But he could not say what Mr Malcomess had actually achieved.

He said he would not have spoken on his own contributions but as he had been confronted on the issue he would do so with the aim of showing that a parliamentarian could contribute substantially to the needs of constituents by direct liaison with members of the government and by speeches.

Among the matters he had raised with the government was "a long cherished dream of the 8 500 Eastern Cape farmers which will come true on May 23 when a complex of buildings at Dohne at the cost of approximately R1 million will be inaugurated".

This building would accommodate the East Cape Regional Agricultural Administration and research offices. This had been one of the first issues he had raised in Parliament.

The economic problems of the East London area had been brought to the attention of the government and in 1973 the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, had told East London that because of the pleas by National Party MPs he had instructed the Minister of Economic Affairs to request the University of Port Elizabeth to conduct a study of the area.

This report would be released publicly in the foreseeable future. "The Np MPs are indeed speaking and pleading for East London and its hinterland," he said.

servicemen had received conditional exemptions for their tertiary education after he had told the Deputy Minister of Defence that the June 1977 intake was the first one for two years.

Mr Jordaan said he had invited the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, to Stutterheim because of the urgent need for a school building for Coloured people. Tenders for this school will be called during 1982.

During the Part Appropriation debate this year, Mr Jordaan called for lower estate taxes and adjustment of income taxes. This had been done in the budget and this would stimulate initiative which in turn would lead to more job opportunities.

After continued representations to the Deputy Minister of Development, the border between the released trust area between Kei Road and Stutterheim which will in future be part of Ciskei had been defined as proposed by Mr Jordaan.

A new railway link from Transkei Junction to Amabole had been shelved after representations to the Minister of Transport because of the belief that it was impractical because it would be a death trap to the travelling public," Mr Jordaan said.

Additional industrial concessions had been acquired from the decentralisation board in the area.

The East London area was the most overgrown area in South Africa of the Sesbania Punciea plant.

University

103

Berkeley refused entry to Transkei

103 DD 2/5/80

LONDON — The Transkei Government has refused its former overseas diplomatic representative, Mr Humphry Berkeley, permission to enter Transkei to pursue legal actions arising out of the alleged attempt to murder him in February last year.

Transkei's Minister of Interior has written to Mr Berkeley's Johannesburg lawyers, informing them of the decision, and advising them that an application by Mr Berkeley's legal representatives to visit Transkei will be considered once the names and nationalities of the representatives have been furnished and the duration of the visit stated.

"This is unbelievable," Mr Berkeley said yesterday. "The legal firm is one of the best-known in South Africa and counsel who has been briefed is Mr Johan Kriegler, SC. If the Transkei Government persists in this refusal, obviously no one will take

them seriously in future."

Mr Berkeley has applied to the South African authorities for permission to go to Johannesburg instead to give evidence on commission. He is also asking the Cape Attorney-General to bring criminal charges against his alleged assailants, since he claims the assault was committed partly on South African territory.

"I intend to go on with these legal actions," Mr Berkeley said. "If the Transkei government think they can get away with this by trying to muzzle me, they will not succeed."

He is suing the Transkei government for breach of contract, Prime Minister George Matanzima, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr F. Qaba, for damages for libel, and the Transkei Minister of Police and three Security Policemen for wrongful arrest, abduction, assault and attempted murder, — DDC.

103

Former teacher is new TDC chairman

EAST LONDON — A man known for many years as one of the best Latin teachers in Transkei and a top tennis administrator, Mr A. T. Sigcu, has been appointed chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

Mr Sigcu, who left the classroom, about eight years ago to join a publishing company, rose to be managing director of the company in Transkei.

After obtaining a BA degree from Fort Hare University he completed an honours degree by correspondence through the University of London.

He taught Latin at St John's College, Umtata, for many years before serving as principal at several schools in Transkei.

During this time he served on the executive of the teachers' association in Transkei.

Commenting about the TDC after his appointment to the top post which is being held by a Transkeian for the first time, Mr Sigcu said: "I am optimistic about the future of Transkei which will depend on the number of industrialists it can attract. In this



MR SIGCU

respect the TDC is doing a good job as all is well with the corporation." — DDR.

tax
The amount of the Govt since then the amount of education is sufficient to ~~cover~~ induce or increase it expenditure by the amount of the Govt.
No examples, just facts, but adequate.
9/15

THE University of Transkei's first graduation ball lost its sparkle after a liquor company showered revelling students with free drinks.

And what was intended as free-drinks-for-all ended as a free-for-all.

"We had to call off the show more than an hour before it was scheduled to close," Students' Representative Council President Mr Ezra Mtshontshi told a SUNDAY POST Correspondent this week.

The trouble at a university hall in Umtata last weekend apparently erupted after the evening's formal speeches were over and the free booze was circulated.

Some students — already full of fizz when the evening's celebrations began — turned merriment into mayhem when they smashed chairs, windows, and glasses.

Then, after some students had moved on to the dance band's equipment and destroyed some of it, a "never ending" brawl developed, Mr Mthontshi said.

But the university president, Professor Ben van der Merwe, played down the incident from his Umtata home this week.

"It was nothing really . . . just typical student's being happy.

"The damage wasn't too serious — just a few chairs, glasses and window panes," said Prof Van Der Merwe.

"Some of them had a few too many before the ball," said Mr Ntshontshi, who had delivered the evening's main speech.

Apparently university officials invited to the ball had already left when the trouble started.

Mr Ntshontshi said some of the revellers had found the temptation of free booze supplied by a local brewery and wine company too much and set about destroying some of the dining hall furniture.

This apparently incensed more conservative guests — some left and others tried to physically restrain the rowdy revellers.

SUNDAY POST
Correspondent

The resulting brawl "never seemed to end", and the evening's entertainment had to be curtailed by almost one-and-a-half hours.

Prof van der Merwe said there had been no arrests or charges laid as a result of the incident and nobody had been seriously injured as far as he could establish.

The SRC are investigating the matter but have already given a firm thumbs down to free drinks at next year's ball.

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4/5/80
Are you a SUNDAY POST subscriber?

AD 5/5/80 103
243
227

Moses: lawyers may be called in

EAST LONDON — As Mr Sydney Moses, the Daily Dispatch reporter detained by Transkei Security police, enters his 10th day in detention today, his wife hopes to see lawyers to start a legal battle aimed at his release.

"I am hopeful something can be done but one can never be sure because this law seems to mean so many things to different people, Mrs Bella Moses said yesterday.

The family were still hopeful Mr Moses would be released soon but there was no indication from the security police on whether he would be charged or released.

Mr Moses was detained on April 17 — the day the announcement about the ban on the Daily Dispatch in Transkei was made.

Since then he has been to hospital twice for a check-up and treatment.

His wife believed he would be taken to hospital for another check-up today but had received no firm indication whether this would in fact be the case.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said in an SABC television interview at the weekend that conditions for lifting the ban on the Daily Dispatch had become more favourable.

"My government is not antagonistic towards journalists. In fact, we believe that journalists are very necessary in spreading matters concerning a country to its citizens," Chief Matanzima said.

Asked what principles his government applied when taking action against journalists, Chief Matanzima said the action had been taken by the security police for "the safety of the state".

He and the President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had been approached by the managing director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Terry Brice-land, and the editor, Mr George Farr, last week, "and I must say that many matters which caused some differences between us were ironed out." — DDR-SAPA.

GENERAL NEWS

Transkei tightens taps to stop Press leaks

STAR 5/5/80 (103) (327)

Own Correspondent
UMTATA — The Transkei Government has tightened up its internal security in the wake of Press leaks for which several journalists here have been detained.

The latest move, designed to prevent civil servants from leaking information to the Press prematurely, is an internal government measure which prevents civil servants from talking to the Press and reserves the right of comment to Cabinet Ministers.

Meanwhile, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, Transkei's chief of police has stressed that "nobody was ever hurt by Transkei police."

DETENTIONS

Brig Ngceba said he had worked with the people of Umtata for more than 20 years.

"I am not new here. I know the people and they know me. Why should I suddenly change now?"

Of the recent detentions in Transkei, Brig Ngceba

said: "I sit here and talk to those people just as I am talking to you.

"I am open and they are not hurt. But people must remember this: I have a duty to perform."

BIBLE

Picking up the Bible from his bookshelves, Brig Ngceba said he was a Christian and lived as one.

But the essence of the matter regarding the people he interviewed was that they must tell him

the truth.

"I will never pick on anyone unless I have a reason to do so.

"Nobody here need fear arrest if he tells me the truth.

"If I question a man and he tells me the truth, I can help him.

"If he does not, I cannot help him."

Asked about the detention of East London Daily Dispatch journalist Sydney Moses, Brig Ngceba said he could not comment.

721:A	SOUTH AFRICA. DEPT OF BANTU EDUCATION.
722:D	1972
723:I	ORTHOGRAPHY AND SPELLING RULES NO. 3, XHOSA
724:L	1541
725:S	ORTHOGRAPHY,
726:A	SIAKKE, A.S.
727:D	1930
728:T	THE RELATION BETWEEN THE INTONATION OF SONG AND SPEE
729:F	UCT M.A., THESIS.
730:L	1541
731:S	TONOLOGY
732:A	STEEKE, EDWARD.
733:T	HANTU ORTHOGRAPHY
734:F	13F,
735:L	1000
736:S	ORTHOGRAPHY
737:A	STEVENS, C.M.
738:D	1877
739:T	REMARKS ON "CLICKS" WITH AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ETYM
740:	AN NATIVE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.
741:F	S.A. PHILOSOPHICAL SOC. TRANSACTIONS 1: 51-60.
742:C	THE 3 CLICKS : LATERAL, PALATAL AND DENTAL AND HOW TH
743:L	1541
744:S	PHONETIC
745:A	STEVICK, EARL W.
746:D	1969
747:T	TOPE IN BANTU.
748:F	JUAL 35 : 330-41.
749:L	1000
750:S	TONOLOGY
751:A	TORREND, J.
752:D	1891
753:I	A COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN BANTU LANG

We'll feed them — Matanzima

103
Post
6/5/60

QAMATA. — Transkei would compete with other African countries in food production as part of its struggle for international recognition, the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here at the weekend.

Addressing thousands of people at the official opening of the R24 000 Qamata Fresh Produce Market complex, Chief Matanzima said crop production would give Transkei recognition as countries in Africa and abroad would look to South Africa and its sister states for food.

CONCERN

He told the gathering of cabinet ministers, chiefs, departmental secretaries, farmers, mayors, town clerks of various towns and other dignitaries that there was great concern in the whole world about food production to feed the rising population.

"Recently the OAU conference of ministers digressed from political rambles and faced the hard facts of the prevalent starvation on the continent.

"They are now much more concerned about economic relations than political platitudes — theoretical ideologies that have no relation to the

realities of the given situation.

"With the escalation of food prices, leaders of governments are faced with a serious situation and are now concerning themselves with food production in order to feed their growing populations," Chief Matanzima said. —Sapa.

(103) (243)
Transkei
to lift ^{ROM} 6/5/80
paper ban

UMTATA. — Transkei will lift the ban on the East London Daily Dispatch.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday the ban would be lifted with the publication of the Government Gazette this week.

Chief Matanzima made the announcement in the Transkei National Assembly but gave no details.

Last week representatives of the newspaper — the editor, Mr George Farr and the managing director, Mr Terry Briceland — met President Matanzima and the Prime Minister at separate meetings.

One of the newspaper's reporters, Mr Sidney Moses, who was detained the day the ban was announced, is still in detention. — Sapa.

Kei ban on Dispatch is lifted

(10) 27
327
153
45/60

THE Transkei government has lifted its ban on the East London Daily Dispatch ending nearly three weeks of virtual news blackout in the territory.

Announcing this in the Umtata National Assembly yesterday Prime Minister George Matanzima said the decision to lift the ban was taken after he and his brother, President K D Matanzima, had had talks with representatives of the Daily Dispatch, including the editor, Mr George Farr.

The Prime Minister also disclosed that the State President under whose seal the ban was imposed, had agreed to relent after the Dispatch printed an apology and retracted a news story it had published on rumours that there was a plot to assassinate the President by his tribal subjects in Qamata.

The Dispatch had also taken note of complaints raised against the newspaper when the Umtata government decided to ban it, the Prime Minister said.

One of the complaints was that the newspaper had a long history of persistent false reporting and that its malicious attitude towards Transkei had been displayed by its tactics in trying to incite the people of Transkei to revolt against orderly government.

STILL HELD

Meanwhile Umtata's Dispatch reporter, Sydney Moses who was held by the security police three weeks ago, is still in detention despite his reported illness.

Asked whether Mr Moses' case would now be reviewed in the light of the new developments concerning his paper, Prime Minister Matanzima said this depended entirely on the security police and on what progress they had made in their investigations.

"What I will ensure is that the man is not detained unnecessarily," the Prime Minister added.

DA 6/5/80
**Govt spent
R25 m. (104)
on land (103)**

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has so far spent R25 million buying out white-owned properties in Transkei since independence in 1976.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, when he replied to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, East London North).

Dr Koornhof said the South African Development Trust had spent R3,1 million in Umtata; R1,3 million in Butterworth; R9 million in Port St Johns; and R11,6 million in the rest of Transkei.

Although Mr Malcomess asked how many properties were involved in the purchases, the Minister did not specify any figure.

Asked how many properties still had to be purchased, what the cost would be and when the purchases would be completed, Dr Koornhof said: "As all properties have not yet been offered for sale to the South African Development Trust it is not possible to furnish particulars." — PC

DO 6/5/80 243 103 327

Transkei to lift ban on Dispatch

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced yesterday that the Transkei Government had decided to lift the ban on the Daily Dispatch with effect from the publication of the Government Gazette this week.

Chief George made the announcement in the Transkei National Assembly, but gave no details.

He said from his office he had nothing to add, except that the unbanning would be effective from publication of the announcement in the Government Gazette.

The head of the Security Police and Commissioner of Transkei Police, Brig Martin Ngeba, said the detained Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, was still being interrogated by his men and would not be released as a result of the ban being lifted.

Mr Moses is in his third week of detention. — SAPA

Transkei

to lift

ban on

Dispatch

STAR
6/5/80

(103)

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Special Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has decided to lift the ban on the Daily Dispatch.

In a special announcement in the National Assembly in Umtata yesterday, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said President Kaizer Matanzima had announced that the ban on the Daily Dispatch should be lifted.

The Daily Dispatch was banned by the Matanzima regime on April 17 after being accused of false and malicious reports against Transkei and its leaders.

In his statement Chief George said the lifting of the ban followed special talks between the Transkei Cabinet and representatives of the Daily Dispatch — its editor, Mr George Farr, and the managing director, Mr Terry Briceland — in Umtata on Wednesday.

Chief George said the talks were frank and the next day May 1, the Daily Dispatch published a front page apology and retracted unreservedly from an alleged statement which it had published stating that there had been an alleged plot to assassinate Transkei's President, Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

Chief George said the Daily Dispatch also acknowledged that the alleged assassination plot on Chief Kaizer was unfounded and made an apology for publishing an offensive statement.

He said the whole report was wrong and nothing to do with a plot to assassinate Chief Kaizer Matanzima. The crux of the matter was cattle straying in an area near Qamata.

Asked about the continued detention of the Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sidney Moses, Chief Matanzima said the matter was with the police and he could do nothing at this stage.

ATIO*

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& PERCENTAGE*

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Transkei thinks again 103 ~~103~~

TRANSKEI'S unbanning of the Daily Dispatch is a welcome development — as long as the Brothers Matanzima mean it wholeheartedly, with no strings attached. *W M 7/5/80*

But that in itself is unclear. By last night, the editor and managing director of the East London newspaper had not been told directly of the unbanning. Though they had personally made representations to the President and Prime Minister, news of the lifting of the ban — to be gazetted on Friday — reached them by proxy through the news agencies.

And in the territory, the situa-

tion as regards the Dispatch is unrelieved. Its offices remain unmanned and under lock and key. Veteran reporter Sidney Moses is still in detention.

If Transkei wishes to regain some measure of credibility on this issue, it should release Mr Moses without further delay — and give some sort of public assurance that there will be no further acts of harassment of the media and interference with the free flow of news in and from that territory.

Otherwise Transkei will find that its already dubious image will grow more tarnished than ever, both here and around the world.

DD (103)
Dispatch
(243)
office (327)
8/5/80
reopens

EAST LONDON — The Daily Dispatch reopened its office in Umtata yesterday and members of its circulation staff began work immediately to re-establish previous distribution arrangements for the newspaper.

The distribution network is a complex one which ensures arrival of the newspaper in most parts of Transkei on the day of publication.

The Daily Dispatch is indeed the only daily newspaper reaching Transkei that has such a comprehensive delivery system.

The first vans carrying the Daily Dispatch into Transkei since the ban on the newspaper was imposed will cross the border in the early hours of tomorrow morning.

The lifting of the ban has been widely welcomed in Transkei and there is expected to be a heavy demand for Friday's issues of the Daily Dispatch and Indaba now to be sold separately in Transkei.

The editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr G. A. Farr, said yesterday that a statement in a Johannesburg newspaper that neither the managing director nor he had been told directly of the unbanning was not correct.

"In fact, we spoke to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, by telephone late on Tuesday afternoon. He confirmed to us that we were free to occupy our Umtata office immediately and that our newspapers could be sold again in Transkei on the day the official notice would appear in the Government Gazette, namely Friday.

"The Prime Minister also made it clear to us that he shared our pleasure that our differences had been resolved and he certainly attached no strings to our restored right to serve Transkei with news," said Mr Farr. — DDR

80 8/5/80 103
Transkei: SA came to rescue

Madikizela tells of liquidity problems

UMTATA — It appeared that even before the idea of a constellation of Southern African states had taken root, Transkei had begun to reap the benefits from charitable deeds by South Africa, the Minister of Finance said here yesterday.

The Minister, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, who was delivering his speech in the National Assembly for this year's R323,5 million budget, said South Africa had come to Transkei's rescue during all the young country's financial problems last year and provided financial and technical aid.

He said Transkei's es-

timated revenue for the current financial year was R195,8 million and a further R20,3 million would be appropriated as additional expenditure for new capital projects after discussions with South Africa had been finalised.

South Africa had voluntarily offered to give Transkei budgetary assistance of R101 million, and, Mr Madikizela said, South Africa had further gone out to secure loans for funding on-going projects to the tune of R25 million.

Mr Madikizela said an agreement in 1976 on annual cash grants of R113,5

million had been limited to three years only, because it was assumed Transkei would have built an economically viable state which would not rely on recurrent budgetary grants-in-aid from South Africa.

"It is an incontrovertible fact that without grants-in-aid Transkei can not survive as revenue from our own sources is picking up slowly.

"It can be said without any fear of contradiction that for some time to come, budgetary self-sufficiency will not be reached.

UMTATA — Transkei had experienced liquidity problems during the last financial year, Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Madikizela, said yesterday.

Mr Madikizela said the liquidity problems could be attributed to a short-fall in revenue collections and a lack of foreign capital.

"For the financial year 1980/81, recurrent expenditures amount to R296,8 million, whereas capital expenditures amount to R26,678 million.

The Minister said in addition to this, South Africa would consider the funding of new capital

projects and programmes.

"The total amount of these additional monies will be determined by South Africa and will be added to this budget later in the year," he said.

Putting the budget in perspective, the Minister said:

● Over the years Transkei's debts had increased considerably. The current annual commitments for loan repayments and services amounted to close on R40 million.

● The total amount of monies allocated towards salaries and wages including social service

recipients was approximately R156 million per annum or 43 per cent of the total budget.

● Costly investments for projects initiated for prestigious or political purposes constituted a major drain on the resources and consequently stalled development; and

● Transkei's revenue derived from domestic taxes amounted to R60 million, while the customs agreement with South Africa was estimated at R127 million. The transfer of migrant taxes and compensatory payments amounted to R8,5 million.

103

R2,9m unauthorised spending in Transkei

UMTATA — A report of a sessional committee on public accounts in Transkei for 1978/79, which was tabled in the National Assembly here this week, showed a total of R2,9-million unauthorised spending by 10 departments.

The report was tabled by the chairman of the committee, Chief S S Majeke, who is also the deputy speaker. Chief Majeke's committee recommended in the report that the unauthorised expenditure be approved by Parliament.

The expenditure in nine of the departments occurred when they used the printing services of alternative printing firms when the regular print-

ers for the Government, Elata Printers, were unable to expedite orders.

The tenth department, transport, also had these printing problems in addition to a rise in prices of new vehicles and in-

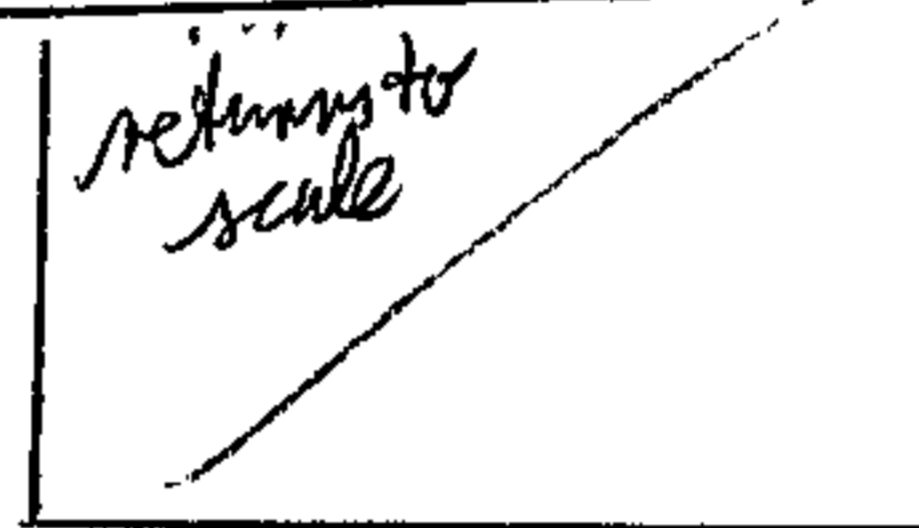
creased prices for petrol, tyres, tubes and railage.

The breakdown of the total over-expenditure of R2 897 597,26 is as follows:

Prime Minister's Department — R681,20, Agriculture and Forestry — R2 039,72, Education — R93 273,14, Foreign Af-

fairs and Information — R10 000, Health — R139 123,59, Interior and Social Services — R60 417,77, Justice — R18 958,92, Commerce, Industry and Tourism — R399,46, Public Service Commission — R400, and Transport — R2 572 303,46. — Sapa.

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a SRATC curve it would pay it to
expand and move down to a new SRATC
curve at a lower cost position.*

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245 103 ROOM 2/5/80
Paper in new move to free detained reporter

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON. — Senior counsel has been retained by the Daily Dispatch to consider the case of one of the newspaper's reporters detained by Transkei police.

The reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, of the newspaper's Umtata bureau, has been in detention since April 17.

Senior counsel has been

asked to advise on whether an application for the release of Mr Moses can be made to the Transkeian High Court.

Attorneys instructed by Mrs Bella Moses, wife of the detained reporter, and the Daily Dispatch, have drawn up affidavits.

Mr Moses was detained 22 days ago in connection with questions he put to Transkei's

Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, relating to a telephone conversation the Prime Minister had about the deposed Shah of Iran possibly going to Transkei.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said after Mr Moses' detention that he was being held under Section 47 of the Public Security Act and that he

would "soon be charged with some subversive matter".

Since his detention, Mr Moses has been to hospital for examination and treatment at least twice.

On his first visit the doctor who examined him diagnosed a urinary tract infection and high blood pressure, and although he said his condition was "not se-

rious", he admitted Mr Moses to hospital.

Mr Moses, however, was taken away to prison. Nurses they had been told they should not admit any people detained under that Act.

Mrs Bella Moses has not heard news of her husband since he was taken to hospital on April 28.

EAST LONDON — Senior counsel has been retained by the Daily Dispatch to consider the case of one of the newspaper's reporters, detained by Transkei police.

The reporter concerned, Mr Sydney Moses, of the Daily Dispatch's Umtata news bureau, has been in detention since April 17.

Senior counsel has been asked to advise on whether an application for the release of Mr Moses can be made to the Transkeian High Court.

Attorneys instructed by Mrs Bella Moses, wife of the detained reporter, and the Daily Dispatch have drawn up affidavits and

BD 9/5/80 (103) 327
SC probe into Moses' release

have obtained other information which has been submitted to senior counsel.

Mr Moses was detained 22 days ago in connection with questions he put to Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, relating to a telephone conversation the Prime Minister had about the deposed Shah of Iran possibly coming to Transkei.

Transkei's Com-

missioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngeba, said after Mr Moses' detention that he was being held under Section 47 of the Public Security Act and that he would "soon be charged with some subversive matter."

Since his detention Mr Moses is known to have been taken to hospital for examination and treatment at least twice.

On his first visit to the hospital the doctor who

examined him diagnosed a urinary tract infection and high blood pressure and although he said his condition was "not serious", he admitted Mr Moses to the hospital. Mr Moses, however, was taken away to Wellington Prison. Nurses said they had been informed they should not admit any people detained under the Public Security Act as it was easy for friends and relatives to communicate with them in hospital.

Mrs Bella Moses said yesterday she had not heard news of her husband since he was taken to hospital on April 28. She said she was still concerned about his health. —
DDR

DD. ~~3=1000~~

(103)

9/5/80

12% F



An intensive training programme has been launched to train Transkeians as wool sorters. In front right is Mr Derek Fitzhenry, section head, wool. Next to him on either side of the table are Messrs Enoch Tshayangezito and Molden Bungana, both supervisors.

New Transkei wool marketing group

UMTATA — The Transkei Department of Agriculture and Forestry in conjunction with Farmers' Brokers Co-operative (BKB) has launched Transkei's first marketing organisation for wool, hides and skins.

The company, known as Agricultural Produce Brokers — a wholly owned subsidiary of BKB has been established at Butterworth.

The Transkei Development Corporation in terms of its industrial development programme has provided the facilities and infrastructure at a cost of R1,3 million.

Previously, all Transkei's wool, hides and skins were marketed through East London, Port Elizabeth and Durban.

The Transkei Government has appointed the

South African Wool Board as its agents to handle its wool and the Livestock and Meat Industries Control Board as its agent to handle its hides and skins. Both boards have appointed BKB as their sub-agent.

The combined wool, hide and skin marketing facilities covering 16 000M squared have the capacity of handling Transkei's wool clip (24 000 bales) as well as their total annual hide and skin production (3 million kg).

Mr Rex Schultz, manager of Agricultural Produce Brokers, said that Transkei's annual wool clip was worth R3 million.

Mr Schultz also said a large percentage of hides and skins was still being marketed outside Transkei but that steps were being introduced to bring this to an end and

ensure that the Transkei producer gets the full benefit of the auction system.

Hides and skins sales were held at the warehouse in a special sales hall and prices comparable with those of the RSA are being obtained.

He said one of his company's main tasks was the training of Transkeians whose task it would be to sort wool, hides and skins to the stringent requirements of local and overseas mills so as to ensure the highest possible market prices.

At present 75 per cent of the wool production arrived at the warehouse unsorted. Therefore to fulfil this task, Agricultural Produce Brokers had to transfer 24 expert sorters from BKB's East London branch to assist with the sorting and to train new staff.

When the local staff attain competency in their tasks these expert sorters would be returned to BKB East London. It was the intention of APB to train Transkeians eventually to manage and run the entire organisation.

Mr Schultz said that an offer has been made by Agricultural Produce Brokers (APB) to the Transkei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry to hold special training courses for the extension officers of his department who in turn could pass this knowledge on to producers thus ensuring the correct preparation of their produce for the market.

This could substantially improve the quality of these products resulting in higher prices being realized and consequently ensuring a bigger income for Transkei farmers.

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3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Unauthorised R2,9m spent by 'Kei Govt

103
ADM 9/5/80.

UMTATA. — A total of R2 900 000 has been spent without authorisation by 10 Transkei Government departments, according to a report tabled in the National Assembly on Wednesday.

The report of a sessional committee on public accounts in Transkei for 1978/79 was tabled by the chairman of the committee, Chief S S Majeke.

Chief Majeke's committee recommended in the report that the unauthorised expenditure be approved by parliament.

The expenditure in nine of the departments occurred when they used the printing services of alternative printing firms when the regular printers for the government, Elata Print-

ers, were unable to expedite orders.

The tenth department, Transport, also had these printing problems in addition to a rise in prices of new vehicles, petrol, tyres, tubes and railage.

The breakdown of the unauthorised spending is as follows: Prime Minister's Department — R681,20; Agriculture and Forestry — R2 039,72; Education — R93 273,14; Foreign Affairs and Information — R10 000; Health — R139 123,59; Interior and Social Services — R60 417,77; Justice — R18 958,92; Commerce, Industry and Tourism — R399,46; Public Service Commission — R400; and Transport — R2 572 303,46.

According to replies in the report by accounting officers of

the various departments, there was an unwritten agreement between the government and Elata Printers, a subsidiary of Perskor, for a monopoly of government printing.

The agreement was for 10 years, from 1974 to 1984. As there was no binding contract the departments felt they could approach any printers in cases of urgency, but the Treasury refused to grant approval.

Some of the urgent orders for printing were for 10 000 copies of a pamphlet by the Department of Foreign Affairs called "Realities".

The Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism required colour printing of 2 600 posters called "Feel Free, Tour Transkei". — Sapa.

9/15/80 270
Transkei
103
OAU bid

UMTATA — Transkei was trying to get representatives in the Organisation of African Unity, according to a report of the sessional committee on public accounts published here.

In the report, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Sidney Qaba, told the committee Transkei was also trying to send representatives to countries in Africa.

"We were negotiating recently to get one of our officers into Rhodesia and there was this sudden change of government. Now we are making fresh negotiations.

"We have already sent people to negotiate with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and he did reply the doors were open, but he was not ready at the present moment to deal with a 'bantustan'," Mr Qaba said. — SAPA.

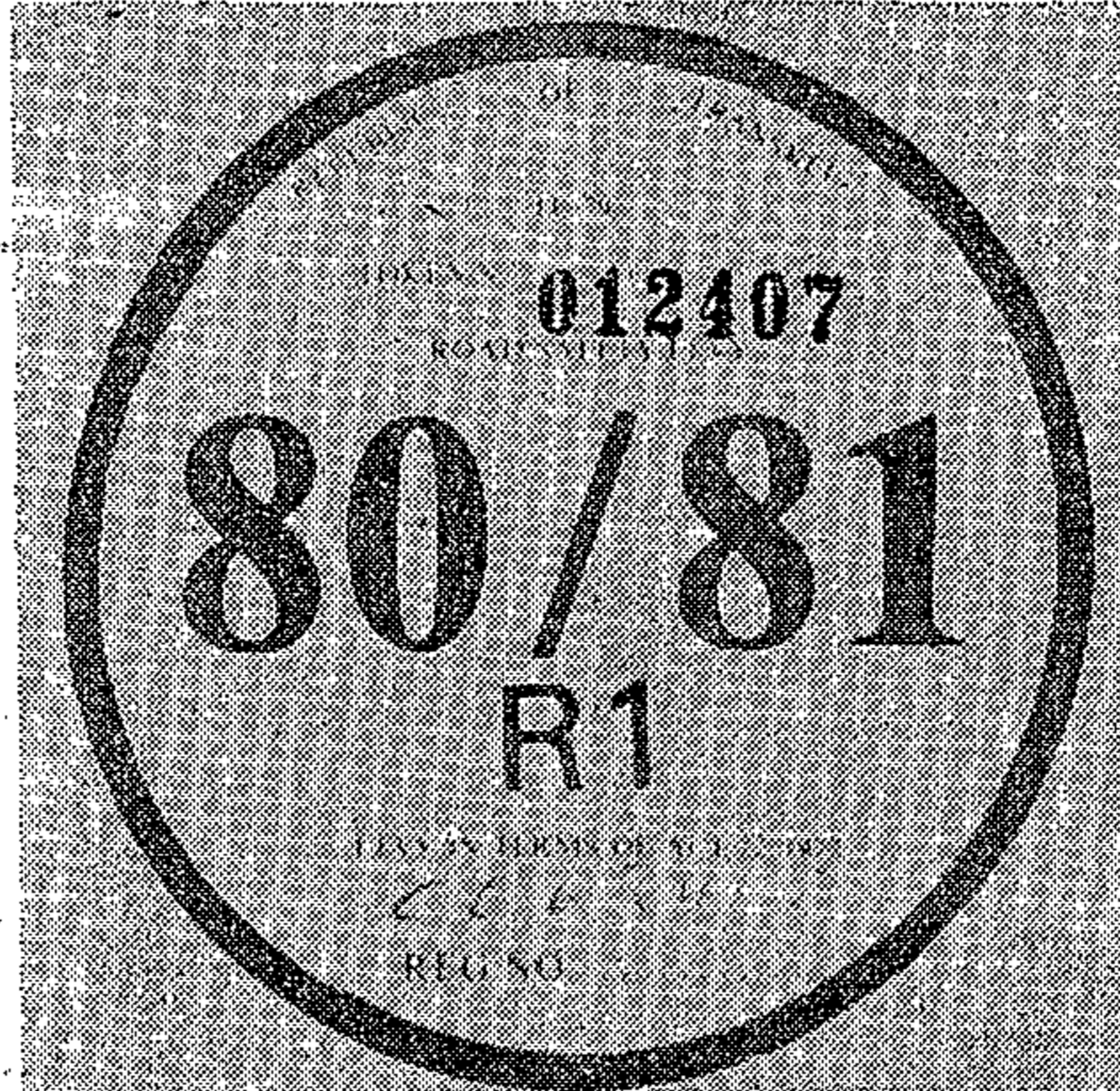
Transkei levy DD (103) 9/5/80

EAST LONDON — Visitors to Transkei can expect to pay a R1 road levy when they enter the country in future.

The levy, introduced in September last year, was not strictly imposed in the past, but this would now be done, a spokesman for the Transkei Department of Transport said yesterday.

The levy was increased from 50c to R1 recently. It will be payable annually and motorists will be issued with discs at the border posts.

A similar levy of 75c is payable to the National Road Safety Council by visitors to South Africa. — DDR



The disc which will entitle visitors to drive on Transkei roads for one year.

Transkei lifts ban on paper

UMTATA. — The East London Daily Dispatch, banned from circulating in Transkei 22 days ago, appeared again yesterday after a Special Government Gazette announced the withdrawal of the banning

proclamation. RDM 10/5/80

The lifting of the ban followed meetings last week between representatives of the newspaper and the State President and Prime Minister, Chief

George Matanzima.

After the meetings, the newspaper published an apology in connection with a report mentioning rumours of an assassination plot against the State President of Transkei. — Sapa.

DD (103) 10/5/80

Sabata refused leave to appeal

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo of the Western Tembus yesterday was refused leave to appeal against his conviction at a trial in Port St Johns in April this year.

Chief Sabata, who was convicted by Mr Justice Munnik on a charge of violating and injuring the dignity of the State President, was fined R700 or 18 months' imprisonment. An amount of R200 or six months was

conditionally suspended for three years.

Setting aside Chief Sabata's appeal yesterday, Mr Justice Munnik said he was satisfied that no other court or judicial official would reach a different view than the one he had carefully considered in this matter.

On the second charge of subverting the sovereignty of parliament or of the constitutional independence of Transkei, Chief Sabata was found not guilty. — DDR.

DD (103) 10/5/80

Court order prevents talk on chieftainship

UMTATA — The Dalindyebo Regional Authority was prevented by the Supreme Court here yesterday from holding a meeting to discuss the future of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who was convicted in Port St Johns in April this year.

Early this month Chief Sabata filed a midnight interdict at the house of Mr Justice Van Coller after he received a report that the chairman of the Dalind-

yebo Regional Authority (his brother, Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo) and its secretary, Mr Shesh Makohliso, were going to intervene at a meeting where the future of Chief Sabata as paramount chief was to be discussed.

Granting the interdict, Mr Justice Van Coller ruled that in terms of the Transkei's Constitution Act it was the Prime Minister's office that had a say on chieftainship matters. — DDR.

ARCUS 10/10/80
08/10/80
103
Kei row on official cars

UMTATA. — Transkeian Cabinet Ministers were yesterday accused of abusing their government cars by 'roaming about with girls.'

They were accused too of collecting their groceries in government cars.

Mr. Cromwell Diko, former Leader of the Opposition and Chief Whip of the ruling party, made the allegations in the National Assembly when he took part in the debate on the Appropriation Bill.

He told the Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Mankizela: 'You and your colleagues have a habit of going home and spending weekends in these government cars.'

'You collect your groceries and roam about

with girls on weekends. But we gave instructions in this House that government cars must be locked in government garages at 5 o'clock every day.'

Mr Diko said the Government bought ministerial cars at R17 000 each, used them for only eight months, then condemned them deliberately and sold them to Ministers at about R2 000.

CAP IN HAND

'We cannot keep on going cap in hand to South Africa while we know moneys are being squandered,' Mr Diko said.

Turning to the question of land, he called upon the government not to give way to South Africa and not to be 'sellouts by giving away Kokstad.'

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DAILY DISPATCH BAN WAS LIFTED UNCONDITIONALLY

SUNDAY POST Reporter
THE Transkeian government has set no conditions for the lifting of the ban on the Daily Dispatch, the newspaper's editor, Mr George Farr said this week.

The newspaper appeared again in Transkei on Friday, after the lifting of the ban was gazetted on the same day.

Mr Farr met with Transkeian Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima and the State President, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, in an attempt to get the ban on the newspaper lifted.

"All differences were resolved and the ban has been lifted unconditionally. There are absolutely no strings attached," Mr Farr said.

He described the two meetings he had with the Transkeian Government as dignified and courteous.

"The meetings were conducted in a fair and mature manner. We are happy to go back to Transkei."

After the meetings, the newspaper published an apology in connection with a report referring to rumours of an assassination plot against Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

However, Mr Farr said this was not a condition of the lifting of the ban.



George Matanzima

"We did publish a correction of a particular story after the meeting and this was done of our own volition," he said.

The Dispatch, an East London newspaper, has served as the only English daily newspaper in Transkei since 1963.

Referring to the newspaper's detained journalist, Mr Sydney Moses, Mr Farr said the detention was not connected to the banning.

"His detention was not related to the banning, it merely coincided with it. We and Mr Moses are seeking legal advice on his detention," he said.

The lifting of the ban on the newspaper was published in a special government gazette on Friday, 22 days after the banning.

Race problems (103) 'need attention'

ADM 13/5/80

UMTATA. — The problem of relations between black and white in South Africa was an intricate one requiring the patriotic attention of all men of vision and wisdom, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech in Transkei's National Assembly, Chief Matanzima said he commended the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for his "enlightened views" and determination to phase out racial discrimination.

He singled out Mr Botha's "fairness" regarding discrimination as it affected expatriate Transkei citizens.

Regarding the resumption of diplomatic relations with South Africa, he said that in addition

to the embassy in Pretoria, Transkei had re-opened its consular offices in Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg.

Transkei was a fully-fledged sovereign state which had its own priorities, the most important of which were peaceful co-existence with South Africa and the exploitation of the country's agricultural and human potential.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei's priorities were the same as those of Zimbabwe. He quoted Prime Minister Robert Mugabe who said his country's urgent priority was that her people must be freed from insecurity, racial discrimination and economic exploitation. — Sapa.

Transkei gets ⁽¹⁰³⁾ back to the land

MDM 14/5/80

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government was laying emphasis on rural development aimed at increasing the standard of living of the people, the quality of life and creating employment opportunities, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E Z Booie, said in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Booie, delivering his policy speech in the National Assembly, said if people in the countryside were hungry they would leave the rural areas for urban areas, and this would result in a crime increase.

To achieve the goal of rural development, his department had identified maize belt areas in the country, purchased 533 tractor units and selected cattle ranching areas. The cattle ranching programme would get underway this year.

He said his department was not only concerned with food production but also with a steady supply of water to rural areas. This was being hampered by a shortage of funds.

The improvement of access roads within the residential areas of rural areas was another priority, he said. — Sapa.

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Transkei slams Mugabe

15/4/80 Post
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UMTATA — Zimbabwe had joined, perhaps under duress, the politics of the self-righteous when it had broken its friendship with Transkei, Chief George Matanzima said here.

Delivering his policy speech in the Transkei Legislative Assembly, the Prime Minister said Zimbabwe belonged to the Southern African economic unit whatever it felt about its southern neighbour.

Chief Matanzima said:

"Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, had said his country's urgent need was to free people from economic insecurity, racial discrimination and economic exploitation.

"We will address ourselves to their needs, their stomachs, their economic well-being and their medical and welfare needs." Mr Mugabe had said.

"I hasten to add that Transkei is just as committed to these goals," Chief Matanzima said.

(103) DM 16/5/80
3 key Capital Radio men resign

By CHRIS MARAIS
and ALISON GILLWALD
THREE Capital Radio key
men have resigned their
posts at the Port St John's
based radio station after
pressure from major share-
holding Transkeian
directors.
The three men who were
probably most instrumental
in forming Capital Radio,
chairman Dr Richard

Bruce, managing director
Mr John Moodie and music
director Mr Martin Rattle,
were asked to resign at a
board meeting on Tuesday.
Mr Moodie told the
"Mail" from Cape Town
last night that the major
shareholders, the Transkei
Government, had wanted
"more control of their fi-
nancial investments".
"It was either our jobs or

the livelihood of the entire
station," he said. "We stood
down and they have restruc-
tured the board."
The only details of the
restructuring are that Mr
John Havard-Davies, for-
mer sales director, is now
the managing director-
designate.
Mr Moody said the staff
at Capital Radio had sent a
telex to the new board ex-

pressing their solidarity
with the men who resigned.
He expressed hope that
the matter would be "re-
solved in one way or
another".
Mr Havard-Davies said
last night he did not want to
comment.
"Our public relations
agency will be drafting a
Press release soon," he
said.

(103) DM 16/5/80

3 key Capital Radio men resign

By CHRIS MARAIS
and ALISON GILLWALD

THREE Capital Radio key men have resigned their posts at the Port St Johns based radio station after pressure from major shareholders Transkei directors.

The three men who were probably most instrumental in forming Capital Radio chairman Dr Richard

Bruce, managing director Mr John Moodie and music director Mr Martin Rattle, were asked to resign at a board meeting on Tuesday.

Mr Moodie told the "Mail" from Cape Town last night that the major shareholders, the Transkei Government, had wanted "more control of their financial investments".

"It was either our jobs or

the livelihood of the entire station," he said. "We stood down and they have restructured the board."

The only details of the restructuring are that Mr John Havard-Davies, former sales director, is now the managing director-designate.

Mr Moody said the staff at Capital Radio had sent a telex to the new board ex-

pressing their solidarity with the men who resigned.

He expressed hope that the matter would be "resolved in one way or another".

Mr Havard-Davies said last night he did not want to comment.

"Our public relations agency will be drafting a Press release soon," he said.

Transkei

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frees

Moses

EDM 17/5/80

EAST LONDON. — Mr Sydney Moses, the East London Daily Dispatch journalist who had been detained by Transkei security police since April 17, was released yesterday.

Mr Moses was detained after telephoning Prime Minister George Matanzima for comment in connection with the Transkei's offer of political asylum to the deposed Shah of Iran.

The newspaper was banned the same day, but this has since been lifted.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngeeba, said in Umtata yesterday that Mr Moses had been released "after police interrogation had failed to yield anything" — but this did not mean the investigations were over.

During his detention, Mr Moses was taken to the the Umtata General hospital three times for medical checkups for a high blood pressure condition and kidney trouble. — Sapa.

Bringing an end to cultural discrimination

What forms of cultural expression will this decade? Our contemporary inherited cultures which meet the other transported from emphasis.

Most South Africans regard these cultures. But there are also how do they depict this fusion? We weep for the lost promise, we see the vast cultural inheritance of elitism and mutual within the boundaries of their

Young African workers from their solitude, pain and sweat for 'sweat' is a multi-racial of African and Western culture the human agonies of migrant labor in South Africa, the inherent

How do 'universal men' (the title) hostile, exploitative environment another, whilst simultaneously in the most adverse of conditions

The music of Juluka has its origins mingled with North American Negro blues, Jamaican rhythms, modern township jive (Kwela) and western rock and roll (itself derived from the blues). These musical forms are imaginatively woven into a hybrid African music, indicating the cultural potential of an integrated cosmopolitan society.

Row over Kaiser's motoring ministers

SUNDAY POST Reporter A STORM has broken over 12 new government cars which were sold without official approval to Transkei Cabinet Ministers only eight months after the State bought the vehicles for official use by the ministers themselves.

A report tabled before the Transkei National Assembly currently sitting in Umtata, reveals that at an inquiry held into the matter last month the Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts felt that at an average price of R2 000 each the ministers had bought the cars for a song.

Accounting for this before the accounts committee, the Secretary for Transport, Mr Ashton Dunjwa, conceded that the sale of the vehicles was irregular in that the deal had not been sanctioned by the Treasury.

He explained that he had acted according to a cabinet decision.

South Africa / Azania during a colossus over two indigenous, rural and tribal; its second-hand Euro-centric

exclusively one of these themselves children of both - different cultures? They Africa and Europe might meet. lost through a colonial grow unnaturally estranged

part of urban survival through a (a colloquial Zulu term) embodies a much needed fusion. Their lyrics deal with between different communities our society.

(album) retreat from a y music, consoling one al of the human spirit

frican chants and rhythms,

Transkei takeover of Capital Radio feared

By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

THE sudden resignation of three Capital Radio executives has led to speculation that the station may be wholly taken over by the Transkei Government soon.

And a member of the Capital Radio staff still at Port St Johns, where the independent radio station is based, told the Sunday Times that there would "definitely be a mass walkout if the government made any attempt to take over the station".

The chairman, Dr Richard Bruce, the managing director, Mr John Moodie, and the musical director, Mr Martin Rattle, all resigned at a board meeting held in Umtata, this week.

A new managing director designate, Mr John Havard-Davies, formerly marketing director of Capital Radio, and a one-time employee of Capital Radio, London, has been appointed.

Mr Reg Swaine, formerly a consultant from Broadcasting Consultants International, and the person who recommended the siting of the 500 kW medium wave transmitter at Herschel, has been appointed technical director.

The antenna is believed to have been responsible for most of the station's transmission difficulties.

Mysterious

Other members of the new board will include Mr A C Bubu, Deputy Minister of Education in Transkei.

Informed sources told the Sunday Times the radio station had had two mysterious visits from an important member of the Transkei Government in the past two weeks.

"He visited the station — we thought to boost morale — and told us the government was behind us all the way, but in the light of what has happened we wonder exactly what the purpose of the visits were.

"We personally believe the three men were tricked into resigning," the source said. In a statement released by Mr Havard-Davies after a board meeting late on Friday, it was announced that the resignations took place in the light of the fact that the major creditor, the Transkei Government, put forward certain proposals relating to the future of the radio station and it was these proposals that led to the decision by the three executives to leave the company".

In a separate statement released to the Sunday Times, the three men said they had resigned because of "irreconcilable policy differences between ourselves as minority shareholders and the Transkei Government's appointed members of our board.

"We have found our position untenable and in the interests of Capital Radio, and with great regret, we have resigned from the board.

"We are negotiating with the government regarding the fulfilment of its undertakings."

"We are not panicking but a lot of us have our livelihoods on the line and we are not prepared to rock the boat," he said.

Tense

"We are certainly not happy and the situation is tense," he said.

The general manager of the radio station, Mr Phil Lovemore, confirmed that Capital Radio had been visited by the Transkei's Minister of Finance, but that he had only visited Capital Radio to assure the staff that Transkei would continue to give support to the station without making any attempt to take it over.

"He assured us twice that the station would not be nationalised and told us the Transkei Government believes in free enterprise.

"We will all wait and see what happens here, but should this be a trick, I am sure there would be a general walkout of staff," he said.

Speaking from Cape Town yesterday, Dr Bruce said he was very unhappy about the whole situation.

"Capital Radio meant a lot to us," he said.

"Clearly it is in the best interests of Capital Radio for us to resign, but I am personally very sad about the situation."

G Matanzima angry With Sunday Post

THE Minister of Defence, Prime Minister George Matanzima, has accused Sunday Post of assigning itself the task to "belittle, abuse, distort and generally ridicule" the Transkei Defence Force.

Delivering his policy speech as Defence Minister in the Umtata National Assembly yesterday, Chief Matanzima levelled the same accusation against a local Xhosa newspaper, Intsimbi.

He referred in particular to an article in **SUNDAY POST** on March 9 on the launching of the Transkei Navy.

"LIES"

"The article, besides containing blatant lies, is so malicious in its tone and intention that we have instituted legal proceedings against the newspaper," Chief Matanzima said.

Turning to Intsimbi, the Prime Minister said the newspaper had falsely accused the Transkei Defence Force of harassing residents in Cacadu district just because a murder had been committed in the district.

"I want to warn newspapers against this negativism towards our defence force. I wonder what they hope to achieve by being diabolical towards the TDF," he added.

The Prime Minister said discipline in the Transkei Defence Force continued to cause anxiety. This could be ascribed to the fact that at the average age of 23, members of the force were basically very young—in some instances, teenagers.

There seemed to prevail in the minds of the youngsters the idea that because they were so-called "amajoni", they could make and break as they pleased.

One wondered whether the label "amajoni" did not confer a false licence for them to misconduct themselves as did "amajoni" of the two world wars, Chief Matanzima said.

"We have had to tighten discipline and deal mercifully with less."

types such as dagga smokers, drunkards and criminals."

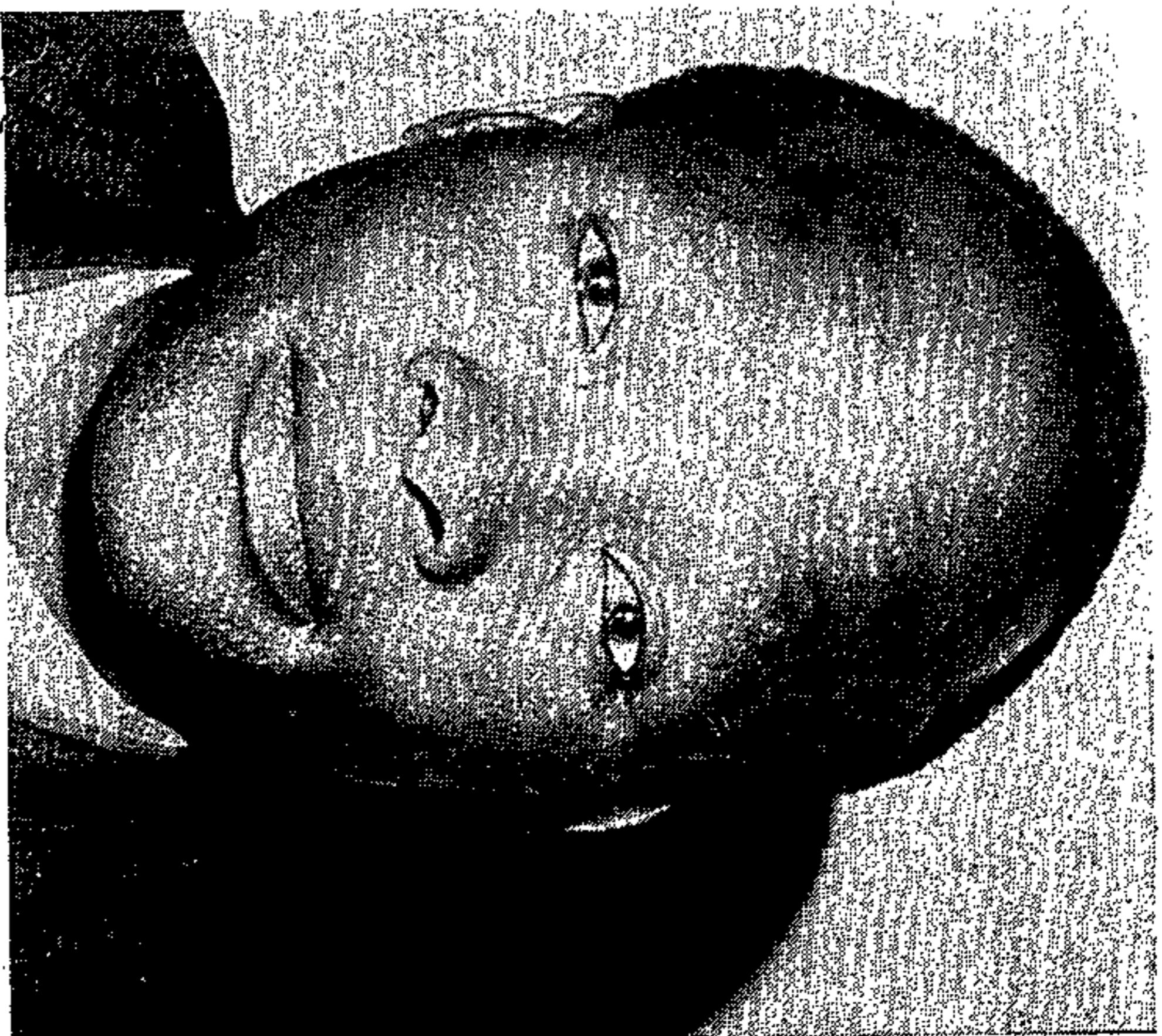
The Prime Minister revealed that a disturbing factor in the ranks of the Transkei Defence Force had been the discovery of a few individuals who had been stealing firearms and ammunition to sell them to the public.

SECURITY

"Thanks to the vigilance of our military police and the security police all these culprits have been arrested and will be dealt with according to law."

The Prime Minister said the defence department was to launch a programme to identify and re-emphasise social values to the young men in the army battalion.

"We want them to realise and to accept that they are the Defenders (abakhusele) of this country in contradiction of the amajoni of old."



Transkei PM Matanzima

Transkei told: form a single transport body

DAILY DISPATCH 21/5/80 (103)

CAPE TOWN — The Transkei government has been urged to form one national transport organisation in the country.

This was recommended by a group of transport experts after a three-month study into Transkei's road transport operations.

The study was undertaken at the request of the Transkei Government and the Transkei Development Corporation.

The Transkei Government and TDC have also requested the South African Government's Corporation for Economic Development to take over the management functions of the TDC.

These developments have been disclosed in *Growth*, the journal of the development corporations compiled by the CED's public relations department.

Growth said the study of the road transport operations in Transkei was conducted by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr P. G. Bothma, plan-

ning manager of the corporate transport division of the CED.

The report was presented to Transkei's Ministers of Commerce and Transport and the TDC.

The article disclosed that the current management contract of the TDC's transport division "expires on November 14, 1980 unless another organisation is formed before that to run transport in Transkei."

It continued: "The CED report recommends Transkei establishes one national transport organisation on basically the same lines as those used in other states of Southern Africa and Bophuthatswana.

"Such an organisation, with a clearly defined identity of its own, would have the advantage of coordinating a countrywide transport effort.

"In its report the CED recommends that this transport organisation should be acceptable to Transkeians and be identi-

fied with its people.

"Their participation in decision-making and policy formation up to board level, as well as in the creation of work opportunities, would be provided for.

"The Transkei government will now study the recommendations. A decision to form a corporation will mean that the CED's involvement will be restricted to managing the company for a period agreed by the two parties.

"The CED has suggested a period of five years.

"Should the Transkei government decide to form a company, the CED may, with the consent of the Transkei Government, become part owner of the new transport company," the report said.

The article was accompanied by a picture of the general manager of the CED's corporate transport division, Mr D. J. Viljoen, and his deputy, Mr J. Armstrong, on their first tour of the operating centres in Transkei. — PC.

'Kei cuts down'

UMTATA — Transkei had decided to considerably reduce its foreign representations abroad, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Information, Mr Digby Koyana, said in his policy speech in the National Assembly yesterday.

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He said this had been decided after careful observation of the representatives performance last year.

At least four contracts had been terminated and this had resulted in a saving of R350 000 budgeted for them annually. — Sapa.

k. Of all aspects of which takes care of the s rigidly controlled by comes under the Department m for 'Bantu Affairs'.

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From the first, Bantu Education was designed to teach the native to work', to educate him for his subordinate place in society and to 'control the direction of thought and boundaries of knowledge of black youth'.

Gift me

In the words of Dr Verwoerd, 'The object of Bantu Education is to educate the Bantu so that he does not yearn for the green pastures that are reserved for other communities'. How like the words of the Director in Brave New World : 'that is the secret of happiness and virtue - liking what you've got to do. All conditioning aims at that : making people like their unescapable social destiny.'

Education for Africans is not compulsory, nor is it entirely free. A very large number of children go to school in Sub A, but the number has dwindled greatly by Standard Two. In 1979 R71 28 (including capital expenditure) was spent on each African child in school in the so-called 'white area' (i.e. excluding the homelands), less than one tenth of what what was spent on each white child. Furthermore, parents of all African children have to contribute to a school fund out of which all expenditure beyond salaries and basic costs to do with the buildings has to be met - i.e. stationery, cleaning materials etc.

Officially school books are now supplied free by the government, as they are in white schools, but in primary schools this is often on a basis of one book to three children. Set works still have to be bought by the pupils themselves. Pupil-teacher ratios in 1979 were 47.6 : 1, and 81.5 per cent of teachers, qualified or unqualified, had a basic educational attainment of Junior Certificate or less. The schools are barren and furnished with little besides desks and blackboards - every other piece of equipment has to be scrounged, improvised, or bought out of the school fund.

African education is nevertheless expanding fast at the moment. The numbers taking Senior Certificate have increased nearly threefold in the three years 1977-79, which clearly represents an enormous leap forward. The government

Foreign reps cost Transkei a fortune

Post 22/5/80 (103)

UMTATA — Four former Transkeian foreign representatives, including controversial Middle East businessman Mr Salim El Hajj, cost the government R530 000 a year before they were sacked.

This has been revealed in the Transkeian National Assembly by Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Digby Koyana.

Mr Koyana said terminating the contracts of Mr El Hajj, former Bri-

tish MP, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, Dr G Zeiser of Austria, and the South African firm, Group Editors, had saved Transkei money.

The budget for Mr Berkeley was R200 000 a year, for Mr El Hajj it was R150 000 a year, Group Editors R150 000 and Dr Zeiser R30 000.

Meanwhile Mr El Hajj has sued the Sunday Times for R327-million in damages arising from reports including those on mammoth but abortive, transactions with Transkei and Venda.

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Scrap Afrikaans in schools says Diko

DA 107 JCS
22/5/80
103

UMTATA — Transkeians did not need Afrikaans in their schools, a government front-bencher, Mr Cromwell Diko, told the National Assembly here yesterday.

Mr Diko, who was taking part in the education debate, called on the government to scrap Afrikaans from the syllabus of Transkei's schools.

The Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, said on Tuesday the language still posed problems, because it forced children to study three languages, while being essential as a working language in South Africa.

Mr Diko said the government was bluffing the people because nobody needed Afrikaans to be able to work in South Africa's mining industry, where

most people were engaged.

"Why do we continually enslave ourselves for the sake of these Afrikaners? Are you, the government, still Afrikaner slaves?"

"You must know that we are ourselves, with our own choice of culture and languages," Mr Diko said.

He warned of school boycotts unless Afrikaans was done away with and all traces of Bantu Education wiped out of the Transkei system of education.

Even teachers in Transkei had sent a memorandum condemning the Minister of Education's decision to allow Afrikaans to be taught as optional in some classes and compulsory in others.

"You have seen that Coloureds in South Africa have revolted and stayed

away from classes. Fort Hare has also closed because students cannot accept that certain people be declared subordinate to others.

"This is going to happen here too if Bantu Education is followed in Transkei."

Mr Diko challenged the Minister to go to the black states in Southern Africa, where "not a single one was teaching three languages from Sub A to Std 4".

He criticised the Transkei Government for promising the people last year that Afrikaans would not be taught in the standards any more as a start to phasing out the language.

The department had later turned around and said Afrikaans was a practical subject. — SAPA.

NDM 23/5/80.
Transkei may seek annexation of Ciskei (103)

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government is to be asked to negotiate with the South African Government for the annexation of Ciskei into Transkei, in terms of a motion tabled in Umtata yesterday.

A Government front-bencher from Kentani, Mr R S Mfaha, who tabled the motion "as a matter of extreme urgency", said the Transkei Parliament would be asked to "wave its rules and discuss the matter as soon as possible next week".

Another motion tabled yesterday, by a ruling party member from Umzimkulu, Mr L S Baleni, asks Transkei to negotiate for the extension of its boundaries with Natal to include the district of Harding and a portion of Port Shepstone on the west bank of the Umzimkulu River. — Sapa.

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Dismissals give Capital lockjaw

103
RDM 24/5/80
the board."

By CHRIS MARAIS

CAPITAL Radio has developed lockjaw over the question of why its former chairman, managing director and music director were voted off the board last week.

At a Press conference yesterday, the managing director-designate, Mr John Havard-Davies, said: "I simply don't know why they are no longer on

It is known, however, that there were "certain differences" between the men concerned and the major shareholders.

Concerned journalists asked Mr Havard-Davies whether the move meant the Transkei Government now had a bigger stake in the Port St Johns-based station.

"The Transkei Government has no wish to change the programme format one jot. If they did change the format, I for one would go out and buy a boarding house in Norfolk," Mr Havard-Davies said.

Asked about rumours of a near-strike situation at the station after the three top Capital men, Dr Richard Bruce, Mr John Moodie and Mr Martin Rattle, were asked to resign, he said: "Disc jockeys will overreact. But they are basically too professional to strike."

Mr Havard-Davies gave the assurance that Dr Bruce and Messrs Moodie and Rattle were all still employed by Capital Radio and said he believed a "happy compromise" would be reached about the futures of the men.

They are now on indefinite leave.

Mr Havard-Davies said a lot of rebudgeting had to be done at Capital. He also announced that in the past eight weeks the station had gathered R127 000 worth of advertising.

"We will also have to re-launch the station," he said, referring to the Boxing Day debacle at Port St Johns when transmission virtually fizzled out.

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Umtata brain drain worry

125
28/5/60
103

TRANSKEI expressed concern this week over what was described as brain drain of civil servants from the country seeking "greener pastures."

There were calls for improved salaries and "just rewards" equivalent to educational qualifications during the debate on the vote of the Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka.

The deputy leader of the Opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, said: "We regret to learn that capable young men holding high-ranking and responsible positions are leaving this department and other departments for more lucrative pastures elsewhere.

"We are seriously concerned at this bad state of affairs and call upon the government to improve remunerations for these people. "The Government should feel its obligation to improve the lot of those who render valuable services to Transkei without counting the cost.

"They should be paid well and their conditions of service, which affect decisions to leave or remain, be improved. Please make every effort to satisfy them in their service," he said. — Sapa.

Transkei PM warns of red ⁽¹⁰³⁾ menace

ADM 29/5/80

UMTATA. — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday warned that his government would not tolerate the infiltration of communism in the country and any people who tried to do so would "burn their fingers".

Speaking in the National Assembly, he said hundreds of pamphlets containing the term, "comrade", were scattered around the country.

He said these pamphlets urged students to support the country-wide boycotts of classes in South Africa.

"In Transkei we are already engaged in phasing out Bantu education, so why should our children here join the boycott to try and kill what is already being killed? We will check on all people who come into the country to combat communism, even if we are labeled as copying the methods employed by South Africa. All is not well in this country and therefore we need a sound security force," Chief Matanzima said.

"One of the greatest evils we have in this country is drunkenness. This evil has permeated throughout Transkei like a malignant cancer.

"Liquor is a major contributory factor to police negligence and MP's should not hesitate to report any cases of policemen found drunk on duty," the Prime Minister said. — Sapa.

EDM 5/6/80
Jabula

healthy

BECAUSE OF Jabula Foods continued policy of diversification and new product development, the company is on a sound basis and acquisitions will be sought in the coming year, say the directors in the annual report.

The financial structure is strong and this will enable it to grow from within and ensure that capital required for extensions to plant and equipment is available from its own resources.

Negotiations with the Transkeian authorities are far advanced with a view to building a plant in Umtata to improve penetration in that market.—
Reuter.

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C. TIMES 6/8/04
103

Transkei declares emergency

UMTATA. — The Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday declared a state of emergency in Transkei in a proclamation under the Transkei Public Security Act, gazetted here.

The proclamation, signed by President Matanzima and by the Minister of Police, Chief George Matanzima, provides for the restriction of movement of "affected persons" who are defined as pupils or students at any institution and persons employed by any institution.

Chief George Matanzima said yesterday that the proclamation would help parents to prevent children who had left the schools from "loitering in towns and rural areas".

The proclamation was issued under Section 44 of the Public Security Act number 30 of 1977, which empowers the state president to declare the existence of a state of emergency.

— Sapa

Transkei declares a state of emergency

(103) 6/6/80 RDM
UMTATA. — A state of emergency was declared in Transkei by the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday.

And in Cape Town the Committee of 81 decided to call off the school boycott which lead to unrest and the deaths of two coloureds. The Committee of 81's decision to call off the boycott still has to be ratified by all representative institutions.

The Cape move has prompted coloured and Indian pupils in Johannesburg, who are continuing their boycott, to hold meetings to reassess their stand.

The Transkei proclamation, which was signed by President Matanzima and the Minister of Police, the Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima, provides for the restriction of movement of "affected persons" who are defined as scholars or students at any institution and persons employed by any institution.

Yesterday Chief George Matanzima said the proclamation would help parents to prevent children who had left the schools from loitering in towns and rural areas.

The president may declare a state of emergency whenever he feels that the maintenance of public order is seriously threatened or circumstances

have arisen which seriously threaten the safety of the public, and that the laws in force are inadequate to ensure public safety.

The restrictions of movement of students means that they may not leave a municipal area without the written permission of a magistrate or a police station commander.

They are prevented from being in any street or public place except on a Sunday, unless for the purpose of attending classes or to perform official duties at an institution.

Meanwhile a Staff Reporter writes that Coloured and Indian pupils said after a meeting in Johannesburg yesterday that their boycott decision would depend to a large extent on whether their colleagues and community leaders are released from detention.

Coloured pupils are expected to meet today, and Indian pupils are likely to meet before Sunday. On Sunday, the Lenasia Parents' Action Committee is scheduled to have talks with pupils.

Coloured and Indian teachers on the Witwatersrand are also scheduled to meet in Johannesburg tomorrow to decide on "supportive" action with the pupils.

The pupils have been upset

by the large number of detentions and the suspension of an estimated 4 000 Indian pupils in different parts of the country.

Meanwhile, students at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday called off a mass walkout which was planned to coincide with the other boycotts of students and pupils throughout the country.

The walkout was planned by the Black Students' Society (BSS) on campus as a move of solidarity. Yesterday morning, students assembled on the library lawns of the university and about 300 of them signed declarations that they were withdrawing from Wits until further notice.

By lunchtime, the walkout lost its impetus with a meeting of students and the BSS decided they needed the support of about 900 of the university's 1 200 black students before they could bargain with the university administration.

In the Cape Peninsula, where the massive black and coloured bus boycott is continuing, special police squads, which have been operating undercover in an attempt to curb the stone throwing incidents, have arrested more than 20 people.

This was confirmed by Colonel H O Eksteen, District Commandant for the Bellville area.

Unitra students expelled

DAILY MSP 7/8/80

103

UMTATA — Nine students have been expelled from the University of Transkei and six have been told to become day students. According to the president of the student's representative council, Mr Ezra Mtshontshi.

This, he said, follows the boycott of lectures on the campus.

Mr Mtshontshi said he was one of those expelled.

The expelled students, said Mr Mtshontshi, were served with letters signed by the principal, Professor B. van der Merwe, stating: "In terms of Section 18 of the University of Transkei Act 23 of 1976 you are hereby informed that your readmission to the university has been refused. You are

therefore instructed to leave the campus before 17h00 on Thursday, June 5, 1980."

He said those served with letters were himself, B. Qabaka, L. Ngcaba, X. Kundayi, N. M. Nthunya, E. Siyo, L. M. Jolobe, M. Mnyande and X. Zeka.

Professor Van der Merwe could not be contacted yesterday as he was in Cape Town. Neither the Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, nor the Minister of Justice, Mr T. Letlaka, could be contacted for comment.

Mr Jonas was opening the newly erected school buildings at Mqanduli and Mr Letlaka was addressing students and parents at Engcobo. — DDR.

Transkei puts unrest blame on ANC, PAC

103 ~~WAF~~ RDM 9/6/80
By **PATRICK LAURENCE**
Southern Africa Editor

THE African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress have been "strongly resuscitated" in Transkei and are behind unrest at schools and at the University of Transkei, according to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The ANC and the PAC, which were banned in Transkei last year, were named by Chief Matanzima as the instigators of disturbances at Transkei educational institutions in the wake of the declaration of a state of emergency in Transkei last week.

In a separate statement to the Rand Daily Mail, Chief Matanzima blamed both movements for Transkei's failure to win international recognition as an independent state.

He said: "Since independence these organisations have persistently issued pamphlets to the effect that their fight is against South Africa and Transkei . . . They are responsible for our non-recognition."

Chief Matanzima's statement represents a complete turn of the wheel in Transkei's attitude toward the exiled organisations since it became independent in October 1976.

At the time, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Transkei's first Prime Minister and now President, offered Transkei to the ANC and PAC as a base for the "liberation struggle" against South Africa.

While many observers dismissed the offer as "mere rhetoric", some exiled members of the banned movements did return to Transkei — although they do not seem to have had much freedom to propagate the aims of either movement.

One of the most important of the returned exiles was Mr Tsepo Letlaka, of the PAC. He became a member of the Transkei Cabinet.

In an interview with the "Mail", Mr Letlaka, who is at present Minister of Justice, was asked how he felt about the banning of the ANC and the PAC. As Minister of Justice, he signed the order.

He replied: "Naturally I feel sad that the PAC and the ANC should not have seen the opportunity of using Transkei for their objectives."

"But that does not mean I feel that they should be free to subvert the state of Transkei."

"In spite of the activities of these organisations in opposing recognition of Transkei, Transkei went out of its way and opened its doors to these

organisations until it became clear that they were actively fighting against Transkei."

Among the detainees in Transkei are alleged members of the ANC and/or the PAC who were first arrested in 1978.

Asked about these men, Mr Letlaka said: "What I know is that men who were found with weapons and explosives in Transkei and who claimed to emanate from these organisations were arrested. They are under investigation. When the full report comes through they will be charged."

The State of Emergency, declared under Transkei's Public Security Act, forbids all students from leaving their homes, except to attend classes or church.

The onus to prove innocence is on persons charged under the regulations. Punishments for contraventions are fines of up to R1 000, up to five years' jail, or a whipping of up to 10 strokes.

In an attempt to contain unrest at the new multi-million rand university, nine students have been expelled and six sent home from residence.

Among those sent home are the daughter of the Transkei President, Miss Tumeka Matanzima, and Mr Letlaka's son, Mr Tshediso Letlaka.

R572m granted to Transkei in 3 years

C.T. 10/6/80 (103)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The South African Government has granted Transkei a total of R572,77 million during the past three financial years.

This total was in the form of the annual R113,5 million statutory amount, taxes collected from Transkei citizens in South Africa, Transkei's share of the common customs pool, compensation payments in terms of the monetary agreement and an agreement between the two governments for the development of certain areas.

In addition to this total, South Africa granted a R14m loan in the 1979/80 financial year for the completion of development projects.

These details were disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, when he replied to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (PPP East London North).

During the financial year, Transkei was granted R113,5m as the statutory amount, R5,7m for taxes collected from Transkei citizens, R88,49m as Transkei's share of the common customs revenue pool, R2,05m as a compensatory payments in terms of the monetary agreement and R2,22m in terms of the agreement on development of certain areas.

Most amounts paid to Transkei were fairly constant over the three years except for the payments as Transkei's share of the common customs pool, which rose from R40m in 1977/8 to R88,49m in 1979/80.

(103)

Over ADM 11/6/80 R500m granted to 'Kei

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — South African has granted Transkei a total of R572 770 000 during the past three financial years.

This includes the annual R113 500 000 statutory grant, taxes collected from Transkeians in South Africa, Transkei's share of the customs pool, compensation payments, in terms of the monetary agreement and an agreement between the two governments for the development of certain areas.

In addition South Africa granted another R14-million loan in the 1979/80 financial year for development projects.

These details were revealed this week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, when he replied to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (PFP East London North).

During the 1979/80 financial year, Transkei was granted R113 500 000 as the statutory amount, R5 700 000 for taxes collected in South Africa from Transkei citizens, R88 490 000 as Transkei's share of the common customs revenue pool, R2 050 000 as a compensatory payments in terms of the monetary agreement and R2 220 000 in terms of development agreements.

Most of the amounts paid to Transkei were fairly constant over the three years except for the customs payments. This rose from R40-million in 1977/8, to R88 490 000 in 1979/80.

In his reply, Mr Botha said the "agreement in regard to financial arrangements expired on March 31, 1980 and arrangements for 1980/81 are presently being negotiated which will provide for the transfer of taxes collected in South Africa from Transkei citizens and development aid".

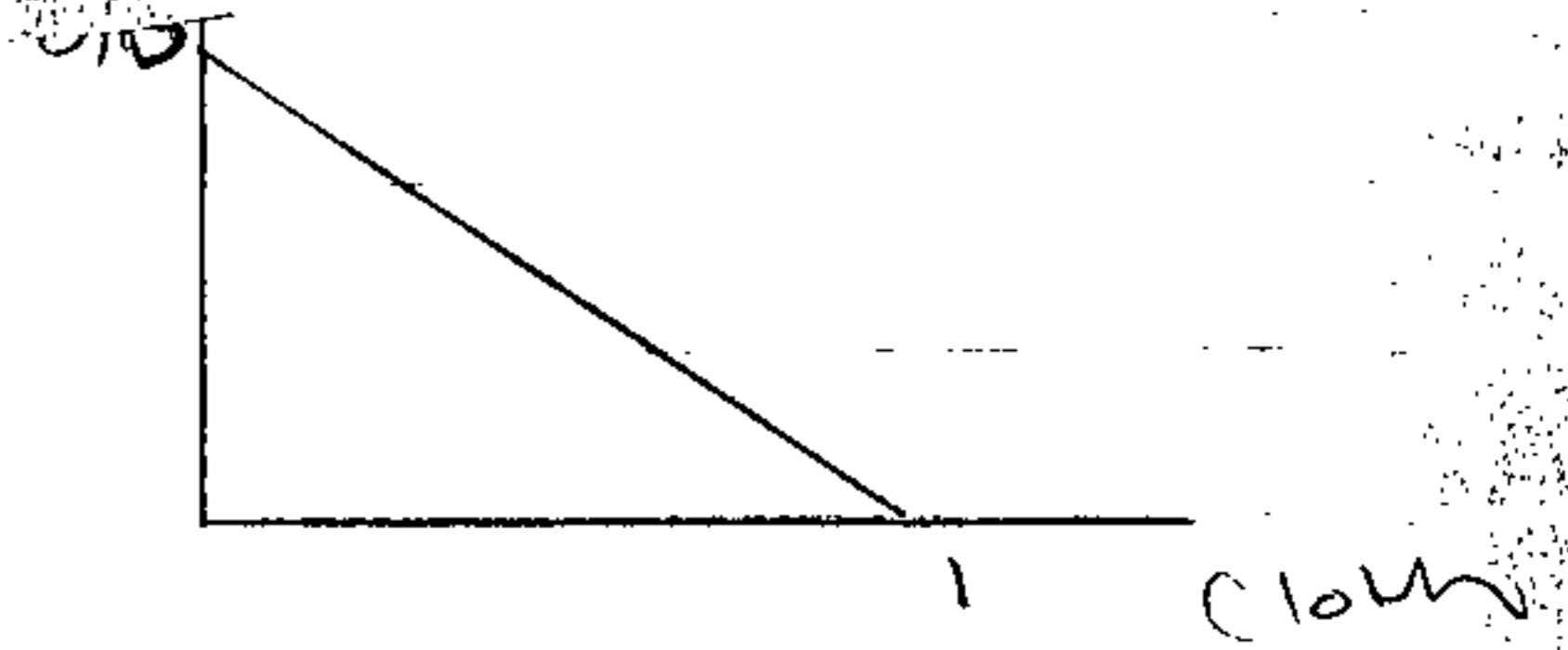
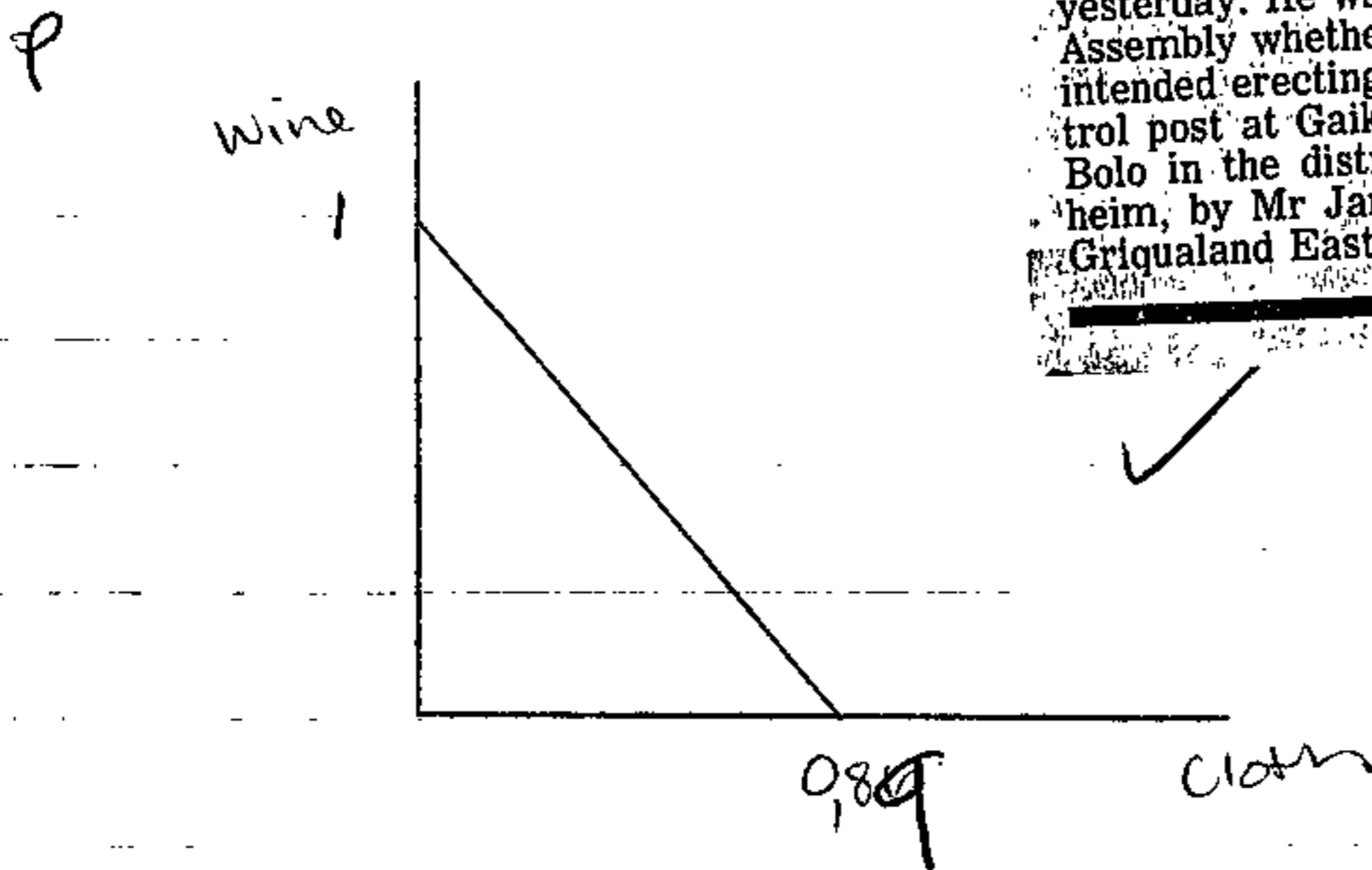
"The South African Government is also prepared to consider financial and technical aid in respect of individual development projects."

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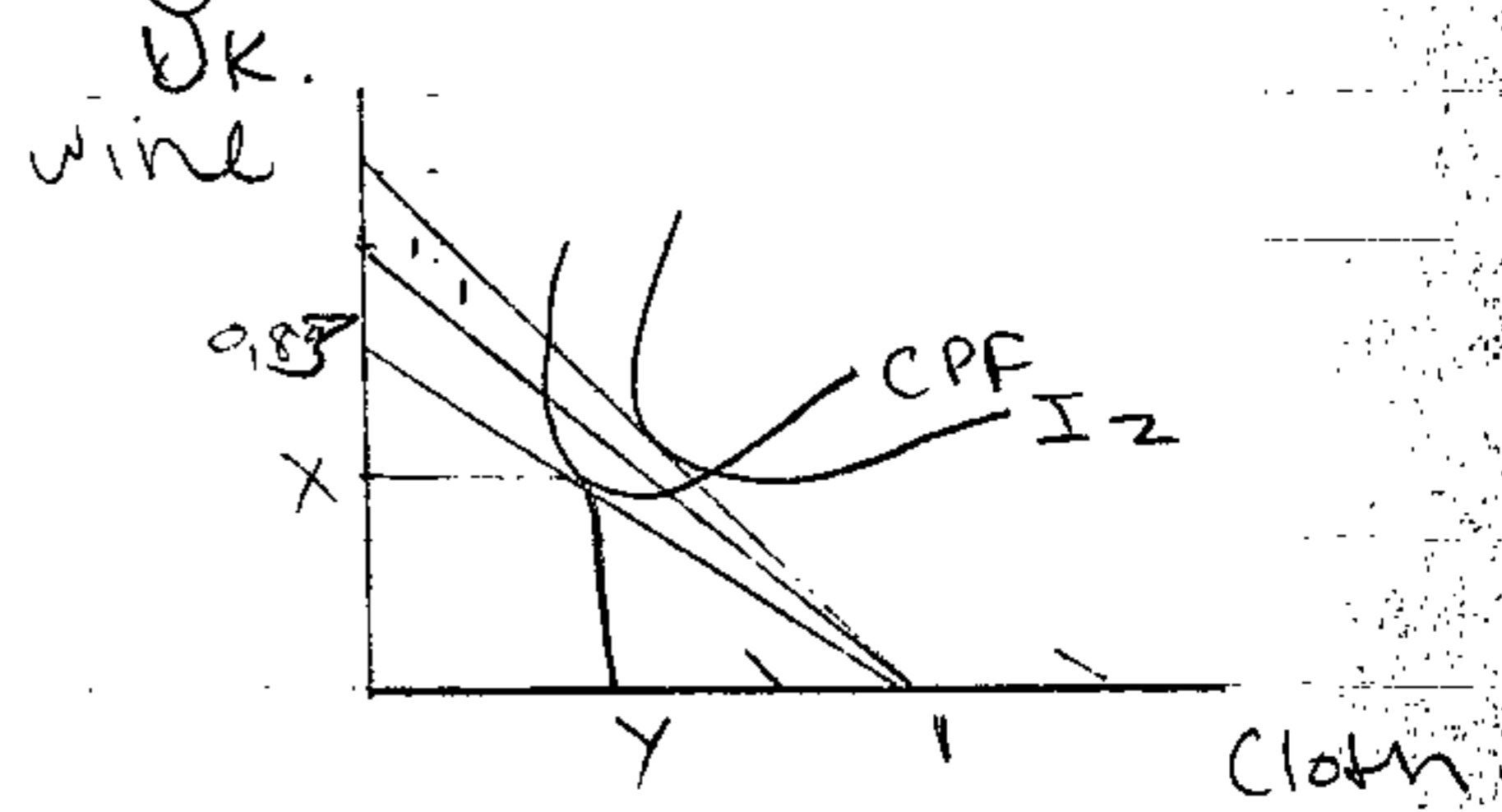
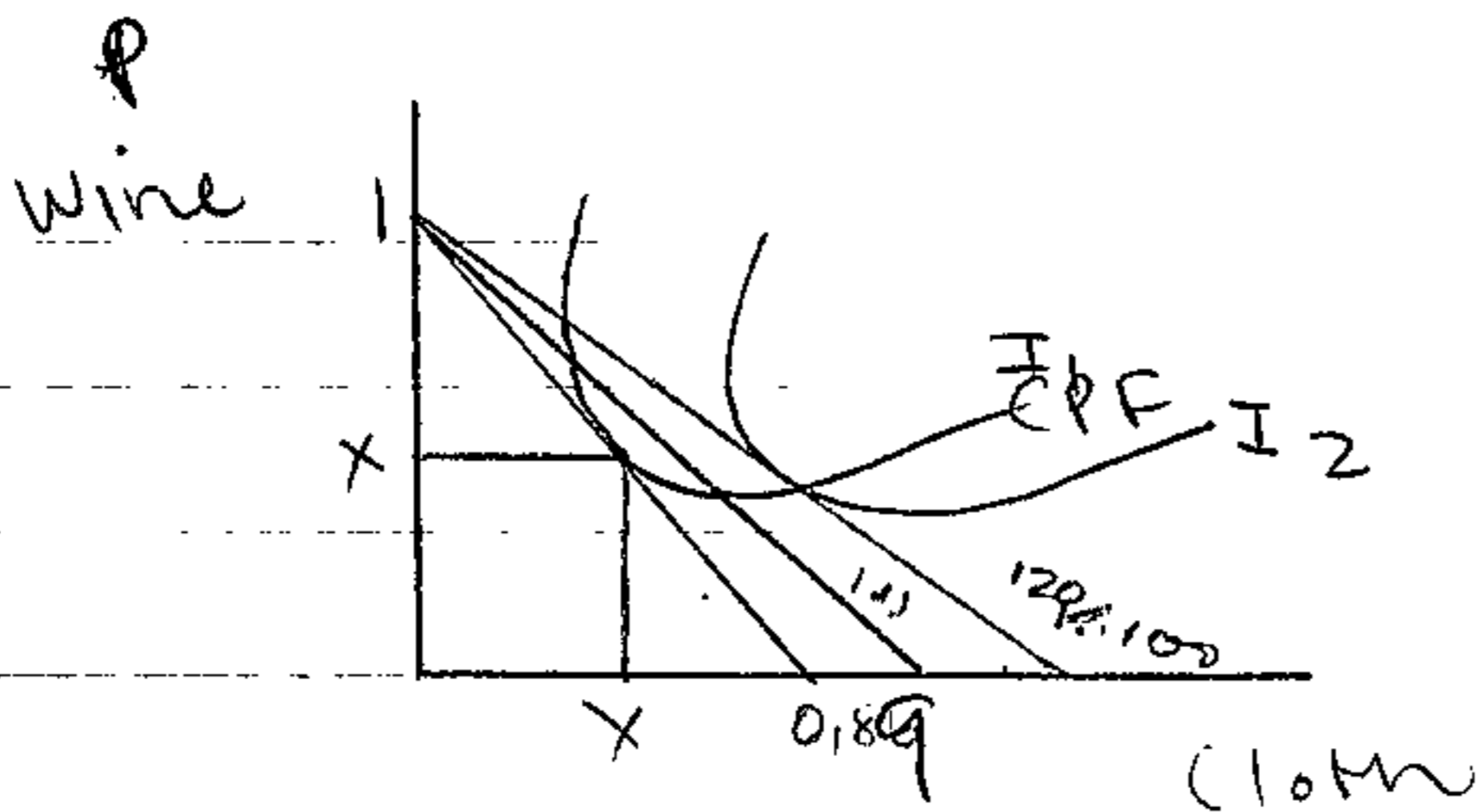
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No more posts 103
NO additional border posts between Transkei and South Africa were envisaged, the South African Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said yesterday. He was asked in the Assembly whether South Africa intended erecting a border control post at Gaika's Fort, near Bolo in the district of Stutterheim, by Mr Jan Jordaan (NP Griqualand East).

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The straight line production functions are assumed. They show the price of the commodities domestically and also the opportunity costs of one good in terms of another.

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Portugal will tend to produce at the pt where the furthest community

Rough road for Transkei

Arry 25/13/80 103

Transkei's future lies ultimately within the wider South African economy and polity, says Professor Wolfgang Thomas of the University of Transkei's economics department. In an interview at his home in Umtata, Professor Thomas.

● pointed to the impoverishment of the Transkei

● suggested agricultural development priorities for the country

● examined manpower and training problems facing Transkei

● argued that international and economic pressures must lead in a decade or so to a South African federation incorporating Transkei.

Transkei falls into the category of least developed countries (LDCs), Professor Thomas said, and its economic problems are such that in terms of international criteria it should qualify not for loans but for aid in the form of outright grants.

One indication of Transkei's impoverishment and dependence on outside aid was the declining contribution of locally raised revenues to total expenditure. While in 1979 27.7 per cent of the budget derived from local sources, the local contribution to the 1980 budget was a mere 20.6 per cent.

This amount was barely enough to cover Transkei's loan-servicing obligations, which this year accounted for 13.7 per cent of planned expenditure.

Moreover, this situation was not likely to improve. Says Professor Thomas: "Any more dynamic development policy in Transkei would imply rapidly increasing expenditure irrespective of local revenue, because if you can only increase expenditure in line with local revenue you have virtually no chance. Expenditure

has to rise, which means the share of local sources in total expenditure has to decline."

Asked whether increased taxation or more efficient tax collection could alter this trend, Professor Thomas said there was virtually nothing more to be squeezed out. He questioned whether anyone could reasonably expect otherwise.

"The country has few profitable industries, and while the Transkei Development Corporation might make a profit on certain of its projects, that is ploughed back internal-

GLEN FISHER, BA (Law), BA (Hons), a teacher at St John's College, Umtata, interviews Professor Wolfgang Thomas about Transkei's future.

ly and used to finance other losses," he said.

In addition migrant labour, hitherto a major contributor to Transkei's economy, could well decline in significance in future. With the mines taking a larger component of settled labour, they would be inclined to turn to their own local instead of Transkeian sources.

Such a development would be entirely in keeping with the Riekert recommendations and making the mines less of a growth sector for Transkeian employment.

However, even should the mines retain their labour or other sectors of the South African economy absorb displaced Transkeians, this would not solve the real problem, which was the rising number of work-seekers entering the job market each year.

At a conservative estimate, said Professor Thomas, Transkei is experiencing an annual increase of 25 000 work-seekers. This figure he described as "a bomb ticking away".

To deal with these problems, he said, Transkei needed development not from above but from below—grass roots development. The orthodox development blueprint for Transkei, which put major emphasis on the growth of new industries and tried to attract outside investment by means of subsidies and

tax concessions, had to be replaced by new priorities.

The goal for Transkei, given its limited economic resources, must not be maximising income or profit, but maximising employment. This meant Transkei must pay more attention to village community life and peasant agriculture.

Research and development should be directed at this basic level of society, Professor Thomas said, as one "can no longer hope to channel the people up to a labour recruitment bureau, have enormous waiting queues there, and then hope that Johannesburg is going to take them, and in that way Transkei is going to solve its problems."

He continued: "Research in other countries has shown that if one really starts focussing on local development one will see that, on the one hand, one needs a great deal of money to rectify the situation, but that on the other hand, with the proper mix of assistance, of training, of funding and of co-operating factors of development, the local sector might turn out to be far more responsive than one had expected."

Professor Thomas said he believed there was now a basic awareness of these facts in certain key government departments. The real challenge for Transkei was that now "sensible, realistic and operational projects" would have to be outlined

"pretty fast" and the new priorities clearly taken into account, clearly stated and clearly argued in Pretoria.

He saw no reason why South African Government and private sector funds should not be combined in the financing of programmes based upon these new priorities. He saw hope for such funding in Pretoria's plans to institute a development bank. Such a bank, might be a key instrument in getting the various independent and self-governing homeland areas interested in closer co-operation.

If the South African Government gave the bank a relatively large injection of capital and allowed it to go to the private market, and if it was staffed by a solid team of people who also took these new priorities into account (in other words a progressive development team and not just the conventional homeland development corporation people), Professor Thomas said he believed Transkei could probably get R50 or R60 million to finance "sensible" projects.

However, it was important to realise, that unless there was a major injection of capital from South Africa, any attempt to "fiddle around" with such development projects might be dangerous, as it could leave the people worse off than before.

He cited the way the Tomlinson Commission proposals were implemented. The Tomlinson Commission had proposed certain minimum sizes of lots as economic sizes and predicted that if those sizes were maintained and enough money pumped in



Professor Wolfgang Thomas — Transkei falls into the category of least developed countries.

for infrastructure, extension work and so on, the land could support the people living there on a permanent basis.

What happened, however, was that the sizes were severely reduced, the infrastructure investment never fully materialised, and the people found, and the dice even more loaded against them than in the past. This illustrated the danger of half-hearted attempts.

If sufficient capital should become available there was still the

problem that the younger, more progressive people in Transkei were intensely distrustful of any strategy which smacked of keeping them on the land and excluding them from the modern areas of society.

In Umtata in particular the dominance of civil service, TDC and university employment was creating a small elite which wanted as quickly as possible to bridge the gap between itself and white society. The result was relatively little sympathy for other life-styles and little

respect for the rural community.

A further problem, crucial to the development of Transkei, was its lack of skilled manpower and technical planning know-how. Remedying this situation would take substantial funds.

Moreover, while the training of blacks would accelerate rapidly in South Africa over the next five years, the fact that Transkei was so far from the main employment centres was additional cause for concern.

The major training move came from employers as theirs was the vested interest. As Transkei had no large-scale industry, it might be even worse off in formal and in-service training than Ciskei, which had access to the East London area.

Asked whether this did not mean that in the longer term, as South Africa began to meet its needs for trained black manpower, there would be a steadily diminishing interest by South Africa in investment, training and development projects in Transkei — whether, in fact, Transkei would not be increasingly abandoned to its own devices — Professor Thomas agreed that this was a logical and possible scenario.

His response to this "more pessimistic view", as he termed it, was that one had to draw Transkei back into the wider South African economy and polity. Unless that happened Transkei would be in "the worst of all situations".

While he did not see the Transkei Government taking any rapid steps in this direction, Professor Thomas said he felt sure that long-term economic forces would make it necessary for Transkei to participate in a South African federation.



Dr Pieter Riekert — his report indicated South Africa's mines would be inclined to turn to their own local sources for labour instead of Transkei.

2 charged
over
party
funds

18/6/80
103
DD

UMTATA — The Transkei Attorney - General has preferred charges of theft and fraud against two private secretaries to Transkei Cabinet Ministers who allegedly misappropriated funds belonging to the ruling Transkei National Independence Party last year.

Mr Simon Gwanya, 36, private secretary to the Minister of the Interior, and Mr Goodman Makaula, 42, of the Department of Telecommunications and Transport, were arrested at Tabankulu early this year.

They were released on R100 bail each on February 26, and their case was referred to the Attorney - General for decision on possible charges of theft and incitement.

After being suspended from the government service for a few months, the two men are now back on duty pending their trial.

A spokesman at the Attorney - General's office said yesterday a decision had been taken to charge the officials for theft and fraud, and the papers had been referred to the Regional Court to fix the date of trial. — SAPA.

Set

Transkei schools drop language

103
100 P/1/80

UMTATA — The Deputy Secretary for the Department of Education, Mr C. Myambo, has sent circulars to all inspectors and principals of schools informing them that as from next year Afrikaans will no longer be taught in primary schools.

The circular states that in primary schools, from Sub A to Std 5, Transkei syllabuses will continue to be followed.

"It should be borne in mind, however, that no Afrikaans will be taught in primary schools as from 1981," it said.

Mr Myambo said communities whose mother tongue was Afrikaans would still be allowed to have their children taught Afrikaans. He said only two languages should be taught in primary schools, the mother tongue being one of the two.

Mr Myambo said syllabuses of the Cape Education Department were phased in last year at both Std 5 level in the junior secondary schools and Std 8 in the senior secondary schools.

"This year Std 6 and 9 should be following the Cape syllabuses and Std 7 and 10 are now the last classes doing the South African Education and Training syllabuses."

— DDR.

Security ⁽¹⁰³⁾
hearing 17/6/80

UMTATA — Three men, including the son of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, appeared again in the regional court here yesterday charged in terms of the Transkei Public Security Act.

Mr William Zoyisile Nelani, 40, Mr Theophilus Lungisa Va, 23, and Mr Mimi Patrick Dalindyebo, 19, were not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to June 30.

Mr Thembile Handsome Magingxa, 21, also charged with them, did not appear in court. Mr M. M. Siyo, public prosecutor, told the court Mr Magingxa was in hospital and could not attend. — DDR.

STAR 19/6/80
No more Afrikaans

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has bowed to students' demands that Afrikaans and Bantu Education should be removed from school syllabuses.

In a statement sent to all schools in Transkei the Education Department has given a strict instruction that Afrikaans will no longer be taught.

The Deputy Secretary for Education, Mr S C Myambo, told school inspectors and headmasters to make a thorough study of the statement.

The students' demands were also echoed in the National Assembly when both Government and Opposition members called for the scrapping of Afrikaans.

Advert embarrasses Transkei

By MARCUS NGANI

PRETORIA'S education authorities have embarrassed Transkei by advertising in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper that the Umtata government requires whites only to apply for two teaching posts in Umtata.

The Transkei Government has, however, countered this by advertising in an East London daily that the prin-

cipals at Cicira teacher training institution and Umtata Technical College are open to applicants of all racial groups in terms of the government's policy of non-racialism.

A spokesman for Transkei's Department of Education, Mr N Dube, denied the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria had received authority to advertise the posts as they had done.

"We are investigating the matter and I think the outcome will embarrass Pretoria more than their advert has embarrassed us," he added.

Mr Dube also revealed that the post at Cicira had already been filled by a highly qualified man who responded to the Transkei's advert.

"The man chosen is blacker than I am," he said.

Apart from the discrim-

inatory nature of the Pretoria advert, the Transkei was further embarrassed by the fact that it was listed among adverts from homeland governments.

"To suggest that Transkei is a homeland is not only embarrassing but also detestable," Mr Dube said.

He declined to speculate on how Pretoria became involved in the advert.

(103) S.P.O.A 22/6/80

Transkei steps up security

By **MARCUS NGANI**

IN THE wake of widespread political unrest in South Africa, the Transkei Government has taken an unprecedented move of calling up the civil defence force for security patrol duties in Umtata to reinforce permanent defence servicemen and the police force.

The operations coincide with the state of emergency declared by the Transkei Government to curb student unrest in the territory.

They entail daily night

patrols around government buildings, administration offices, ministerial complexes, bank and other strategic points considered vulnerable to enemy attack.

Confirming this in an interview with **SUNDAY POST** in Umtata this week, the head of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Roy Keswa, said the civil defence call-up started on June, when disturbances arising from the commemoration of the 1976 unrest were expected.

The servicemen would be kept on active service

for as long as the emergency situation remained in the Transkei, he said.

"We make no secret of the new security measures we have taken. Calling up the civil defence force for active service is nothing new in a country under a state of emergency. What's more, we are acting within our Defence Act to involve civilians in such operations," Brig Keswa said.

All the civilians involved have previously undergone military training at the Umtata army base and have received

in-depth instructions on use of various types of military weapons, according to army sources.

One of the civilians told **SUNDAY POST** that they were as heavily armed as the permanent defence servicemen and the military police.

Apart from surveillance at strategic points the security teams are expected to ensure strict enforcement of the dusk-to-dawn curfew regulations, restricting the movements of students and other persons affected by the existing state of emergency.

Transkei ^{STAR}
Minister ^{23/6/80}
resigns ¹⁰³

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei Foreign Affairs and Information Minister, Mr D S Koyana, has resigned from the Cabinet.

In a Press statement here today Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said Mr Koyana resigns from the Cabinet with effect from August 1, 1980. He said his last day as a Cabinet Minister will be July 31.

Chief Matanzima did not give any reasons for Mr Koyana's resignation, except to say the resignation was "non-political" and of a "personal and professional" nature.

He said Mr Koyana would retain his seat in Parliament. At the time of going to press Mr Koyana, who is on leave, was not available for comment.

Transkei processed wool is being shipped to Europe

27/6/80
SD
103

Transkei can boast with two firsts — a wool processing plant at Butterworth and the export of washed wool.

The wool, the first consignment of which has already been shipped to Europe, has become another earner of foreign exchange.

The country's first phase of a fully integrated wool scouring carbonising and combing plant was established at Butterworth by O. T. H. Beier and Co (Pty) Ltd, of Durban, in conjunction with the Transkei Development Corporation.

The plant, which involves an investment of

R1,5m, came into full operation late last year and exported its first processed wool to European markets on December 21.

Wool is Transkei's major agricultural product. Until the end of the 1978-9 wool season, the country's entire wool production was sold in South Africa, where a major portion of it was bought by the Beier Group.

According to a spokesman for the group, it seemed a natural evolution to develop a fully integrated wool processing and scouring plant in Transkei — at the source of supply.

When in full production the plant is expected to

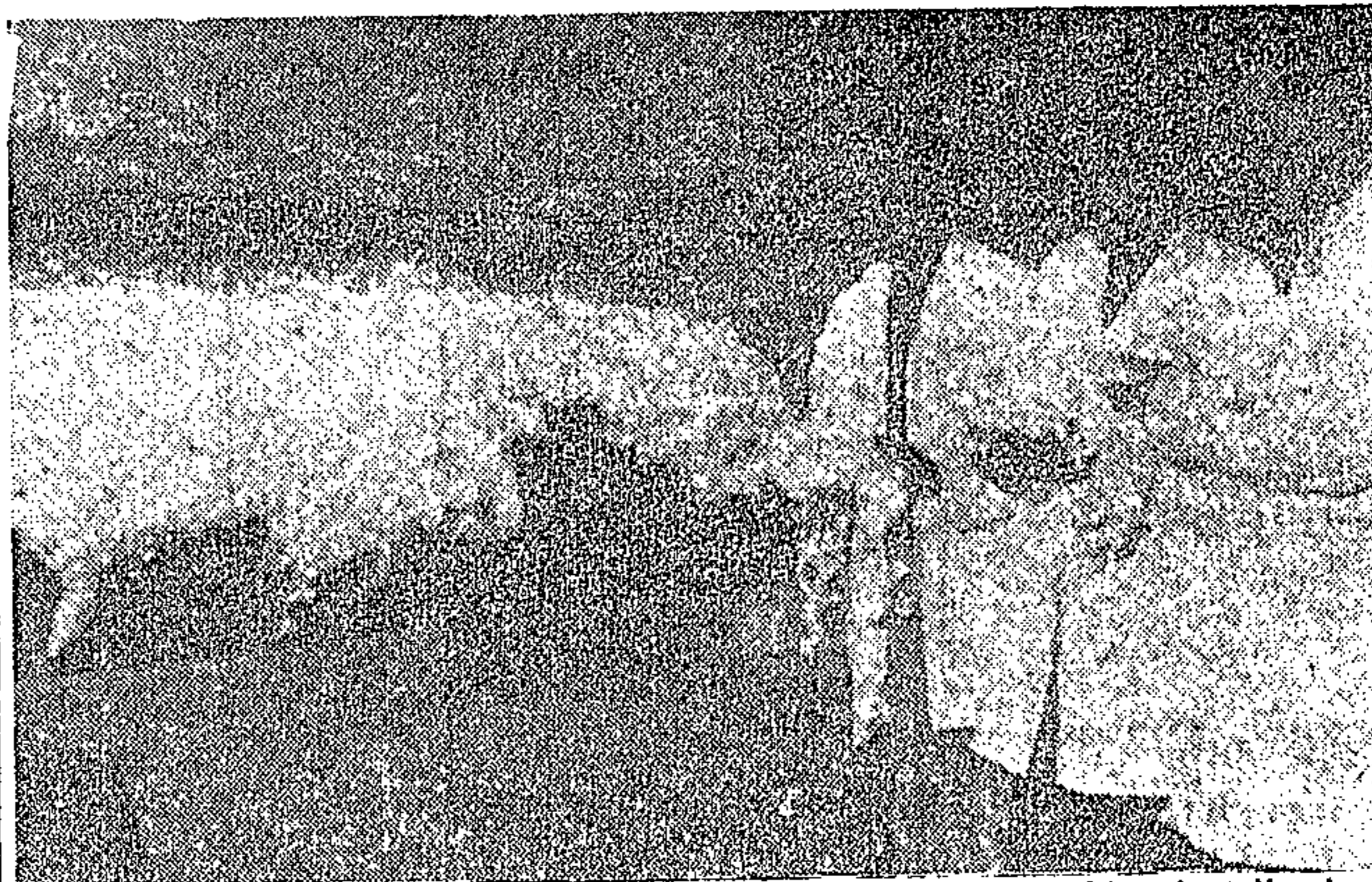
process 120 tons of wool monthly.

This is the Beier Group's second industrial project in Transkei.

In 1978 the group established a R2,1m footwear manufacturing plant at Butterworth.

Assisted by senior members of the Beier Group management local labour achieved the quality standards and efficiency levels required for the manufacture of a competitive product.

The group's Transkei factory now produces a complete range of slippers and leather shoes with injected pvc soles.



Clean Transkei wool coming off the first wool scouring machine installed in Transkei, ready for export. Checking the quality of the wool are (from left) Mr. Jackson Matyolo, wool tester; Mr Jackson Potal, machine operator; and Mr Dave Nel, factory manager.

103 ~~358~~ 29/6/80 DD

Matanzima defends action of police

By MARCUS NGANI

THERE is mounting public protest in Transkei over "iron-handed" tactics allegedly employed by the police during the current state of emergency by the Umtata government.

But the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in his capacity as Police Minister, has come out in defence of the cops accused of manhandling, beating up and robbing people suspected of contravening the emergency regulations.

Chief Matanzima claims that in all cases reported officially to him it has been established that terrorists were the culprits. They were posing as policemen assigned to enforce the emergency regulations.

Among other things, the regulations restrict the movements of students, teachers and other persons affected by the state of emergency through a variety of curfew regulations.

Umtata attorney Mr Prince Madikizela, president of the banned Transkei Youth League this week reacted angrily to reports that during the recent school disturbances in Transkei, students were beaten up by cops

assigned to quell the unrest.

Mr Madikizela said the action on the part of both the Transkei police and the Inkatha impis was — if true — in defence of the inferior education



George Matanzima

system propagated for blacks by Pretoria.

He quoted American civil rights leader Martin Luther King as having said: "Riots are the language of those no one listens to."

Meanwhile, education authorities in the territory have drawn up a searching questionnaire to establish who the "troublemakers" in the unrest were and whether or not they were influenced by "outsiders".

The questionnaire to university students and post-primary school pupils also asks about the grievances students have against their schools and other authorities.

The protests were mainly against Afrikaans teaching and the re-introduction of the Bantu Education system in Transkei.

One section of the questionnaire asks:

○ If you are being trained as a teacher do you realise that your action (in the school disturbances) was against the profession for which you are being prepared?

○ What guarantee can you give that you will not be a troublemaker when you become a teacher?

○ Are you aware that you have created a bad record for yourself even before you have started teaching?

○ If your fees are paid by the (Education) Department, do you think the government must continue paying?

Any student admitting involvement in the school disturbances is asked whether or not he or she is prepared to apologise. If so, he or she is called upon to write out the apology.

Transkei-Ciskei-Border

Secret

plan

revealed

103
DD
30/6/80

EAST LONDON — A dramatic secret plan for joint economic sharing between the Ciskei, Border and Transkei is being considered by the South African Government.

	51	(98)
	16	(92)
	15	(10)
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External	Internal	

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

The plan proposes a "regional co-prosperity zone" for the area with joint executive and administrative bodies.

It was drawn up by representatives of the East London and King William's Town municipalities, the Kaffrarian Divisional Council, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Chamber of Industries and the Chamber of Commerce.

At the same time the University of Port Elizabeth study into the economy of the region has concluded that there are no short-term solutions to the economic revival of the area.

But the UPE study has called for a complete re-

established.

In the past, the Transkei Government has publicly backed similar calls for economic sharing of resources, but the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, pooh-poohed a similar plan advocated last year by the president of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Dr Martin van den Bergh.

However, the Quail Commission proposed a similar structure in its call for a condominium in the region and this may have influenced the Ciskei Government's approach to the matter.

Certainly the fact that the Ciskeian education conference on education was held in East London

TOWN
BOOK

SECTION B
1305 = 66%

2-

By BARRY STREEK

sion of the development incentives in the region and it says that there is a possibility of a pulp industry being established in the area.

Details of both the plan and the study are disclosed in today's Daily Dispatch for the first time.

The UPE study has still not been released by the government, even on a confidential basis, but a copy of a summary of the report has been obtained by the Daily Dispatch.

The plan makes provision for the various governments involved to retain control over social and political developments within their territories, but outlines a structure for joint economic sharing of resources.

It argues that this is essential for both political stability and economic recovery in the region.

Neither the UPE study summary nor the plan gives any indication whether the plan has been discussed with the Ciskei or Transkei governments, but in Parliament this year the Minister of Industries, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, said it was being discussed with the authorities in the region.

If it is acceptable to Pretoria, Zwelitsha and Umtata, a regional economic executive committee (REEC) and a regional administrative authority (RAA) will be

last week seems to indicate a new approach by the Ciskei Government.

The need for economic revival was underlined by the UPE study which found a 25 per cent unemployment rate in the East London-King William's Town region, with 43 000 people out of work in the region this year.

Both the UPE study and the plan point out that divided political authorities and decision-making in the region, as well as political uncertainties, have adversely affected economic growth.

There were also economic disadvantages, such as high transport and electricity tariffs and the failure of decentralisation concessions.

The underlying strategy of both the study and the plan is for a new economic approach, coupled with joint planning by one authority, and they both express the belief that this is the key to the economic revival of the area.

It now remains for the three governments to react to this strategy, and the fact that it is being seriously examined in Pretoria — in the Prime Minister's office — does indicate that there is a realistic hope of it getting off the ground. — PC

Editorial opinion, page 8.

Full reports, page 9.

Govt ⁽¹⁰³⁾ studies ^{CDM 1/7/80} a pool plan for Kei revival

Political Staff

EAST LONDON. — A far-reaching plan for an economic community involving the Ciskei, Border and Transkei is being considered by the South African Government.

The plan proposes a "regional co-prosperity zone" for the area, with shared executive and administrative authorities.

It was drawn up by representatives of the East London and King William's Town municipalities, the Kaffrarian Divisional Council, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Chamber of Industries and the Chamber of Commerce.

At the same time, the University of Port Elizabeth study of the economy of the region has concluded there are no short-term solutions to its economic revival.

But the UPE study calls for a complete revision of the development incentives in the region and says there is a possibility that a pulp industry will be established in the area.

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However, the Quail Commission proposed a similar structure in its call for a condominium in the region, and this may have influenced the Ciskei Government's approach to the new plan.

Certainly, the fact that the Ciskeian conference on education was held in East London last week seems to indicate a new approach by the Ciskei Government.

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The underlying strategy of both blueprints is for a new economic approach, coupled with common planning by a single authority, and both documents express the belief that this is the key to economic revival of the area.

It now remains for the three governments involved to react to this strategy, and the fact that it is being seriously examined in Pretoria by the Prime Minister's Office does indicate a realistic hope of it getting off the ground.

5 Nov 1970
Soldiers (Group)
are fined (103)
for rape

UMTATA — Four members of the Transkei Defence Force, including a commissioned officer, were yesterday each fined R100 or 100 days after they were found guilty by a Regional Court magistrate of raping a 26-year-old woman.

Lieutenant Swelidumile Vava (25) of Ngqeleni, Corporal Sonwabo Mntlaka (22) of Libode, Cpl Temba Hlomendlini (23) of Umzimkulu and Cpl Mongezeli Mpoftu (27) of Tsomo, all attached to the Naval Unit at Port St Johns, were convicted of raping a woman on November 17 last year.

The four pleaded not guilty before Mr D B Muir — Sapa.



MR ORSMOND

Orsmond on TDC board

Jan 7/80 103

EAST LONDON — A prominent businessman and director of companies here, Mr George Orsmond, has been appointed to the board of the Transkei Development Corporation.

The appointment is effective from April 1.

Mr Orsmond, who was born and educated in East London, said the appointment had come as a surprise to him.

He has taken a keen interest in many activities in East London and has served on the executive of the Chamber of Commerce, of

which he has also been president.

Other bodies on which he has served include the Harbour Advisory Board (he is regarded by many as an authority on harbour matters), the SABC local committee, the Automobile Association, the Publicity Association Committee and the local branch of the SA Legion.

He has campaigned for many years for East London to be declared a free port, arguing such a move would be to the benefit of Transkei, Ciskei and the Border area.

Mr Orsmond was a candidate for the New Republic Party in the King William's Town constituency in the 1977 general election, but lost to the National Party candidate Mr H. Coetzer.

Other members of the TDC board are: Mr A. T. Sigcu (chairman), Prof L. Graven, Prof K. J. Reneke, Mr J. N. Bam, Mr Max Phillips, Mr I. Diano-Monaheng, Mr B. B. Baduza, Mr A. Goba, Mr D. T. Gammy (managing), and two government representatives, Mr M. T. Nkungu and Mr J. Maqubela. — DDR

Matanzima changes his Cabinet

Jan 7/80 103

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday announced a number of changes in his Cabinet and a new appointment from August.

This follows the resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Digby Siquelo Koyana.

Mr H. H. Bubu, Deputy Minister of Education, becomes Minister of the department; Mr A. N. Jonas, Minister of Education, becomes Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; Mr G. T. Vika, Minister of Health, becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, Minister of Local Government and

Land Tenure, becomes Minister of Health, and Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; and Chief G. S. Ndabankulu becomes Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure.

Mr Cromwell Diko, Chief Whip of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Mr D. Tezapi, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, will be the new Deputy Minister of Defence and Police; and Mr S. P. Kakudi, Deputy Minister of Health, will also be Deputy Minister of Education. — DDR.

Parting of ways lauded by Kei teachers

103
EDM 3/7/80

UMTATA. — The acceptance of a commission of inquiry's report into Transkei education by the Transkei Government had paved the way for "a meaningful parting of ways" with Bantu Education.

So said the president of the Transkei Teachers' Association, Mr P N Tshaka, yesterday.

Addressing delegates at the association's annual conference in Engcobo, Mr Tshaka said Transkei was still relying on syllabi of the Cape Education Department.

It was the task of Transkei teachers to design curricula relevant to the needs of their country, he said.

Mr Tshaka urged teachers to face up to the task and try to do the best for the country's youth.

"Although Transkei education is characterised by a fair measure of centralisation, there is necessarily a good deal of decentralisation which allows for active and meaningful participation by teachers," he said.

"This demonstration of confidence by teachers must on no account be marred by irresponsibility on our part.

"Those who do not serve on such committees will be able to influence the course of events and contribute in bringing about changes in the system by registering as members of subject associations and by becoming members of teachers' association.

"In this and many other ways, every teacher will be in a position of helping to shape the new educational system that is about to emerge," Mr Tshaka said.

He appealed to the teachers to do some "soul-searching" and evaluation of their contribution "since the task of implementing the commission's recommendations would be an enormous one."

Referring to the Department of Education, he said any criticism levelled at the department was motivated by the best needs of Transkei and not by selfish consideration.

There was a tendency for people in positions of authority to arrogate to themselves the sole right of passing judgment on issues to the almost total exclusion of the opinions of lesser mortals, and one got the impression that there was no planning done at headquarters.

He described this tendency as "a relic of the past era of the former regime with their paternalistic attitude towards blacks."

"I want to refer specifically to the question of the adoption of a professional code of ethics and the establishment of a teachers' council," he said.

"I call upon my black brothers to rid themselves of the herrenvolk mentality that pretends that black teachers are not ready for such a council because they are not responsible enough.

"That attitude can be a double-edged sword because all the people holding responsible positions in the department are former teachers," Mr Tshaka said.

He described that "kink" as hollow as "Smit's famous statement in the South African Parliament that blacks had slow thought processes.

"This was not acceptable to teachers," he said. — Sapa.

LOCAL NEWS

STAR 3/7/80

Chief wins battle to stay king of Tembus

103

3/7/80

Special Correspondent
UMTATA — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo has at last won the battle to retain his crown as the king of the Tembus.

In a meeting here this week the Dalindyebo Regional Authority voted that he be fined and not to be deposed from his chieftainship.

The Regional Authority recommended that Chief Sabata be fined R100 for misconduct following his being found guilty on a

charge under Transkei's Constitution Act.

Chief Sabata was found guilty by a Supreme Court judge at Port St Johns in April of violating and injuring the dignity of the State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima and was fined R700 (or 18 months' imprisonment).

In terms of the Act, chiefs guilty of misconduct may be reprimanded or cautioned, fined no more than R100, or be dismissed from chieftainship.

Transkei

(103)
Govt is
RDM 4/7/80
silent

over fine on chief

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government is still tight-lipped as to whether it would accept or reject recommendations by the Dalindyebo Regional Authority that Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, of the Tembus, be fined R100 for misconduct as a result of his conviction on a charge under the Transkei Constitution Act.

Chief Sabata, who is also Leader of the Opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, was suspended from the paramountcy when he was arrested by Security Police last year, charged and later convicted for violating and injuring the dignity of the State President.

He was fined R700 (or 18 months' jail), with an additional R200 (or six months conditionally suspended for three years) by the Chief Justice in the Transkei Supreme Court.

His half-brother, Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo, was appointed Acting Paramount Chief, pending disciplinary action.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, whose department deals with matters relating to chieftainship, later regarded the offence as tantamount to misconduct. He delegated the Dalindyebo Regional Authority to decide in terms of the Transkei Authorities Act whether to reprimand Chief Sabata, fine him up to R100, or to depose him.

The regional authority decided by 15 votes to five — of which three were in favour of reprimanding him and two for having him deposed — to fine the chief.

In a telephone interview from his home near Cofimvaba, Chief George said he would not comment on the matter at this stage.

"I cannot say anything on this issue at present. I am on leave. Wait until I come back and I will issue a statement," he said. — Sapa.

AXE HANGS OVER SABATA

Chief may have to go job-hunting

SUN TRIB 6/7/80

103



Paramount Chief Sabata
Dalindyabo

Tribuna Reporter

TRANSKEI'S most senior paramount chief, Tembu King Sabata Dalindyabo, might have to look for a job in Durban.

Chief Sabata, 50, who was fined R500 in April for injuring the dignity of President Kaiser Matanzima, may lose his hereditary leadership of the Tembu nation, his National Assembly seat and his Government salary.

Already he is "living on mealies" from his lands because of his suspension from the paramountcy and the civil service.

His regional authority has recommended that he retain his chieftainship, but the decision rests with Chief Kaiser's brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima.

Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Munnik, found Chief Sabata had contravened the Constitution Act by claiming in a speech last year that:

- The President had accepted independence on terms dictated by Pretoria;
- The President lived in

luxury while the people lived below the breadline;

- The President maltreated the people.

Chief Sabata was fined R700 (or 18 months' imprisonment), of which R200 (or six months) was suspended for three years.

He was found not guilty on a charge under the Public Security Act which carries a maximum penalty of death.

Later Chief George — whose department deals with matters of chieftainship — deemed Chief Sabata's offence tantamount to misconduct and delegated the Dalindyabo Regional Authority to decide in terms of the Transkei Authorities Act whether he should be reprimanded, fined or deposed.

This week, the authority decided at a meeting attended by all chiefs and headmen of the area that Chief Sabata should be fined R100.

Chief George, who was holidaying at his home at Mtshayana near Cofimvaba, said: "I cannot say anything on this issue at

present. I am on leave. Wait until I come back and I will issue a statement."

Chief Sabata, an ex-officio member of the National Assembly and leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, told the Sunday Tribune he was "very worried" about his future.

He said he could not discount the possibility that he would be "kicked out" of the paramountcy and that it would be handed over to his half-brother, Chief Bambilanga Dalindyabo, 56, acting Paramount Chief of the Tembus.

"I may have to leave my great place at Bumbane. If I feel I am still fit enough I may look for a job in Durban.

"I would never ask for a job in Transkei. It would be embarrassing — I don't think people would take me easily."

He has three wives, eight children and four grandchildren to support. Four of his 12 children support themselves.

Chief Sabata is a cousin of jailed former ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Umtata official: house objection disgraceful

DAILY STAR 21/7/80

103

UMTATA — Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr S. Qaba, said yesterday he was shocked to hear residents in a conservative white Port Elizabeth suburb were threatening to move out if Transkeian consular staff were allowed in.

The Transkeian government has paid a R7 800 deposit on the R78 000 purchase price for a block of eight flats in Sydenham, a Nationalist Party stronghold. The flats will be occupied by

consular staff.

"Prime Minister Botha himself has said South Africa is moving away from apartheid," Mr Qaba said. "If Transkeis buys property in an exclusively white area, we should be welcomed."

"There has been no objection to Transkeian consular houses in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban and even Bloemfontein. It is disgraceful that whites in Sydenham are thinking of moving away."

Mr Qaba said Transkei had five consular representatives in Port Elizabeth, but more would be appointed if finances allowed to handle labour, registration and passport problems.

Transkei has also bought a R50 000 house in Summerstrand, Port Elizabeth for the vice-consul, who will be appointed soon. Consular representative, Mr M. B. Sidwaba, was the first black resident to buy a home there. He moved in last year. — DDR.

Mancotywa case postponed

DAILY JESP
8/7/80
(103) (321)

UMTATA — The publicity and information secretary of the opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, Miss Florence Mancotywa, appeared briefly in the regional court here yesterday on a security charge.

Miss Mancotywa, 48, who is also parliamentary representative of Paramount Chief, Sabata Dalindyabo, the Leader of the Opposition, was arrested and charged last

year.

She is charged under Transkei's Public Security Act for statements she allegedly made which were calculated to incite racial enmity among the different population groups in the country.

Miss Mancotywa was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The case was postponed until August 14 and bail of R200 was allowed to stand. — SAPA.

STAR 8/7/80
 No cash
 for Kei 103
 dreams,
 says SA

By Mike Sullivan

The first casualty of South Africa's tighter control over the Transkeian economy has been the University of Transkei.

Half-completed and way over budget, the luxurious building that is stage one of the project stands in the veld on the outskirts of Umtata. Work on it has been abandoned indefinitely.

South Africa refuses to pour more funds into realising what it terms the "unrealistic" dream of President Kaiser Matanzima.

Phase one has already cost about R35-million, at least R7-million more than was envisaged, and to complete phase two would probably cost another R36-million.

The current Transkeian budget allows only about a two percent margin to meet inflation in a year when inflation throughout southern Africa is expected to reach 15 percent.

No funds have been put aside for the university and it is considered unlikely that any will be available for many years.

South Africa regards Transkei as a country poor in basic infrastructure and sees this and several educational and technical training projects as being more important than President Matanzima's schemes.

A favourite project of the President, the university was started in 1976 and, throughout the three years of independence, its progress has been watched carefully over by Chief Kaiser.

The Star has also been told by several sources within the Transkeian Government that the President ordered expenditure on the university over and above that approved by the Transkeian Parliament.

Eventually South Africa was asked to fill the over-expenditure gap with a loan earlier this year.

Apparently unaware of the financial realities in his country, the President spoke at the official opening of stage one about continuing with stage two.

He was reported to have commented to guests that he would like to see the university develop a medical faculty.

Two other projects — the development of an international airport and a harbour now hang in the balance. The President has long cherished the idea of having an international airport bearing his name.

Feasibility studies on the airport and the harbour have been completed but they will have to be negotiated with the South African Government which is reported to be unimpressed.

DAIC7 JSP 11/7/80 (78)
Umtata eases (103)
Methodist ban

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has eased the ban of the Methodist Church of South Africa in its territory — for funerals only.

Announcing this, the chairman of the Black Methodist Consultation, the Rev Stanley Mogoba, said Transkei had given conditional approval to ministers of the BMC to perform part of their pastoral duties in Transkei.

Mr Mogoba said the permission was granted in a form of a letter from President Kaiser Matanzima to former chairman of BMC, the Rev Ernest

Baartman, who is based in Mdantsane.

The condition laid down in the letter is that a Methodist Church of South Africa (MCSA) minister can conduct a funeral in Transkei only when the service has been opened by a Transkeian minister of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa (UMCSA).

According to Mr Mogoba, copies of President Matanzima's letter of approval would be circulated among members of the BMC to ensure their safety in Transkei. — DDR.

Slaying will leave a deep scar — Koyana

582

DAILY DISPATCH 14/7/80

DATE MUST enter in number of each question in the order in which it has been asked; leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

UMTATA — Everything should be done to spite evil underground liquidation squads, Transkei's chief representative in Europe, Mr Amos Somdaka, said in a message read at Mr Tennyson Xola Makiwane's funeral here yesterday.

The former ANC member's political enemies had not dared touch him before: "Why now?" Mr Somdaka asked in the message, read by outgoing Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, at the two and a half hour funeral service.

Mr Makiwane was gunned down in his home here a week ago by an unknown assassin. Mourners from throughout Transkei and South Africa packed the town hall for the service, including the State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and Cabinet Ministers Mr T. Letlaka, Mr S.

Mbanga and the Rev G. T. Vika.

Mr Koyana said Mr Makiwane's latest quarrel with the ANC "emanated over the question of nationalism. Like Mandela and all other genuine nationalists, he was convinced that only when the nationalists led the struggle would liberation be guaranteed."

He said Mr Makiwane had not seen any contradiction between Transkei's independence and the liberation of black people, saying they were complementary rather than antagonistic.

His assassins were "calculating, vicious enemies who would stop at nothing "to bring catastrophe on the lives of our innocent population."

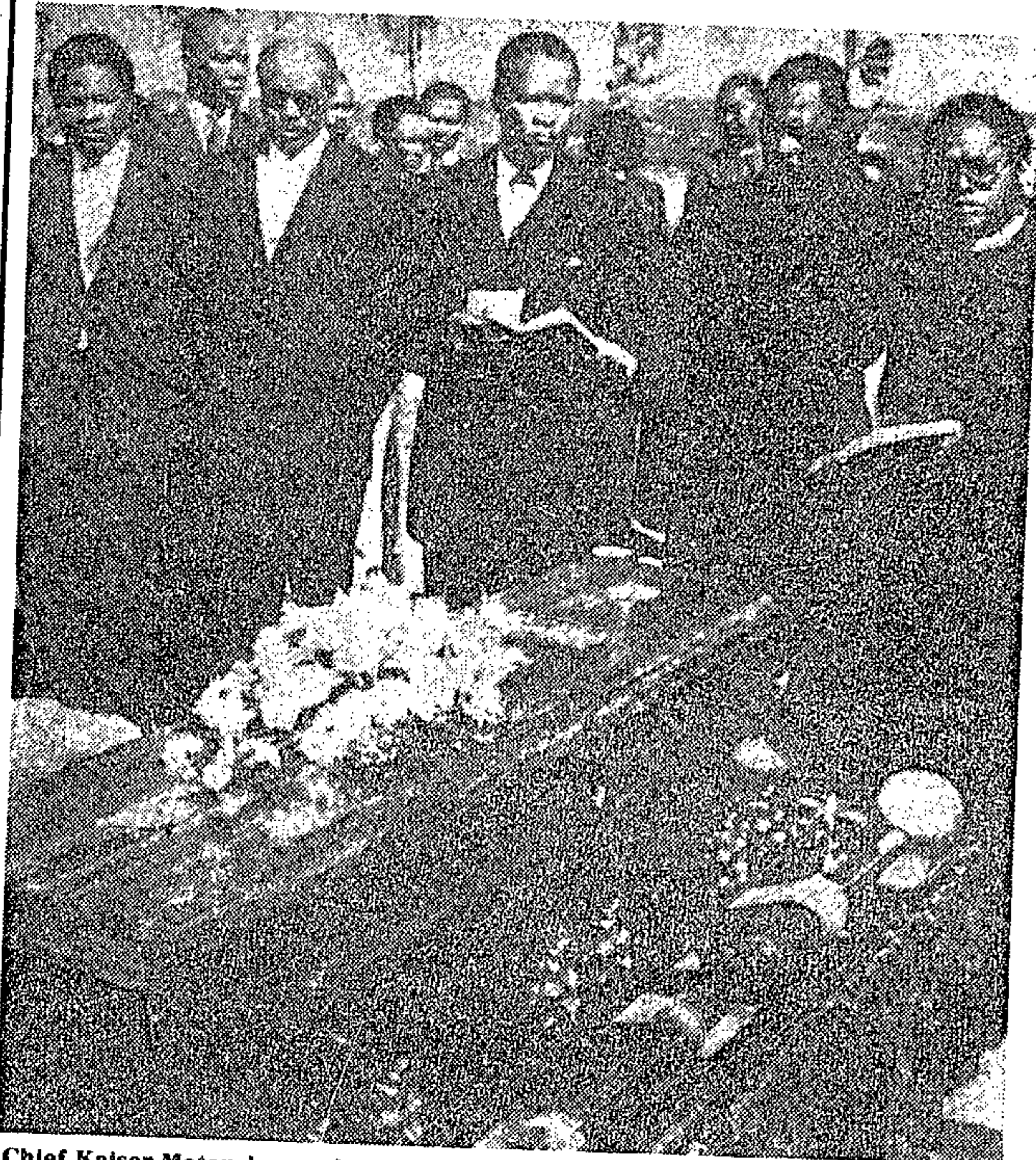
Mr Koyana said assassinations would continue. "But the government sees assassins as

cowards of the highest description, inferior to their victims whom they are too afraid to confront."

"Tennyson was murdered when he just embarked on a campaign to enlighten people here about opportunities they have to advance themselves. His assassination will leave a deep scar on this country."

Mr Koyana said Mr Makiwane was the embodiment of the aspirations of the African youth of the 40s and 50s. South African refugees had always been welcomed at his Lusaka home irrespective of their political affiliations.

Transkeian Commissioner of Police, Brig Martin Ngceba said yesterday police were no nearer tracking down Mr Makiwane's assassin. — DDR.



Chief Kaiser Matanzima and other dignitaries at Mr Tennyson Makiwane's funeral at Umtata yesterday.

Internal	External
(2)	(3)

of paper or other material in examination room unless permitted. Do not communicate with other person except the invigilator. Book is to be torn out. Must be handed to the commissioner before leaving the exam-

possible exclusion from

SA in bid to stamp out 'corruption' in Transkei

STAR
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By Michael Sullivan

The South African Government has taken back a large measure of economic control it had over Transkei before independence to curb alleged corruption and mismanagement.

Already the new deal has been jeopardised once by the arrest and detention by Transkei police for over three weeks of a key official in the Transkeian planning committee charged with its implementation.

Transkeian officials secured his release.

DEVELOPMENT

Transkei will continue to receive revenue from the Southern African Customs Union and Rand currency system which is expected to amount this year to about R120-million.

Transkei's development funds come in the form of South African grants — R113,5-million a year for the first three years of independence.

Now these could be cut to nothing unless Transkei puts forward projects of which South Africa approves.

● Page 15 : Intrigue, unrest beset Matanzimas.

The Star has discovered that South Africa has stopped its annual bulk-aid payment of R113,5-million and replaced it with a scheme that will give Pretoria tight control of its development aid and how it is spent.

WIDESPREAD

President Kaiser Matanzima, has been forced by growing unrest and opposition in his ranks to accept the new arrangement.

Designed to cut out allegedly widespread corruption and put Transkei back on a sound financial footing, the new deal has been worked out by a committee of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria and a technical planning committee of the Transkeian Department of Commerce.

The new deal will concentrate on funding educational training, rural agricultural projects and sound industrial undertakings.

Priority will also be given to developing a national infrastructure.

PROGRESS

South Africa is understood to have earmarked R101-million for new development projects this year, but insists on having veto power over each and control of financing and progress of all projects.

This amount is bridging assistance to help Transkei meet commitments to which it was already bound.

Next week this figure is likely to be further reduced.

Malawi rejects Kei passport

103 RDM 15/7/80

BY STAN HLOPHE

AN OFFICIAL of Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre (Elec) claimed yesterday that he had been refused entry at Blantyre Airport in Malawi because he was travelling on a Transkeian passport.

Mr Shilling Nkanjeni, 32, of Edendale, Maritzburg, an agricultural officer of Elec, was to have attended a week-long workshop of the Christian Lay Centre in Africa.

The workshop started yesterday at Chilema Centre in Zomba, Malawi, and will end on July 22. Delegates from all over Africa will attend.

Mr Nkanjeni told the Rand Daily Mail at Jan Smuts Airport last night that immigration officials in Malawi tried to plead for him, but to no avail. He was offered a "board tick-

et" and was ordered to take the next flight back to Johannesburg.

He said this was the first time this had happened. He had travelled to Zambia last year without any problems.

"It is a traumatic and unfortunate event," he said. "We, the so-called citizens of the 'independent countries' have to bear the brunt. It was not of our making that Transkei was independent.

"But to our surprise and against our will we are denied free entry to outside countries. It was not our choice that we were given these so-called passports.

"I am still looking forward to getting a South African passport to attend the forthcoming workshop. I hope next time I will be welcomed."

Where the PM's afraid to pick up his own phone

STAR 15/7/80

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The honeymoon is over finally for the two men who have dominated the Transkei since South Africa gave independence to this territory and its three million people in 1976.

In the eyes of government officials in Pretoria and Umtata the political survival of the Matanzima brothers — Kaiser and George Matanzima, the Prime Minister — may depend on how efficiently the new financial deal with South Africa works.

Anger at reputed corruption and the complete failure of a number of grandiose financial schemes by the government have caused growing unrest in political circles in Umtata.

A Star investigation has disclosed that Transkeian police have fought battles with local tribesmen, who were armed with army issue rifles.

A policeman was killed in one battle outside Lusikisiki this year when he and others attempted to disarm Pondo tribesmen. There have also been reports of clashes between police and Tembus near the home areas of the Matanzima brothers.

At least 11 members of the Transkeian army are currently being held incommunicado on charges of selling guns to local tribesmen.

In Umtata the situation is tense. Security police informers are very active.

During a visit to the Transkeian capital I was informed by several government officials that many Cabinet members no longer conduct confidential conversations in their offices. They prefer to walk on the streets to talk.

PM'S PHONE WORRY

The Prime Minister is also seriously concerned that his office telephone may be tapped. That was the reason he gave earlier this year for the arrest and detention of Daily Dispatch reporter Mr Sydney Moses, who is said to have approached the PM within minutes of his having discussed details of a secret deal on the telephone in his office.

One official agreed to speak to me only after dark and once he had checked that the meeting place was not bugged.

A political figure interrupted our interview on several occasions to check at his front door that I had not been followed to his house.

Intrigue, unrest beset Matanzimas

A Star Investigation

By Mike Sullivan



These people talked of a major decline in law and order, widespread

drunkenness among policemen wholesale theft of government property and high level corruption within the Government.

Confronted with some of the allegations Mr George Matanzima admitted that drunkenness within the police force had become a serious problem.

He was also very concerned at the theft of government property — the systematic dismantling of army trucks, buses and police vehicles.

He described the security situation as no worse than in other African states and said that despite rumours to the contrary there were only about 50 people in detention.

Political opponents of the government within

Transkei allege that detention is being used as a political weapon to intimidate those advocating a return to "honest and uncorrupted" government.

They cite as an example the arrest and trial for treason of Chief Sabata Dalindyabo in April.

CHIEF CHARGED

Chief Sabata was charged under Transkei's Constitution Act and was fined R200 for six months, conditionally suspended for three years, for "injuring the dignity" of the State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

He has since won his battle to retain his crown as paramount chief of the Tembus — the tribe from which the Matanzima brothers come.

The arrest and trial of

Chief Sabata led to a period of unprecedented political tension.

In June President Matanzima declared a state of emergency in the country which confined students and other "affected persons" to their homes in what amounts to a dusk to dawn curfew.

Though taken against the background of student unrest in South Africa, this action is seen by some Transkeians as an attempt by the government to suppress another source of discontent.

YOUNG MILITANTS

There has been growing concern in official circles that young people in Transkei are becoming increasingly militant.

A cache of Russian arms was discovered by

Transkeian security police in the north-western corner of the country a couple of months ago.

Government officials in Umtata, however, have said that the arms were destined for Lesotho.

It is against this background that South Africa is now working out its new financial deal with the first homeland to opt for independence.

The official view of a number of Transkei opposition politicians is that if the wastage of public money does not stop, the government has little chance of surviving much longer.

In Pretoria there is reticence to speak about the internal affairs of an "independent country," but some officials did admit that they were concerned.



The State President of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima (right), and Prime Minister George Matanzima.

People in Umtata are afraid to talk openly, afraid of reprisals from high up, afraid of drunken policemen who can't safeguard their own vehicles from thieves. MIKE SULLIVAN reports that idealism is now turning into disillusionment....

Examiner's Initials:
Voorletters van Eksaminator.

Fear and disillusion in Kaizer's chiefdom

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CAPE TOWN AN KAAPSTAD

It is 8 pm on a Friday night, and Umtata hotel is packed with an assortment of hard-drinking Government officials.

Some wear ties, others don't despite the strict rule that ties are to be worn at all times in the lounge.

"The ones who haven't got ties are too powerful for me to insist on them adhering to the dress code," a manager explains.

A farmer parks his bakkie outside, and ambles towards the lounge. Before he has time to order a drink a thief makes off with a pumpkin from the back of his bakkie.

A hotel security guard gives chase and the hotel manager sighs — "Here we go again. Last night three cars were stolen near here. If I did not have the security guard, the hotel furniture would probably be pinched."

Where are the police? "By now they are probably all drunk, and if they did come out they would probably demand free drink from me. They have done so several times in the past."

An Old Umtata resident tells how he was held up at a roadblock by the police and ordered to hand over something of value before he could proceed.

"They opened the boot of my car and saw an air-conditioning unit there."

"They asked what it was. I told them I was fetching it from East London for President Matanzima's house — a lie. The boot was closed, and I was waved on."

The same official explains that he returned to Transkei after independence to help with the construction of a new state.

"Anything was preferable to the apartheid we had in South Africa," he said. "Now I'm not so sure. There are times when I think we practice apartheid in reverse, but then our teachers were experts on the subject."

Some of the men "at the top" have lined their own pockets. He has spoken out and been threatened with detention.

"Some day my ideas will be vindicated. The people here want to make a go of independence, but we need help."

Mention that you are a pressman in Umtata and many people become nervous.

"Let's not talk here. Phone me, but don't mention names, and we can arrange to meet at my house," said a shopkeeper.

His story was that his wife had asked a Cabinet Minister to wait in line for service. Within days he had received a warning from the Prime Minister's office that he could be deported.

He hired a lawyer and eventually the matter was dropped.

People fear informers. Most people say nothing important happens in Umtata without the Matanzima brothers hearing of it.

"They run the country like the tribal chiefs they are," said one close confidant of the State President. Independence was pressed upon them, and the lessons they learned were those that were given to them by South Africa.

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el aangegee):

PAPER I

CANDIDATES

INSTRUKSIES

1. Eksamenantwoorde mag net aan één kant van die papier geskryf word. Kladderwerk mag op die agterkant van 'n bladsy gedoen word, maar die eksaminator sal dit in aanmerking neem.

Prostitution is rife in Umtata. Every night scores of young girls descend on the hotels and pester guests. While having two drinks in a bar I was approached seven times.

Crouched over a drink in the darkest corner of a bar, a senior official says: "We have a problem of thefts from police and army vehicles which on occasion has put parts of these forces out of commission."

"A tribal system has its inherent forms of corruption which might appear shocking to Western eyes, but are accepted in an rural setting.

"Whatever the future holds for Transkei it will have been a good example of the error of separating people and imposing on them forms of Government which are basically alien to them."

Geen eksamenskryf deur die Universiteit verskaf mag uit die eksamenkamer weggeneem word

Geen bladsye mag uit hierdie eksamenskryf uitgetrek word.

Ex-govt ⁽¹⁰³⁾
DM 17/7/80
official
detained ⁽¹⁰³⁾

UMTATA. — Transkei police yesterday detained a member of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, Mr Songezo Ndletyana.

Mr Ndletyana, a former Transkei government official, is being held under the Transkei Emergency Proclamation.

Capt Ngceke, of the CID, said in an interview that Mr Ndletyana was detained under the Transkei Emergency Proclamation.

The vice-president of the party, Mr E Teddy Mpahlwa, who received the news of Mr Ndletyana's detention said his executive would meet soon to decide on the detention. — Sapa.

Transkei detains opposition member

105
1/1/83
(103)
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TRANSKEI POLICE on Tuesday detained a member of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party youth league, Mr Songezo Ndletyana.

Mr Ndletyana, a former Transkei Government official, is being held under the Transkei Emergency Proclamation.

His wife, a ground hostess at the K D Matanzima Airport, was also taken away from her office but was later released.

Mrs Ndletyana said she was released after a Mr Ngceke and a Mr Ngcai searched her house for unknown documents which they did not find.

Capt Ngceke, of the CID, has confirmed that Mr Ndletyana was detained under the Transkei Emergency Regulation and handed over to the security police.

—Sapa.

Transkei must go it alone says Matanzima

100
103
21/7/80

MQANDULI — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here at the weekend that since recognition had been denied Transkei, the country would have to survive on its own.

Addressing a meeting during an official visit, Chief George said: "Since the world has steadfastly denied Transkei formal political recognition, Transkei will have to survive on her own without depending on charity from the outside world.

"Such charity or assistance, although well meant, has in many cases led to a feeling of dependence and has militated against the maximum utilisation of manpower and resources."

Chief George said rural development was an

urgent necessity in a country with a predominantly rural population.

The advantages of rural development were two-fold. Firstly, it would help to ease the burden of unemployment, and, secondly, it would prevent the influx of people to industrial areas such as Butterworth and Umtata.

He said since the eve of independence Transkei and its leaders had been the victims of unrelenting and vitriolic attacks.

"Through gulle, lying and evil stories the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity have adopted vicious resolutions condemning the freedom of the people of Transkei from racist oppression."

He said in spite of these

hostile obstacles, Transkei had surged forward economically and in its international contacts so that in sheer desperation its enemies had turned to assassinations.

Chief George said the former ANC member, Mr Tennyson Makiwane, who was recently shot at his home in Umtata, was a committed freedom fighter of long standing.

"He suffered for his belief in freedom — certainly a myriad of times more than the heartless and cowardly assassin who gunned him down."

The Prime Minister warned what he called the "vendors of death" that his government and Transkei's citizens would not be intimidated.

"This is the hour for us to surge forward in unity to our destiny," he said. — DDR.

SA's biggest problem is 'black education'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — If the 'swart gevaar' seemed to be the biggest nightmare for politicians of the '20s and '30s, the biggest problem politicians will have to grapple now is the looming black education crisis.

Everything about it is of a magnitude either staggering, monstrous or abject in its seeming possibility.

For a country the size and with the limited resources of South Africa to be told it has to build another 186 000 classrooms as it is in Syncom's new report Towards a New Educational System: seems more than enough. Syncom is the Sandton-based future research organisation.

But at the same time, the report adds, we will have to put 220 000 teachers through college, or almost 11 000 a year, to fulfil the Government's promise of compulsory education for all.

Monstrous bill

And after all that, 36 000 new schools, and remedial education for some 3.75-million illiterate black workers: the State will have to admit that it cannot pay the monstrous bill.

So says Syncom, and it adds that everybody else will have to foot the cost, including the pupil, parents, the private sector and direct employers.

For the total cheque required for the massive compulsory education for all job will be some R4 000-million in today's money, enough to pay for a Sasol 4 and part of a Sasol 5.

Teachers

Of the 220 000 teachers needed by the year 2000, South Africa only has 67 000 so far (89 000 if Transkei and Bophuthatswana are included). The reason is the population explosion. On present projections Syncom estimates that while the population doubles the number of school-going children will be 15-million by the end of the century. Now there are 7.8-million.

Call for Xhosa state

92/7/88 DD
103

UMTATA — A member of the Transkei National Assembly said the creation of two governments for the Xhosa ethnic group was an anomaly and he called for the formation of one superstate.

Mr Elijah Vikiinduku Ndamase, front bencher in the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, said in a statement the separation of Transkei from the Ciskei "was designed to cause confusion which would for all time entitle the white man to cling to all the best parts of the land."

He said the creation of two states made it impossible for either group to negotiate successfully for the return of land.

Mr Ndamase said: "All the Xhosas need to do is to come together and form one superstate — KwaXhosa." — DDR.

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Transkei holds ministry men

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — Mr Manelisi Ndibongo, a former member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) who joined the Department of Foreign Affairs here last year, has been detained by Transkei security police.

Mr Ndibongo was detained by police who called on him at work on Monday. His detention has been confirmed by Brigadier Martin Ngceba, Commissioner of Police.

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Staw 23/7/80



PAC man detained

UMTATA (103) 1051 24/7/80
Mr Manelisi Ndibongo, a former member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) who fled from Africa and joined the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs last year as a civil servant, has been detained by Transkei Security Police.

Head of the Transkei Security Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba confirmed that Mr Ndibongo had been detained.

A lecturer in political science at the University of Transkei, Mr Mzolisi Mabude was detained last week.

Former SA exiles held by Transkei SP 3/11/80

TWO former South African political exiles have been detained by the Transkei security police following the fatal shooting of an ex-ANC man, Mr Tennyson Xola Makiwane, at his Umtata home about two weeks ago.

One of the detainees, Mr Manelisi Ndibongo, left South Africa during the Sharpeville and Langa PAC uprisings in 1960 and on his return to join the Transkei Foreign Affairs diplomatic service last year, he was a trained guerilla attached to the PAC movement-in-exile.

The other detainee, Mr Mabude, is a lecturer in political science at the Umtata-based University of Transkei. He also returned to Transkei last year after years of self-imposed exile abroad.

- 1 can comparative adv. + evaluation
- 2 can important raw materials
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- 5 can trade his but along primary line
- 6 imported capital?
- 7 depreciating value
- 8 gold detentions us

Matanzima hits at race policy

PRETORIA — The leaders of two of the independent black states participating in the summit meeting here yesterday criticised South Africa's race policies.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said the race policies created "mammoth problems" for Southern Africa.

His government regretted that in these crucial times it was not possible for other sovereign independent states in the region to attend the meeting.

Chief Matanzima said his government appreciated what the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and his government were doing to eliminate racial discrimination.

"But I believe I am right

when I say that for all of us, time is running out."

He encouraged Mr Botha to go "the whole hog," saying that if racial discrimination was eliminated, the South African Government could be assured of Transkei's unswerving political support.

"And no doubt the support of the democratic world will come." Chief Matanzima said neither he nor his Cabinet had had an opportunity to study Mr Botha's document and had decided to defer adoption of it to a later stage.

Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope said that apart from causing embarrassment, racial discrimination could spell doom for what the participants at the summit were trying to achieve.

Report, page 15

Reagan carries Transkei's hopes for recognition

BB
103
DD
26/7/80

From BARRY STREEK
CAPE TOWN — Transkei may be on the verge of a major diplomatic breakthrough if the Republican hopeful, Ronald Reagan, wins the United States presidential election in November.

Nearly four years ago, Mr Reagan publicly attacked the US and the world for being hypocritical in their attitude to Transkei and supported its claims for independence.

Although the US has not recognised Transkei and has refused to have anything to do with the new state, it seems unlikely that Mr Reagan will be able to back off his vehemently expressed views on Transkei.

Clearly, the State Department will oppose any move to recognise Transkei which, so far, has won recognition only from South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

But equally clearly, a Reagan administration — which seems increasingly likely if the polls which give him a two to one lead over Jimmy Carter are to be believed — will hardly be in a position not to recognise Transkei, unless Mr Reagan's views three years ago are repudiated.

And if Mr Reagan's views are repudiated, that would make him look even

more hypocritical than the hypocrites he attacked then.

He said then: "Transkei may be alive and well, but then so is hypocrisy."

He also lashed out at the world press for the "disdain with which it had greeted Transkei's independence and considering the press reaction "we aren't likely to hear much about its success."

Mr Reagan said that about one and a half million Xhosa and 3 000 whites had gained independence after a peaceful transition rather than wrenching loose in a civil war, like Angola.

The presidential hopeful said: "Many observers seem to have let their distaste for South Africa's apartheid policy lead them to automatic and ritualistic denunciation of the new state without examining its positive aspects."

"Apartheid is out in Transkei. Blacks and whites mix socially and compete for jobs."

"Critics scoff that Transkei will not be independent economically, a sin easily overlooked elsewhere in Africa."

"The irony is not lost on the new nation's Prime Minister, Kaiser Matanzima. He makes the point that "all countries are dependent on other countries. There is not a

single state in Africa that is economically independent."

"Transkei did not rush to join the noisy Third World bloc in the United Nations nor has it demanded redistribution of the world's assets. This also puts it at odds with liberal orthodoxy," Mr Reagan said.

American newspapers had attacked the artificiality of Transkei's independence, regarding it as part of South Africa until the Republic had rid itself of apartheid.

He also rejected criticisms that independence was thrust on Transkei to suit South Africa's own purposes.

Mr Reagan concluded: "The fact that South Africa so far is the only nation to recognise Transkei provides a sort of self-fulfilling prophecy for the critics who didn't want it created in the first place," he said.

His views then were unequivocal and open in their support of Transkei's case for independence.

Should Mr Reagan win, it may be Transkei's best chance of an international breakthrough in four years of independence — unless Mr Reagan has, in the meantime, succumbed to the same hypocrisy he attacked shortly after Transkei's independence.

Transkei rejects 'slave language'

By MARCUS NGANI

AFRIKAANS must not be taught nor used as a medium of instruction at primary school level in Transkei and should be optional in high schools.

This recommendation comes from a seven-man commission of inquiry whose main task was to probe into the overall quality of education offered in Transkei and purge Transkei of all vestiges of Bantu Education.

The commission has also advised against the immediate introduction of compulsory education in the territory and found that:

- There is unhappiness about the high drop-out rate at all levels.
- The curriculum needs considerable revision to bring it into line with Transkeian needs.
- There is considerable scope for upgrading teacher quality.
- The teaching of English — almost unanimously regarded as the key second language — is less satisfactory than in the past, with the result that speech is poorer and the capacity to read and write deteriorating.

Earlier this year, Afrikaans was described in the Transkei Legislative Assembly as a "slave language."

According to the commission's report the undesirable living conditions of many pupils who, compelled to live away from distant homes, were accommodated privately without adequate supervision or control of physical amenities, is a constant problem.

Post 27/12/60

Headmaster in gay sex scandal

By MARCUS NGANI 103

THE career of a Transkei headmaster, who was found allegedly having sex with a 24-year-old man in Umtata railway station's toilet, is in the balance.

Mr. Mzimkulu Zambodla was this week found not guilty of committing the offence by an Umtata magistrate. But he was suspended as acting headmaster of the Cicira Teachers' Training College near Umtata pending the outcome of the court case.

Now the Transkei Department of Education has announced that it will be investigating the alleged illicit sex life of one of its most distinguished and widely-travelled members.

The Umtata magistrate's court heard this week that Mr. Zambodla was caught having sexual intercourse with 24-year-old Mr. Mxolisi Sijadu.

A policeman who arrested the two men, Constable Richard Ngudle, said he caught the couple

in the act of making love after a tip-off from a railway staff cleaner.

Both Mr Zambodla, who is married and has taught in many African countries, including Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania, before he returned to his home in Transkei, and Mr Sijadu were charged with committing an offence which was not only unlawful, but also "against the order of nature".

The sodomy charge against Mr Sijadu was

withdrawn by the prosecutor, but he was called to testify as a State witness.

He told the court that he and Mr Zambodla were found by a railway policeman in the toilet of the Umtata railway station at 11 am on April 7 this year.

He said they were doing nothing except cleaning blood stains from Mr Zambodla's pants.

In his statement to the

police after his arrest, Mr Sijadu said he and Zambodla had previously had sexual intercourse at the same premises. He said that Mr Zambodla had enticed him into the toilet on this occasion. He later claimed that two railway policemen had forced him to make a false declaration by beating him up.

Mr Zambodla was acquitted because of the conflicting evidence to the police and at the trial.

Reagan win may be good news for Transkei

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — If Mr Ronald Reagan wins the United States Presidential election in November, it could mean a diplomatic breakthrough for Transkei.

Nearly four years ago Mr Reagan publicly criticised his country and the world for being hypocritical in their attitude to Transkei. He supported its claims for independence.

Though the US does not recognise Transkei and has refused to have anything to do with it, it seems unlikely that Mr Reagan will be able to back off his expressed views on the territory.

Clearly, the State Department will oppose any move to recognise Transkei which, so far, has won recognition only from South Africa and BophuthaTswana.

But equally clearly, a Reagan administration will hardly be in a position not to recognise Transkei, unless Mr Reagan's views three years ago are repudiated.

He said then: "Transkei may be alive and well, but then so is hypocrisy." He also lashed out at the world Press for the "disdain" with which it had greeted Transkei's independence.

Mr Reagan said that about 1½-million Xhosa and 3 000 whites had gained independence after a peaceful transition — rather than wrenching itself loose in a civil war such as in Angola.

He added: "Many observers seem to have let their distaste for South Africa's apartheid policy lead them to automatic and ritualistic denunciation of the new state without examining its positive aspects. Apartheid is out in Transkei. Blacks and whites mix socially and compete for jobs.

"Critics scoff that Transkei will not be economically independent — a sin easily overlooked elsewhere in Africa. The irony is not lost on the new nation's Prime Minister, Kaiser Matanzima. (The Prime Minister is now his brother, Chief George Matanzima).

Mr Reagan made the point that "all countries are dependent on other countries . . . there is not a single state in Africa that is economically independent".

"Transkei did not rush to join the noisy Third World bloc in the United Nations, nor has it demanded redistribution of the world's assets. This

Mr Reagan made the point that "all countries are dependent on other countries . . . there is not a single state in Africa that is economically independent".

"Transkei did not rush to join the noisy Third World bloc in the United Nations, nor has it demanded redistribution of the world's assets. This also puts it at odds with liberal orthodoxy," said Mr Reagan.

He also rejected criticisms that independence was thrust on Transkei to South Africa's own purposes. "The fact that South Africa so far is the only nation to recognise Transkei provides a sort of self-fulfilling prophecy for the critics who didn't want it created in the first place."

If Mr Reagan wins in November, it could be Transkei's best chance of an international breakthrough in four years of independence — unless Mr Reagan has, in the meantime, succumbed to the same hypocrisy he attacked shortly after Transkei's independence.

Star 29/7/80
Kei police hold
nine men in swoop

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkei security police raided the Mputi administrative area at the weekend and detained nine men, including Mr William Zoyisi Nelani, counsellor of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

Although police would not confirm the detention of the nine, relatives have expressed concern about their fate.

Mr Nelani, who was released on bail of R500 on July 22 after being in detention for nine months is due to appear in the Regional Court on a charge under Transkei's Public Security Act.

His wife, Nofusapho said yesterday her husband had been home for only three days before security police took him away again.

UK visit makes Sebe optimistic

163 (11/2) RDM 2/8/80

LONDON. — Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday that Britain might re-examine its attitude towards South African policies if the Republic accepted his plan for the independence of Ciskei.

Chief Sebe has held talks with the British Foreign Office Minister, Mr Richard Luce, Conservative and Labour MPs, bankers and industrialists.

"On the political front the discussions have been most informative," Chief Sebe said.

"The Ciskei Government has made proposals to the Government of South Africa on a new form of independence in terms of which Ciskeians will retain their South African citizenship.

"The Ciskei would, in terms of the proposal, enter into a confederal constitutional arrangement with the Republic of South Africa, but it would obtain a large degree of autonomy in running its own affairs.

"British politicians generally are very interested in the new approach," he added.

"They cannot, of course, commit their parties or the government, but from an examination of the cross-section of opinion which I met, I feel that it might well be possible to expect a re-examination of British Government attitudes to South African policies if the South African Government were to accede to my proposal."

One reason for his visit to Britain was the Ciskei's plan to recruit medical technological staff and doctors for his territory.

"The medical recruitment campaign has been successful beyond our expectations," Chief Sebe said.

"Although we cannot give figures at this time, we will definitely be receiving several medical men, both technologists and doctors." — Sapa

Call to suspend Sabata

5/8/80

103

D.D

UMTATA — The Dalindyebo Regional Authority has recommended to the Transkei Cabinet that the chief of Transkei's Tembu tribe, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, be suspended from his chieftainship for two years.

A spokesman for the region said yesterday the recommendation had been made to the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima's office and it would be discussed at the next Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

The decision to have Chief Sabata, 52, suspended was made after the Cabinet had rejected an earlier decision by the region that he be fined R100 for misconduct.

The charge of misconduct arose from his conviction in Port St Johns in April for violating and injuring the dignity of the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. He was fined R700 (or 18 months' imprisonment) of which R200 or six months was suspended for three years.

He was arrested under the Transkei Constitution Act and the Public Security Act in July last year and was suspended from the paramountcy immediately.

The secretary of the regional authority, Mr W. D. Makohlisi, said the Cabinet felt that the R100 was "inappropriate in considering the nature of the offence."

According to the Transkei Authorities Act, paramount chiefs, chiefs and headmen found guilty of misconduct may be

reprimanded or cautioned, fined up to a maximum of R100, suspended for a period not exceeding two years, or be dismissed or deposed.

The Act provides for the Cabinet to make a decision if the regional authority fails or refuses to impose an appropriate penalty. The Cabinet decision is subject to the approval of the State President.

During the meeting, Chief Z. Joyi, who recommended that Chief Sabata be dismissed, said the offence of impairing the dignity of the State President was "a very serious one."

Chief Joyi said over the years, Chief Sabata had got himself embroiled in politics, which was not proper for a senior chief.

— SAPA.

Row over ending of professor's contract

5/2/78 103 Daily Disp 6/8/80

UMTATA — The vice-dean of arts at the University of Transkei, Professor A. Verhoef, claims his secondment to the university has been terminated for political reasons.

Prof Verhoef, who is also head of Unitra's Geography Department, was seconded to Unitra in January 1977 for three years. Previously, he was Professor of Geography at the University of South Africa for nine years.

He was notified in writing in March of the termination of his secondment. No reasons were given.

Twenty Unitra lecturers have sent a petition to Unitra Principal, Prof B. van der Merwe, expressing concern over the way Prof Verhoef's services were terminated, saying "this action has changed the academic atmosphere at the university for the worse," and requesting reasons for the termination, "since we believe sound reasons must be forwarded when such a senior staff member loses his appointment."

The signatories have since met with Prof Van der Merwe, who told them the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs had ordered the termination.

But a lecturer who signed the petition said: "We achieved no clarity on the matter. Conditions of secondment are still vague."

Prof Verhoef claims:

- He was accused by Prof Van der Merwe of meddling in Transkeian politics;
- Prof Van der Merwe called him a political agitator and told him it was his duty to carry out the principles of Bantu education;
- A letter from the Unitra Council assured him the termination of his secondment was not a punitive measure;
- He is being dismissed on grounds of redundancy

although no one will replace him at Unitra until January next year;

- His secondment has been terminated although the Unitra and Fort Hare councils and Transkei's Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, recommended it be renewed;

- He was not given the six months notice stipulated in his contract;

- He has not been given an alternative post with retention of his salary — also guaranteed in his contract;

- Two South African members of Parliament promised to investigate his case but have been unable to throw any light on the matter;

- Transkei's Secretary for Education Mr V. Dube assured him in writing he could join Unitra's permanent staff if his secondment was terminated;

- His post was advertised without the Arts Faculty being consulted;

- Although Prof Van der Merwe and the Unitra Council told him the Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs had terminated his secondment, the South African ministry referred him to the Department of Education and Training;

- He has received conflicting letters about the date he must leave the university from Unitra, Fort Hare and the South African Embassy here;

- Letters querying his pension, medical aid, leave and transfer expenses have been ignored;

Prof Verhoef says the termination of his secondment is tantamount to dismissal and has jeopardised seriously his chances of securing a lecturing post in South Africa.

He holds a BA, BSc, BA Hons, HED, and an MSC and PhD from Amsterdam University.

"I've resorted to every channel open to me in the last six months to try to establish who terminated my secondment and why, to no avail. Who can I appeal to?"

Prof Verhoef denies he was involved in Transkeian politics.

"In 1977 I was invited by

the Transkeian Education Department to sit on the Transkei Examination Board which was drawing up new syllabi for Transkeian schools.

"I suggested Afrikaans be dropped as a compulsory subject because learning three languages is pedagogically unsound, and because of the political implications following the 1976 Soweto riots.

"My political affiliations had nothing to do with it. I've never belonged to any political party besides the Democratic Party and the National Party for a short while.

"Most Transkeian Exam Board members agreed Afrikaans should be dropped from the syllabus, and subsequently this has become government policy.

"But Prof Van der Merwe called me in and said because the South African Government was paying for education in Transkei, they decided on subjects to be taught." — DDR.

Principal denies claims

UMTATA — The Principal of the University of Transkei, Prof B. van der Merwe, yesterday denied he told Prof P. Verhoef to implement the principles of Bantu Education and that he called him a political agitator.

Prof Van der Merwe said "authorities in South Africa could have been upset about Prof Verhoef's recommendations that Afrikaans be dropped from the Transkeian school syllabus. That would make sense."

"How can I be upset over recommendations that Afrikaans be dropped when I have no say over it. Transkei is moving away

from Bantu Education — we have Transkeian education," said Prof Van der Merwe.

He said Unitra had had assurances from the University of the Witwatersrand they would help out in Unitra's Geography Department if necessary when Prof Verhoef leaves.

Asked whether he did not think it strange that Unitra had to rely on Wits University when Prof Verhoef wanted to stay at Unitra, Prof Van der Merwe said: "Prof Verhoef is in Umtata because he defies requests by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs to leave Umtata. I am

not prepared to meddle in politics."

Prof Van der Merwe insists the Department of Foreign Affairs terminated Prof Verhoef's services. "And the department never gives reasons for termination," he said.

He confirmed the Unitra and Fort Hare councils had recommended that Prof Verhoef's secondment be renewed.

"It's not very clear what the case is regarding termination of secondment. The Department of Foreign Affairs hasn't investigated this. I cannot say whether Prof Verhoef's case amounts to dismissal. The Minister of Foreign Affairs should have made his intention clear by now." — DDR.

1/8/80
**Students
leave after
threat** (107)

ALICE — University of Fort Hare students were leaving the campus because of "fear and conscience," a student said here.

The student, who was returning to Johannesburg, said he and his colleagues had received letters threatening that their homes would be burnt down if they attended lectures.

Others, however, said they were leaving because they felt they could not continue with their studies while there were students still in detention or were boycotting classes — a decision taken at a mass meeting in May.

A spokesman for the university's public relations department said she was not aware of students leaving.

Only a portion of the student enrolment had returned to the campus by last Monday's deadline after a two-month boycott. — SAPA.

Snob

Daily News 103
6/8/80
Berkeley case:
appeal to Tories

LONDON — Mr Sam Silkin, Labour MP and Attorney General in the Labour government, asked the government last night to take "stringent measures" to ensure that the South African authorities take action in the case of Mr Humphry Berkeley.

In February 1979, Mr Berkeley, a former British MP, was allegedly kidnapped by six members of the security police in Transkei. He claimed his wrists were tied with wire and he was driven in the boot of a police car into South Africa where an

attempt was made to kill him.

Mr Berkeley has given the South African Government the names of five of the six police officers allegedly involved.

The leader of the House, Mr Norman St John Stevas, said the government had made representations to the South African Government about the case. Mr Berkeley had not contacted the British Government since his return from South Africa. If he wished the government to intervene further, "I am sure he will contact us."

— DDR.

Transkei chief faces murder charge

8/80
slow 103

Special Correspondent
UMTATA — Chief Kawlele Mgudlwa (49), a member of the Transkei National Assembly, appeared with two other men in the Supreme Court, Umtata, yesterday on a charge of murder.

The other two men are Mr Sizakele Senxane (63) and Headman Archibald Ndalasi (55). Their appearance is a sequel to the death of Mr Bonakele Dalasile who was shot dead in 1978 at his home in the Qumanco location.

They all pleaded not guilty.

Evidence by two State witnesses was that Chief Mgudlwa arrived at Mr Dalasile's home and, without provocation, shot Mr Dalasile.

Chief Mgudlwa told the court that after a report at his Great Place that a youth had been stabbed at a dance, he went to Mr Dalasile's place, accompanied by his two co-accused. As he went inside a hut Mr Dalasile hit him with a stick.

Headman Ndalasi and Mr Senxane managed to grab the stick.

But Mr Dalasile then tried to stab him several times, the Chief said.

When Mr Dalasile jumped at him again he fired at him but aimed at the legs and Mr Dalasile fell to the ground.

The hearing continues.

Transkei Govt 103 deposes ^{WDM} 7/8/80 Chief Sabata

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, leader of the Tembus and the opposition in the Transkei, has been deposed.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday the cabinet had recommended to the State President that Chief Sabata be deposed.

He said the reason for Chief Sabata's deposal "was not simply because a Matanzima is president". Asked whether he anticipated an outcry, he said: "I don't know."

The Dalindyebo regional authority last week recommended that Chief Sabata be suspended from his chieftanship for two years. This recommendation was made after the cabinet had rejected an earlier decision that he be fined R100 for misconduct.

The charge of misconduct arose from Chief Sabata's conviction, in Port St Johns in

April, of violating and injuring the dignity of the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

He was fined R700 or 18 months jail, of which R200 or six months was suspended for three years.

In a statement to the Press, Chief George Matanzima said Chief Sabata's attitude and insults towards President Kaiser Matanzima had amounted to a treasonable act. He said Chief Sabata had never shown any respect for Chief Kaiser Matanzima as head of state.

Meanwhile Chief Sabata claimed yesterday that security police, led by the head of CID, Colonel L S Kawe, surrounded his home on Tuesday night and seized five licenced guns.

He said he suspected the raid was in connection with former ANC member Mr Tennyson Makiwane's murder, but would not elaborate.

Police would not comment on the raid.

Chief Sabata deposed

(103) D.D
7/8/80.

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He was fined R700 or 18 months' imprisonment of which R200 or six months was suspended for three years.

Chief George said yesterday the Dalindyebo regional authority would have to consult their people before a new chief was nominated. "But the government must approve," he said.

In a lengthy statement yesterday Chief George outlined the background to the events leading to Chief Sabata's deposal.

Chief Sabata later replied to the statement and denied several of Chief George's allegations.



CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA

Chief Sabata also said that Security police led by CID head Colonel L. S. Kawe surrounded his home on Tuesday night and seized five guns.

He said he suspected the raid was in connection with former ANC member Mr Tennyson Makiwane's murder, but would not elaborate.

Chief Sabata said more than 50 policemen arrived in 14 vehicles at midnight with a warrant to search his home.

He also said Lieutenant L. Z. Lavisa, Branch Commander of Umtata, arrested a Swaziland citizen, Mr Mazibuko, who was staying at his home.

"Mr Mazibuko is a chauffeur for the Swaziland Government, and when I left Swaziland last week, King Sobuza instructed Mr Mazibuko to drive me back to Transkei

in a government vehicle. Police also took the car on Tuesday night.

"I told Lt Lavisa Mr Mazibuko was just a visitor. He replied: 'He knows why we are taking him away.'"

Chief Sabata said he had spent a month in Swaziland for health reasons.

The confiscated firearms were licensed.

Col Kawe would not comment yesterday, referring reporters to the deputy head of the Security Police, Major T. C. Tyelela, who in turn said only Brig Martin Ngceba, head of the Security Police, could comment.

Brig Ngceba said he knew nothing of the raid. "I was not in" — DDR.

Matanzima's statement; Sabata's reply
page 7.

Matanzima: why Sabata deposed

DD 7/8/80 (103)

nd to possible exclusion from the

UMTATA — In his statement announcing the deposal of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo yesterday, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said: "In announcing the deposition of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo I find it relevant to give a short life history of Chief Sabata and the circumstances which have finally led to the total eclipse of his paramountcy."

be heir, others, prominent among whom were Chiefs David Jongintaba and Zilindlovu Ndumiso, proposed that Chief Sabata should be heir.

Beaufort, Chief Sabata was dismissed from the institution in 1945 for misconduct.

"After this Chief Sabata was sent to Lovedale Institution but was again dismissed in 1946 for misconduct. Hence he was sent to Bensonvale Institution from which he was again dismissed for misconduct in 1947.

"Chief Sabata was born of Paramount Chief Jongilizwe Sampu Dalindyebo on November 25, 1928, and his mother Novoti Gwadiso of the Konjwayo tribe in the Ngqeleni district, Western Pondoland.

"The matter was referred to Paramount Chief Mhlobo for his decision as senior chief of the Tembu tribe as a whole. Paramount Chief Mhlobo gave his ruling in favour of Chief Sabata as heir to paramountcy of the Tembu Tribe and his ruling was accepted unchallenged.

"When he was to have been sent to Ngqabara Secondary School in Willowvale, Chief Sabata refused to attend school and this ended his scholastic career. In 1948, very much contrary to customary practice, Chief Sabata got himself circumcised without consulting his guardian, acting Chief Dabulamanzi, and the Tembus, an act which infuriated Chief Dabulamanzi and the Tembus, but Chief Dabulamanzi was prevailed upon to take no punitive steps against Chief Sabata.

"He was born exactly five months after the death of his father in June 1928 and was the fifth son.

"Chief David Jongintaba Dalindyebo, who was appointed acting paramount chief, decided in 1933 to place Chief Sabata under the guardianship of Chief Falo Mgudlwa of Qumanco for upbringing and education. In 1939 when Chief Falo died, Chief Jongintaba placed Chief Sabata under the care of Reverend Harris of the Clarkebury Missionary Institution for his education, but in 1944 Chief Sabata was dismissed from Clarkebury for misconduct.

"In 1954 Chief Sabata was installed paramount chief after an inquiry by the Magistrate of Umtata as to his acceptability to the tribe. Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima attended the installation and he presented Chief Sabata to the magistrate.

"After the death of Chief Sabata's father, his father's brother Chief Jongintaba David Dalindyebo, of Mqekezweni, summoned a meeting of the Tembu tribe to determine the heir to paramountcy. Such a meeting was attended by all the chiefs in Tembuland including Paramount Chief Mhlobo Matanzima of Emigrant Tembuland.

"This was to be the beginning of a series of expulsions of Chief Sabata for, after Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, acting on the advice of Chief Harold Mgudlwa, had directed acting Paramount Chief Dabulamanzi Dalindyebo, Chief Jongintaba having died in 1942, to send Chief Sabata to the Healdtown Institution near Fort

"No sooner had Chief Sabata been installed than he showed a special aversion towards both Chief Dabulamanzi and Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima.

"At the meeting there was a clear division for, while some chiefs and headmen prominent among whom were Chief Falo Mgudlwa and Sipendu Bacela of the Amaqiha tribe proposed that Chief Nxego should

"In 1960 when the Pondo revolts moved into Tembuland, Chief Sabata accused Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima of being a spy and a good boy for the Republic of South African Government when the Exco decided to call upon the Republic of South Africa to put an end to the revolts.

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Dalindyebo denies PM's accusations

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UMTATA — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo has dismissed as "a pack of lies" allegations against him in Prime Minister George Matanzima's statement.

Chief Sabata said he would have to consult his colleagues and lawyers before issuing a comprehensive statement.

"I have no hatred for State President Kaiser Matanzima — we differ only in politics," he said yesterday.

Chief Sabata had not been told of the decision to depose him when reporters visited his home at Bumbane near here yesterday. He was visibly shaken.

He denied his son was at a terrorist training centre in Botswana. "How could I send a 14-year-old to be trained as a terrorist? My son is staying with a relative in Botswana.

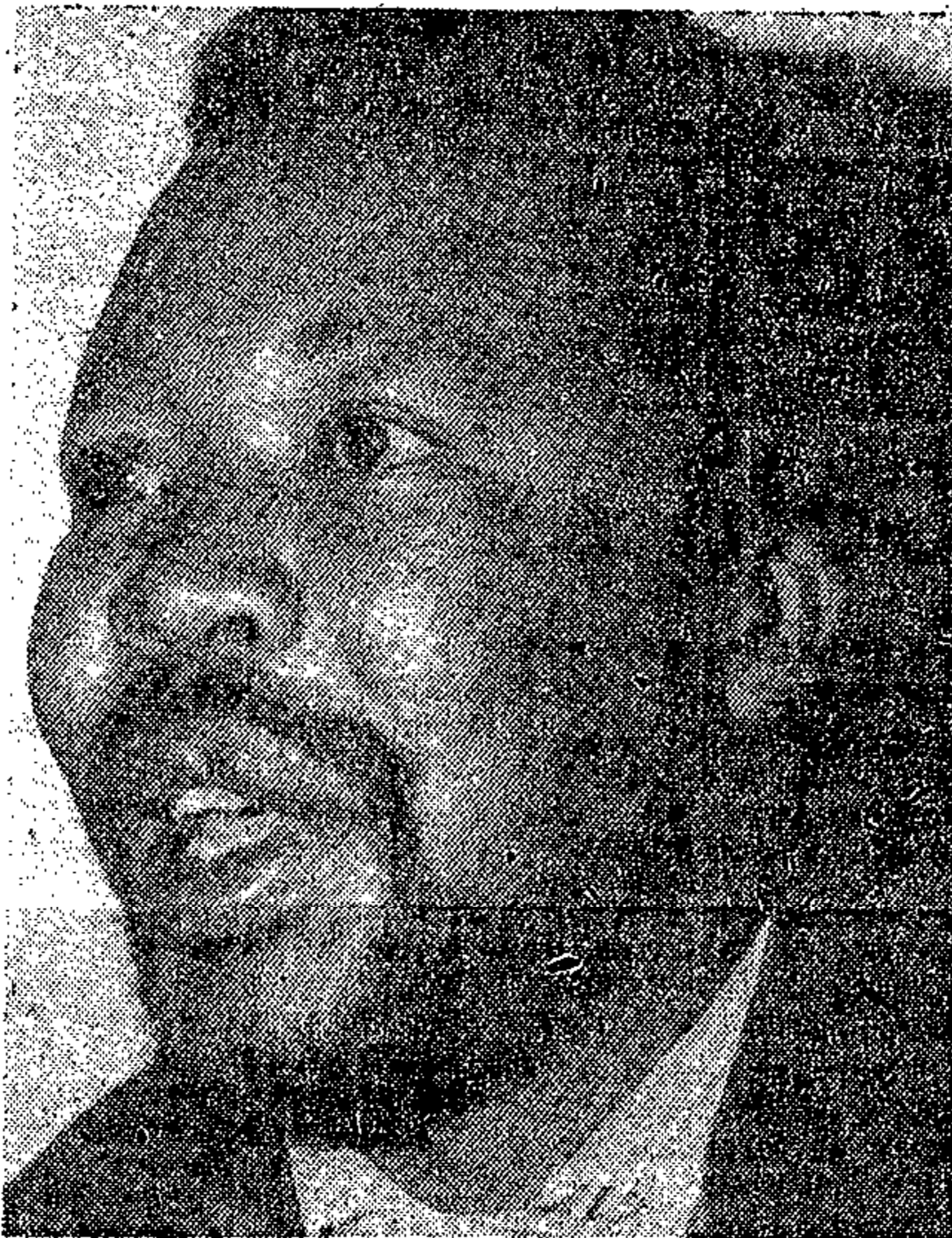
"If I was a member of the ANC or PAC, why haven't I been arrested?"

Chief Sabata denied he had ever supported self-rule. "But I was compelled as a government servant to do what the government wanted.

"I have never accused the State President of being a spy. And why would I plot to have him deposed when I installed him as chief?"

Chief Sabata maintained Chief Mhlobo Matanzima, father of both Matanzimas, was never a paramount chief. He also denied he was dismissed from Clarkebury, the Healdtown Institution or Lovedale for misconduct.

"I was refused admission to Lovedale because they never received an application for my admission. Chief Kaiser



CHIEF SABATA DALINDYEBO

Matanzima was supposed to apply for me." Chief Sabata said he was dismissed from Bensonvale for misconduct.

He said many Tembus had celebrated his circumcision. "Three other chiefs agreed to it when Chief Dabulamanzi ignored my requests to be circumcised. When Chief Dabulamanzi took the matter to court, he lost the case."

Chief Sabata denied he was presented to the magistrate by Chief Kaiser Matanzima at his (Chief Sabata's) installation as Paramount Chief. "Chief Dabulamanzi presented me", he said.

"I did not hate Chief Dabulamanzi either — I buried him myself when he died although he had five sons of age who could have."

Chief Kaiser Matanzima talks of a family meeting objecting to insults I allegedly had directed at him. But most family members were not at that meeting.

"Furthermore, the majority of Tembus opposed a rehabilitation scheme — it was a democratic decision. And a secondary school has been built on my recommendation," Chief Dalindyebo said. — DDR

"In 1961 Chief Sabata supported a motion on self-rule but soon turned round and supported the ANC in its opposition to self-rule. From that time Chief Sabata adopted a hostile attitude towards Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima and started a campaign of insulting him at all the meetings he (Chief Sabata) addressed.

"In three such meetings held in 1976 by Chief Sabata at Mqanduli, East London and Joy's Place, Chief Sabata abused and insulted Chief K. D. Matanzima. Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima's reaction to such acts of abuse and insults was to summon a family meeting at which he complained about the conduct of Chief Sabata towards him and Chief Sabata was reprimanded.

"It is most significant to note that even apart from the bleak past of Chief Sabata, he has never made a positive contribution towards the development of his people, the Tembus.

"As a result, his people have on their initiative approached the government for developmental and progressive schemes, e.g. a rehabilitation scheme which Chief Sabata opposed.

"In all the three districts under his charge not a single secondary or high school was ever established at his request.

"As a fellow traveller of the ANC or PAC, Chief Sabata appears to be carrying out all the objects of these organisations as is even evinced by the fact that his son is in a refugee camp at a training terrorist centre in Botswana." — DDR.

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081.

Kei on the warpath?

POST
8/8/80

103

THE action of the Matanzima brothers in deposing the popular Chief Dalinyebo Sabata as Paramount Chief of the Tembus, is yet another indication of how the two are set on steering the Transkei onto a confrontation path.

For some time now, they have been provoking the Tembu people in their tactless acts of intimidation against Chief Sabata.

Chief Sabata's sin seems to have been his uncompromising opposition to the whole system of bantustans and ultimately, the comical — but tragic — "independence" of the Transkei. But so were the majority of the people of the Transkei who rightly saw this farcical independence as selling their birthright down the drain and deprived of their share of the wealth of South Africa.

No amount of table thumping or spending millions will ever convince us — or any other right thinking person — that the entire policy of separate development was a ploy to divide blacks in this country.

In the Matanzima brothers and some of the bantustan leaders, the government has found willing and ready allies. Like all other unjust policies, pushed down the throats of defenceless people, the Transkei repression in order to suppress the voices of dissent.

Fortunately, we know of no example in history where injustice was perpetuated forever. We rather suspect that the Transkei is about to join the illustrious list of territories who have had at one time or another been caught up by history.

If it's of any consolation to the Matanzima brothers, they will not be alone.

We rather suspect their Pretoria sponsors will be there with them. But they still have a choice and we suggest they grab the opportunity with both hands.

Restore Chief Sabata, then neatly pack all those papers relating to their "independence" in an envelope and send them back to Pretoria. Because that "independence" is not worth the paper it is written on.

Chief Sabata is dethroned

(103)
1057
8/8/80

UMTATA. — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, King of the Tembus and leader of the Democratic Progressive Party, has been dethroned by the Matanzima regime.

More than 50 policemen travelling in 14 vehicles at midnight on Tuesday night surrounded paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's home and confiscated his five licensed guns.

Transkei's Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima, who is also a blood cousin of Chief Sabata, said his cabinet had recommended to the State President, Kaiser Matanzima that Chief Sabata be dethroned.

Sabata claimed to have fled Kei

103 S. Post 10/18/80

CHIEF Sabata Dalindybo, deposed king of the Tembus, is reported to have fled Transkei after vanishing from his royal home near Umtata.

He is reported to be seeking political asylum in Lesotho. According to informed sources there are a two reasons for the move:

- He is living in fear of his life — his dethronement has left him feeling defenceless.
- He is afraid the Umtata Government may follow up the dethronement order with a banishment order removing him from his home.

Soon after the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and his cabinet announced their recommendation to have the 52-year-old monarch deposed by State President K. D. Matanzima, a contingent of security policemen estimated at more than 50 swooped on the Tembu palace.

Five licensed firearms belonging to Chief Sabata were confiscated and a Mr Mazibuko, a Swazi guest of Chief Sabata, was arrested.

The policemen also confiscated Mr Mazibuko's car, one of two Swaziland Government vehicles, which had escorted Chief Sabata to Umtata after his month-long stay in Swaziland as guest of King Sobhuza II.

The driver of the other car had already left for a courtesy call at the Eastern Pondoland Great Place in Lusikisiki where one of King Sobhuza's daughters, Lombekiso, is married to Paramount Chief Mpondombini Sigcau.

After the police raid one of Chief Sabata's tribal subjects, Mr Frans Sithole, was arrested at Qunu Village.

According to his wife, Thembeke, Mr Sithole's business home was also searched and two licensed firearms were confiscated.

On the following day the Umtata home of Chief Sabata's former parliamentary representative and publicity secretary of the opposition Democratic

By
MARCUS NGANI

Progressive Party. Miss Florence Mangcotywa, was also raided.

After Chief Sabata's disappearance from home one of his wives — Nocanada — said she had no knowledge of her husband's whereabouts.

She said he had left home saying he had business to do in Umtata.

Chief Sabata's dethronement — a penalty resulting from his Supreme Court conviction in April this year for violating and injuring the dignity of President Matanzima — means he has lost his parliamentary seat and ex-officio status in the Transkei National Assembly.

He has also lost a substantial allowance — about R1 000 monthly — which he had been drawing in his capacity as Paramount Chief of the Tembus.

His main source of income now depends on his private family farm at Tyalara where a large portion of the land has been leased out to tribal villagers paying yearly dues directly to the chief.

There is widespread speculation on who will succeed as head of the Tembus.

The predominantly pro-Government Dalindybo Regional Authority has appointed Chief Sabata's half-brother, Chief Bambilanga Mtirara, as acting Paramount Chief.

Deposed

Tembu

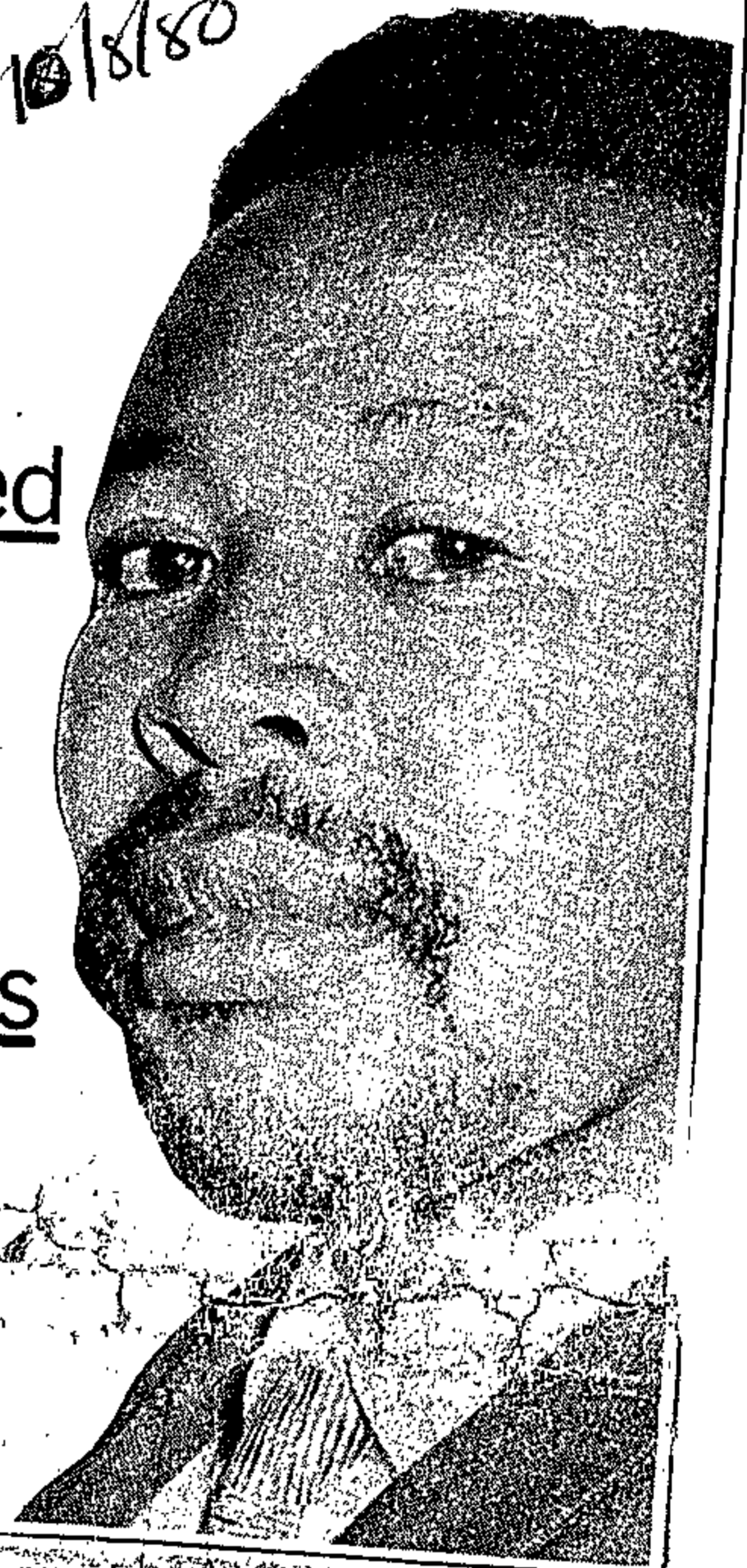
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S. POST
10/8/80
103

'Unpromotable' ... so Kei civil servant takes his own life

THE widow of a 29-year-old Transkei civil servant, Mr Lunga "Zobo" Qokweni, who shot himself while on national civil defence service, believes he took his life because he was frustrated in his job.

His ambition to rise to the top was shattered when he gained access to a confidential report from his office superior condemning him as "unpromotable".

He was also frustrated by repeated accusations that he was "insubordinate and a nuisance" in the government service.

Events leading to the tragic death of Mr Qokweni, an Umtata clerk in the Transkei Department of the Interior, emerged from a SUNDAY POST interview with his wife, Mandisa, and from a number of letters he had written shortly before he shot himself in the head with an army service revolver in the early hours of June 13 this year.

Mr Qokweni was one of several civil servants called up on national civil defence service to do night patrol duties. They were guarding government buildings and other strategic installations in Umtata as part of security operations launched in Transkei during the current state of emergency.

According to his wife Mr Qokweni and a colleague from the Department of Agriculture, Mr Mtutuzeli Njemla, were assigned to guard a garage complex housing government vehicles.

Mr Njemla had left the shack in which they were posted for a few minutes. He heard a gunshot and ran back to the shack to find Mr Qokweni lying on the floor, his army service revolver next to him and blood flowing from a bullet wound in the skull.

Mr Qokweni died on his way to hospital.

A letter addressed to three of his superiors was found in his pocket.

By MARCUS NGANI

wish you happiness after my death. You deserve it but you must know that if you kill the mind, you also kill the individual. The government is yours to ill-treat people, but I wonder how many.

"I am a family man but my wife — and only wife — together with my child, will not suffer.

"Let the conscience not bite you. Hide away nothing from my wife, for all the people to see how you treat people in your government. Carry on and administer it with lies. Sure, it will be a stable government.

"I leave behind the only woman I love and our only child. The child will be fatherless while yours have fathers. My wife will be without a husband and you will lead happy lives.

"Your goal achieved, be merry and rejoice when the news of my death is told but my blood will tell and my body will haunt you, even at work."



Mr Qokweni

In an interview with SUNDAY POST, Mrs Qokweni recalled that before the tragedy her husband came back from work depressed.

He had asked for a transfer from Interior to another department, but his request had been refused.

"Now and again he would be called to answer an accusation or would receive a letter charging him with misconduct for being late, disobeying an instruction or talking to a visitor," Mrs Qokweni recalled.

A few hours before he took his life his depression was particularly pronounced.

After playing solemn music he had said: "Please, Mandisa, allow me to go to work. But if you hear a gunshot you know that I am the victim."

Mrs Qokweni said she had thought her husband was joking, but this was the last time she saw him alive.

Later Mrs Qokweni discovered he had left her a letter saying: "My dear, when I am not next to you, I am there in spirit and in soul. My only gift to you is our kid, Akhona. She is all yours from me. Keep her in memory of me. Farewell, my dear."

Mr Qokweni was described by his wife as "an exceptionally loving hubby, a good family man, intelligent and a man who was highly dedicated to his work in the government service."

An inquest into Mr Qokweni's death was scheduled for August 13 but had to be postponed pending the availability of a key witness.

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Sabata
may be
in ¹⁰³ ~~103~~
Lesotho

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, the deposed Tembu Chief has disappeared from his Bumbane great place and is said to be in Lesotho on the way to Swaziland where he will seek asylum, according to a report from Sapa last night.

Attempts by the Daily Dispatch last night to confirm Chief Sabata's disappearance were unsuccessful. There was no reply to telephone calls to Bumbane.

The chief was deposed by the Transkei Cabinet last week following his conviction in the Port St John's Supreme Court on charges of injuring and violating the dignity of the Transkei State President.

Chief Sabata had just returned from a month-long visit to Swaziland as a guest of King Sobhuza. He told reporters on his return he had been offered sanctuary by the Swazi Government until representations to the United Nations were made by King Sobhuza. — SAPA.

Dethroned Tembu leader is missing

POST

103

BZA

WITH no confirmation of his arrival in Lesotho, the whereabouts of Chief Sabata Dalindybo, the deposed Tembu king, remained a mystery after he was reported to have fled Transkei.

Chief Sabata was dethroned as Paramount Chief of the Tembus a week ago after he was found guilty in April this year of violating and injuring the dignity of President Kaiser Matanzima.

Sources close to the Lesotho Government said yesterday they had no knowledge of Chief Sabata's arrival in Maseru. "If he had arrived in a small place like Maseru it would have been common knowledge by now," he said.



Chief Sabata Dalindybo reported to have fled Transkei.

Chief Sabata is alleged to have left the Transkei because:

- He is living in fear of

his life — his dethronement has left him feeling defenceless.

- He is afraid the Umtata Government may follow up the dethronement order with a banishment order removing him from his home.

MATANZIMA

Chief George Matanzima whose Cabinet recommended to President Matanzima that Chief Sabata should be dethroned, said Chief Sabata was a fellow traveller of the banned African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Chief Sabata's dethronement means he will forfeit his monthly allowance of R1 000. He drew this amount as Paramount Chief of the Tembus.

Police launch search for Chief Sabata

UMTATA — Transkei police launched a nationwide investigation yesterday to establish whether Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Paramount Chief of the Tembus, was still in Transkei.

It was reliably learnt from independent sources, however, that Chief Dalindyebo, a long-time opponent of the Matanzima government, was "on his way to Swaziland" where he was recently a guest of the Swazi monarch, King Sobuza II.

The police investigation was initiated in response to newspaper reports that Chief Dalindyebo had fled Transkei for Lesotho in anticipation of being served with orders banishing him to a restricted region within Transkei.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday he had ordered the Com-

missioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, to investigate the reported disappearance of Chief Dalindyebo after reading of his disappearance in the Sunday press.

Approached for comment, Brig Ngceba said:

"The matter is still being investigated. The fact that he (Chief Dalindyebo) is not at his Great Place does not automatically mean he has left the country. Transkei is a big place."

If Chief Dalindyebo had left Transkei it remained to establish which exit gate he had used, Brig Ngceba added.

Transkei shares borders with South Africa and Lesotho. According to newspaper reports, Chief Dalindyebo is heading for Swaziland via Lesotho which has a direct air link with Swaziland. — DDC

327 (103) POST 14/8/60

Sabata in Swaziland

TEMBU Chief Sabata Dalindyabo is now in Swaziland and seeking political asylum, according to sources there.

He is believed to have arrived in Swaziland on Monday and resides at Entonjeni, the residence of King Sobhuza II.

It is still not known whether he crossed into Swaziland via South Africa or another country.

Chief Sabata, who returned to the Transkei recently after spending some time in Swaziland as guest of King Sobhuza, was de-throned as Paramount Chief of the Tembus two weeks ago after he had been found guilty of viol-

ating and injuring the dignity of President Kaiser Matanzima.

Shortly after Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and his cabinet had announced their recommendation to have the 52-year-old monarch deposed, security police swooped on the Tembu palace and confiscated five licensed firearms belonging to Chief Sabata.



Chief Sabata Dalindyabo.

A Swazi guest of Chief Sabata, a Mr Mazibuko, and one of the chief's tribal subjects, Mr Frans Sithole, were arrested. Both are still in custody.

Chief Sabata fled the Transkei and sources in Swaziland later reported that he had arrived in the country.

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POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081.

Transkei is going bananas!

Handwritten: 4/8/80
103

THE Transkei is becoming more and more like a typical banana republic.

Now that Paramount Chief Sabata Dalinyebo is seeking asylum in Swaziland, the aura of fear and intimidation in the Transkei smacks undeniably like a Latin American country.

This is hardly surprising as Kaiser Matanzima and his brother George had their country tied to the purse strings of South Africa and in logical regression assumed most of this country's draconian laws.

Most of the things the two uncompromising Matanzima brothers have been doing since they assumed independence have been scandalous. But the latest against a respected member of Xhosa aristocracy only shows the level they are prepared to stoop to.

Like many other Xhosas of less humble lineage, Chief Sabata, has been subjected to unabated harassment and intimidation from the time he stepped out of line with the Matanzimas goose-stepping.

The Transkei has had its fake independence for a number of years now, and still does not have the whisker of international respect and recognition. Whatever little respect they have thus far gained is being eroded at a faster rate now.

The signs are that this country is going to collapse both politically and economically.

What is the saddest is that some of the black leaders, like the Mugabes, who are doing such a splendid job in their countries, got their education in towns near the Transkei. Many leaders were at Fort Hare and one would have expected the Matanzima brothers to retain the respectability and sophistication they have imparted to their brothers.

Instead they settled for a fraudulent state and their stock has been going down and down year after year.

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14/05/1964
Dalindyebo
seeks
asylum

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Paramount Chief of the Tembus, is in Swaziland seeking political asylum after fleeing from Transkei, according to sources here.

Chief Sabata arrived in Swaziland on Monday, according to the sources, and is now at the Entonjeni residence of King Sobhuza II waiting for his request for asylum to be put to the king.

It is not known whether Chief Sabata reached Swaziland through South Africa or through Lesotho, which has a direct air service to Swaziland. Earlier this week the Lesotho Government denied any knowledge of Chief Sabata having been in Lesotho.

Chief Sabata returned to Transkei only recently after spending some time in Swaziland as a guest of the king at his birthday celebrations on July 22.

The two Swaziland Government drivers who drove him to Transkei were detained when they got there and are still in custody.

DD 14/8/80 103 (MAB) (KAB)

Bandag tyres taken over

EAST LONDON — The Queens Tyre group has acquired the Bandag franchise in East London.

Queens Tyre signed a contract yesterday to buy the entire share capital of KEK (Pty), trading as Bandag Tyres in East London and Umtata. The Umtata branch is responsible for the distribution of Bandag tyres in Transkei.

Queens Tyre trades as Supertread Bandag in Queenstown and as Border Tyres in East London and is a subsidiary of Malbak Motor Holdings, parent company of Malcomess Toyota and Malcomess Sigma Peugeot.

Malbak Motor Holdings is a subsidiary of the quoted company, Malbak.

Announcing the takeover yesterday, Mr Tom Chalmers, managing director of Malbak Motor Holdings, said the company saw the new investment as a fulfilment of its commitment in the area.

"We believe we can carve ourselves a niche in



Signing the contract yesterday whereby Queens Tyre have acquired the Bandag franchise in East London is Mr Terry Chapman, newly-appointed group managing director of Queens Tyre. Watching him clinch the deal are Mr Errol Spring (left), managing director of Bandag Tyres in East London, and Mr Tom Chalmers, managing director of Malbak Motor Holdings.

this market and through this acquisition we will be in a strong position in the East London retread market," he added.

The company had embarked on a considerable rationalisation programme recently, especially in the motor division, and the present expansion followed the Border area recording the highest Bandag growth — 72 per cent — in South Africa last year.

Mr Chalmers said he saw the Transkei and Ciskei as important market areas.

In the past the company supplied their retread market in the Border, Transkei and Ciskei from the Queenstown operation, but purchasing the Bandag factory in East London would boost the group's daily production capacity to 500 retreaded tyres, Mr Chalmers said.

The Queenstown factory was running at near full capacity and the new expansion would enable the company to look aggressively at the government and semi-government markets now.

The Queens Tyre group now control the Bandag franchise for the largest geographical area of any Bandag dealer in South Africa and are forecasting an annual turnover of R8 million.

Mr Chalmers also announced that Mr Terry Chapman, previously joint managing director of Queens Tyre in Queenstown with his brother, Roy, has been appointed group managing director for the enlarged Queens Tyre operation. Mr Roy Chapman will become MD of Supertread Bandag in Queenstown.

The marketing operation of Border Tyres and Bandag Tyres will now merge into one marketing team and trade as Border Bandag Tyres.

The head office of Queens Tyre will be transferred from Queenstown to East London. —
DDR

Chief Sabata under Swazi protection?

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

CHIEF Sabata Dalindyebo, who disappeared from his Great Place near Umtata last Friday, might have sought and been granted the protection of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, observers speculated yesterday.

It had been learnt earlier that Chief Dalindyebo, who was deposed as Paramount Chief of the Tembu by the Transkei Government, was on his way to Swaziland when he left his home in the company of a man whom his sister was not able to identify.

Since then all attempts to trace Chief Dalindyebo, a relative of the imprisoned African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela, have been unsuccessful, but it is believed he may have been granted "asylum" by King Sobhuza.

One of Mr Mandela's daughters, Miss Zeni Mandela, married a son of King Sobhuza's, Prince Thumbumuzi, in 1977.

Chief Dalindyebo was the guest of King Sobhuza last month and was among the VIPs who watched the king celebrate his 81st birthday with a public appearance at which he inspected a guard of honour.

When Chief Dalindyebo returned briefly to Transkei before disappearing, his travelling companions included Swazi men who accompanied him from Swaziland.

If Chief Dalindyebo has been granted refuge by the Royal Swazi Court, it is unlikely that anyone in Swaziland will acknowledge his presence officially until and unless King Sobhuza decides it is appropriate to do so.

A senior official of the Swazi Department of Information, Mr Roy Dlodlu, referred inquiries to the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Foreign Minister, Mr L Mncina, could not be contacted for comment.

The permanent secretary, Mr Seth Dlamini, initially re-

ferred inquiries to the Department of Information. Told that Mr Dlodlu had directed inquiries to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Dlamini said: "I know nothing about the matter."

The Deputy United Nations Commissioner for Refugees in Swaziland, Mr S Hviid, said: "I cannot help you. It is the first I have heard of it."

According to some reports, Chief Dalindyebo may have left Transkei for Lesotho with the intention of moving on from there to Swaziland.

The Lesotho Director of Information, Mr John Tsimba, said: "We have had no information of his presence. If he has come into Lesotho, it will take a bit of time before the information reaches us."

South African exiles in Lesotho have a highly sensitive network of communications, but "Mail" contacts were not aware yesterday of Chief Dalindyebo's presence in Lesotho.

TRANSKEI

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Sabata out

FM 15/8/80

Feelings are running high in Transkei following government's decision to depose its veteran opponent and opposition leader, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, head of the Tembus.

Earlier reports that Transkei's police had launched a nationwide search for the deposed king, thought to have fled to Swaziland, have been denied. Prime Minister George Matanzima tells the FM: "The reports are not true. There is no search for Sabata. Why should we be looking for a man just because he has left his house?"

Chief Sabata, 52, was deposed last week. This followed his detention and trial last year on charges of violating the dignity and injuring the reputation of the President, Kaiser Matanzima, in a speech criticising Transkei's "independence" under Pretoria, and Matanzima's high life-style compared to the lot of the people.

He was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of R700 or 18 months' imprisonment, suspended in part. After being contacted by the PM's office, the Dalindyebo Regional Authority, which has disciplinary powers over the chief, suggested that Sabata be fined R100.

The government rejected this, whereupon the DRA recommended the Chief be

suspended for two years. President Matanzima decided, however, to depose him in what many see as the culmination of a personal vendetta against Sabata.

According to sources in Transkei, the chiefs, although they will not comment publicly, are said to be shocked by the deposition, and condemn what they see as "an arbitrary measure to destroy the chieftaincy" — basic to the region's system of government.

It is not certain that Sabata, who is known to have been in great fear before he disappeared last Friday, is in fact in Swaziland, whose King Sobhuza offered him asylum.

Nor is it known whether Sabata will remain active in politics. It is speculated that he will make a "comeback" later, possibly with ANC or PAC backing.

In Transkei, meanwhile, a state of emergency has been in force since July. The situation is described as "tense," with raids and detentions the order of the day. Asked by a journalist how many people had been arrested, the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said: "It is impossible to keep track of the numbers."

DETAINÉES' POLICE

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17/8/80 S. POST

ELEVEN Transkeian detainees who have been held for nearly two years without trial have appealed to the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity to intervene on their behalf. **After 2 years in Kei prison, 11 seek UN backing**

SUNDAY POST Reporter

Nine men and one woman were detained between October and December 1978 for alleged terrorist activities. No charges have been brought against them.

The detainees claimed in a letter smuggled out of Umtata Prison that although they were detained by Transkei security police, they had also been interrogated by South African security police.

The detainees, all alleged to be members of the Pan Africanist Congress, are Trevor Mketi, Mawethu Vitsima, Victor Gqweta, Steve Kumalo, Irvin Mketi, Rex Mketi, Mrs Tembisa Mketi,

ti, Sigqibo Mpendulo, Synod Madlebe and Amos Gushu.

Another man, Mack Mabeza, was detained in March last year.

Some of the detainees have gone on hunger strikes on several occasions in protest against their continued detention without trial.

"We wish to appeal to the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, Amnesty International and the Red Cross as well as other organisations to put pressure on South Africa and Transkei to charge or release

us," the letter said.

Allegations against the detainees are that they brought arms into Transkei, harboured terrorists and planned to overthrow the Government by violent means.

This week Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller, declined to say whether the 11 detainees were going to be charged. He said only Brigadier Martin Ngceba could make that announcement.

Mr Muller said he had completed studying police dockets relating to the detainees.

Chief Sabata's whereabouts a mystery

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S. POST
17/6/80

THE whereabouts of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, the missing paramount chief of the Transkei Tembus, has become a mystery with an official denial by the Swaziland Government that he is in the country.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni, said this week that Chief Sabata was not in Swaziland. However, he was thought to be in Lesotho.

But Lesotho Government officials have denied that he is there.

Prince Gabheni said he knew of no plans for Chief Sabata to come to Swaziland.

Despite a search for him in Transkei, the chief has not showed up there.

It is believed the Matanzima cabinet decision to depose Chief Sabata as king of the Tembus is likely to be reversed as a result of a new Transkei High Court ruling.

The 52-year-old Tembu monarch has been granted leave to appeal against the Supreme Court judgment last April when he was found guilty of violating and injuring the dignity of State President Kaiser Matanzima.

Dethroned on the basis of that conviction, Chief Sabata fled Transkei to an unknown destination.

But the registrar of the Transkei High Court in Umtata, Mr G Mulder, this week confirmed that Chief Sabata's application



Sabata

for leave to appeal against the conviction has been granted.

In the light of this, it is almost certain that representations will be made to the Transkei Cabinet urging them to reverse their decision to depose Chief Sabata.

Mr Justice Munnik, who was presiding judge at the Port St John trial, fined Chief Sabata R700 or 18 months' imprison-

ment.

A portion of the sentence — R200 or six months' imprisonment — was suspended conditionally for three years.

Acting on his own and without legal representation Chief Sabata, who is leader of Transkei's opposition Democratic Progressive Party, later appealed against his conviction.

But Mr Justice Munnik dismissed the appeal, arguing that there were no prospects that his findings could be reversed by another court of law.

The chief then briefed an Umtata attorney and Transkei's former opposition party leader, Mr Knowledge Guzana, to handle the appeal application to the chief justice.

After being told that his petition had been successful, Mr Guzana said his problem now was contacting Chief Sabata for further instructions and payment of legal fees, including a guarantee of over R1000 expected before the Appellate Court hears the case.

Meanwhile, the acting head of the Tembus, Chief Bambilanga Mtirara, who is Chief Sabata's half-brother, has convened a family meeting for September 6.

Kei 'front' racket exposed

By MARCUS NGANI

A LEADING Umtata hotelier has claimed that certain top Transkei government officials are operating as fronts for white-owned businesses.

And SUNDAY POST has learnt that these officials have apparently been given shares for free by white businessmen to create the impression that their businesses are owned by blacks.

"If that is not a front, what is?" asked one businessman. "But how can action be taken when the legal details have been perfectly worked out?"

In an interview with SUNDAY POST hotelier Mr D V Mgudlwa, who is president of the Umtata Chamber of Commerce, also named several black Tracoc officials operating as fronts for white businessmen.

Mr Mgudlwa was instrumental in drawing up a resolution urging Tracoc to deal harshly with the culprits.

Mr Joe Madikane, deputy secretary of the Department of Planning and Commerce, said the government had issued a directive in response to the resolution. It was: "If you know of any fronts — expose them. Their business licences will be cancelled if there is adequate evidence against them."

But it was not that easy, said a Tracoc official, who preferred to remain anonymous. "In the case of suspects who are top government officials, who would be brave enough to stick his neck out to contest irregularities?"

He said it would be difficult to make a distinction between black businessmen thriving on capital acquired legally from white financiers and those employing illegal methods to obtain white financial aid.

Another businessman added: "Tracoc is now expected to conduct a witch-hunt. But with every witch-hunt, there is the possibility that innocent people will be falsely labelled."

STUDYING THE ATTITUDES OF MEMBERS

The study of relationships structure is usually carried out along with the study of the attitudes of the organizational members, so as to establish what are the attitudes of the people towards the formal and informal structure. This is essential before one can decide what are the necessary changes and how they should be introduced.

What special difficulties could be anticipated during the change introduction process?

Which we can introduce the changes? And: What is the best relationship pattern through which we can introduce the changes? And: ask ourselves:

(c) Watch the informal relationship structure and back and: back and: back and:

The answer to these last two questions, coinciding with the study of the activities and attitudes of the organizational members, will enable us to establish what is to be done. Changes are not absorbed in the organizational structure, however, unless being integrated into it with the aid of change agents. One encounters, generally, a large amount of resistance to changes and specially when they involve a change in the relationship structure. In order to get over this resistance to change and ascertain the introduction of the necessary changes, we should go back and: back and: back and:

Is there a need to increase the informal activity of members of the organization in order to get them out of the apathy resulting out of too much formalization?

Is there a need for more formalization, namely, more mutual perception among organizational members as to the formal structure? Or perhaps: Is there a need to increase the informal activity of members of the organization in order to get them out of the apathy resulting out of too much formalization?

(b) Is there a need for more formalization, namely, more mutual perception among organizational members as to the formal structure? Or perhaps: Is there a need to increase the informal activity of members of the organization in order to get them out of the apathy resulting out of too much formalization?

(a) Is there a necessity to introduce changes in the relationships? If the answer is positive, we shall ask ourselves:

Informal structure which might help us to establish the following:

Every person in the organization has formal relationships which are either congruent or incongruent with his informal relationships. It turns out that in order to enable a reasonable operation of the organization a fair amount of the formal relationships has to be "covered" by informal relationships. We should not, however, give as too much formalization, namely, we should not aspire to reach a situation where all the formal relationships will be "covered" by informal relationships — because people like to have a certain amount of freedom of choice as to the way they work.

The study of the relationship structure is based on data received from members of the organization, which is followed by the processing of these data, comparing the perceptions of the different members of the organization, namely establishing whether they mutually agree as to the relationships existing among them, or whether not. The processing of these data is carried out in most cases, nowadays, by means of data-processing equipment, either conventional equipment or computers.

The only formal structure which is clear-cut, in spite of relying on perception, is that structure usually referred to as an "organization chart". This chart is nothing but the formal structure as perceived by one member of the organization, usually to be found at the top of the chart. The organization chart being the perception of one man only, one cannot expect to find any inconsistencies in it.

prevaling between them, e.g. one might say that he is superior to the other while the other one would say that they are peers (that both of them report to the same superior). Two members of the organization might, likewise, disagree as to the informal relationship existing between them, e.g. when one of the two says that he maintains a close working relationship with the other, while the other fails to mention the first one as one of those with whom he maintains close working relationships. Thus we find, in fact, many inconsistencies in both the formal and informal structures.

STAR 19/8/80
Sigcau goes back to TNIP

Special Correspondent
UMFATA — Former
Transkei Cabinet Minister
and founder member of
the opposition Democratic
Progressive Party, Miss
Stella Sigcau, has again
joined the ruling Transkei
National Independence

Party.
Miss Sigcau is the
daughter of Transkei's
first State President, Pa-
ramount Chief Botha Sig-
cau. She entered politics
in 1968 and was imme-
diately appointed to the
Cabinet.

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Critical Look at Transkei

Critical Look at Transkei

19/11/80 100

Because the meaningfulness of Transkei election results can be questioned by fair-minded persons, the political separation of Transkei from South Africa lacks that critical and widely accepted legitimacy a more democratic decision-making process might have provided."

This is the conclusion of an American academic, Professor Newell M. Stultz, in a recently published book, Transkei's Half Loaf: Race Separatism in South Africa.

Prof Stultz, who co-authored a book on the 1963 self-government elections, came to the conclusion that the 1976 elections were not a convincing reflection of Transkei opinion for various reasons.

Among these were: the "gerrymandering" of the urban vote, Proclamation R400, the role of the chiefs, the large number of uncontested seats in 1976 and the low levels of voter turnout, particularly in the cities.

But he disagrees with the views of a National University of Lesotho academic, Roger Southall, that the majority of Transkeians were either opposed to Transkei's independence or were pressured into accepting it.

Prof Stultz also argues that Transkeians were not given the choice of whether they wanted independence or participation in a democratic and non-racial South Africa: they were given rather opposition of independence or continued existence in the racial status quo in Southern Africa.

He says some Africans may have concluded that Transkei independence

was preferable to the status quo for the foreseeable future, but this did not necessarily mean they had abandoned a longer-term aspiration to share in a wholly "liberated" subcontinent.

He adds that in view of the self-interest of both Pretoria and Umtata in gaining international recognition for Transkei's independence "as an undeniably popular step", it was surprising that it was not decided to hold a public referendum on the issue.

The decision by Transkei's government to consult with various groups and tribal authorities on the question of independence was "altogether an unconvincing effort which, far from helping to legitimise the new state, created new suspicions about its popular base".

Whether or not Prof Stultz's views, or for that matter Roger Southall's interpretation, are considered valid, in Transkei or elsewhere, it is clear they cannot be ignored. He has studied the situation in South Africa and Transkei for some time and he certainly is not some way-out radical academic. In some circles he would be considered a fairly conservative analyst.

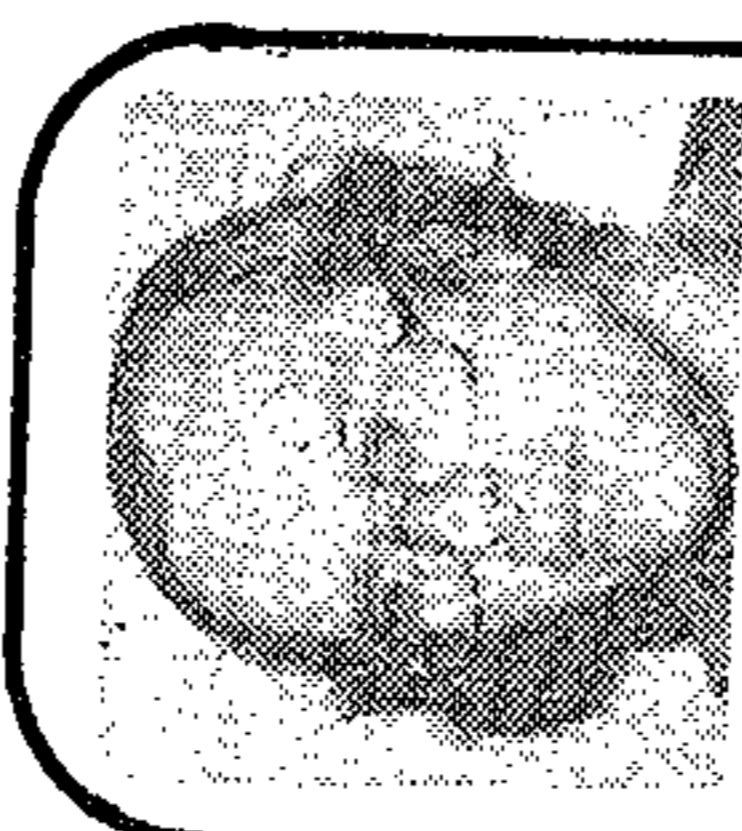
On two questions — whether there was a popular mandate for independence and whether Transkei received a fair share of the South African cake — his book is particularly interesting and well argued.

In a later section, on events in the first year of

independence, the book tends to be descriptive rather than analytical, and this detracts from the overall impact. But his interpretations and conclusions deserve close attention.

Shortly before October 26, 1976, when Transkei gained its independence, the last elections were held and in them, the TNIP won 71 out of 75 elected seats.

One of the reasons why Prof Stultz disputes the validity of these apparently overwhelming results, is the declining partici-



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

tion of urban voters living in South Africa outside Transkei. In comparison with the 20 per cent of these voters who went to the polls in 1963, only 12 per cent did so in 1976.

As about one-third of Transkeian citizens actually live outside of the country, this low participation in the elections has significant implications.

Prof Stultz comments:

"Many writers have suggested a deeper reason (for the non-participation by urban voters), namely, a positive desire on the part of most urban Africans to be dissociated from homeland affairs. What seems clear is that Transkei citizens living permanently outside Transkei have not consented to their permanent exclusion from the rights of citizenship in so-called white South Africa."

Both he and Mr Southall also query the system of voting used in Transkei. Because the ballot papers did not allow for the use of symbols, as has been the case in many other third-world countries where there are illiterate voters, people who could not read or write had to declare their votes before officials, who were often local headmen or other officials in the area.

"Under such circumstances it is not surprising that many votes are neither secret nor free."

In addition, the application of "the extraordinary security powers of the state to stifle political opposition" also leads to the questioning of the election results.

He emphasises that the then leader of the Democratic Party, Hector Ncokazi, and the members of the party's executive, were detained under Proclamation R400 during the election and "clearly these detentions may have affected the outcome of the election regarding a number of seats... it is hard to imagine how greater damage could have been done to the prestige of the new state,

or, indirectly, to the credibility of separate development, than was effected by these detentions when they occurred."

However, Prof Stultz believes that "perhaps" the strongest reason for believing popular opinion may have been distorted in the policy-making process was the legislative power of chiefs in Transkei.

"There can be no doubt that the presence of so many chiefs in parliament biases the decisions of that institution in a conservative and pro-government direction."

He refers also to the declining percentage polls in Transkeian elections.

Whereas it was 68.3 per cent in 1963, it fell to 52.6 per cent in 1968, 42.3 per cent in 1973 and 43.5 per cent in 1976.

Many writers had suggested the declining voter participation after 1963 signified "a progressive alienation of the Transkei electorate from homeland politics... a 43.5 per cent voter turnout one month before independence would seem low".

Taking all these factors into account, Mr Southall's charge that "Chief Kaiser Matanzima had little claim to a popular mandate for leading the Transkei to independence", had "credence". "It is a difficult question, in part because the concept of an electoral 'mandate' is vague, but I believe that Southall is correct."

His analysis of the TNIP is also interesting. He says



Transkei's President K. D. Matanzima.

It is not a typical mass party in the African context, but rather a "patron party", which tended to rely on local "patrons" for its influence.

In this respect, he says that, according to the secretary-general's report, there were only 3 358 members of the par-

ty at the end of 1975 and that there were some constituencies which did not have a single TNIP branch although they were regarded as TNIP strongholds.

Party finances were also meagre. In the first quarter of 1975, the TNIP had spent just over R40

(he said it was 50,53 US dollars: why any book published in South Africa should use foreign currency is beyond understanding) other than on rent.

At the end of April 1975, the TNIP had "about 444 US dollars" (about R351) in its bank account. One month before the 1976 elections, the party offices were closed on each of 15 visits Prof Stultz paid to it. It tended to rely on traditional leaders for recruitment and support rather than mass membership and had an essentially personal leadership.

Consequently, the TNIP as a party is not a dominating force in Transkei and it tends to be leadership orientated.

Prof Stultz says: "Decision-making in Transkei is rather characterised by personalised and centralised leadership in the person of the (then) Prime Minister, Kaiser Matanzima, which has two implications for the future."

"First, the process of political succession in TNIP and the Transkei government is likely to be unpredictable and confused. And second, the consequences of succession, in policy terms, could be quite sweeping."

It is perceptive comments like these that make this book, the first serious analysis of Transkei since October 1976, essential reading. It may not be popular in Transkei Government circles, but, as I have said, it cannot be ignored.

Transkei's Half Loaf: Race Separatism in South Africa by Newell M. Stultz, published by David Phillip, Cape Town, R9,90 plus GST.



MISS SIGCAU

Sigcau rejoins ruling TNIP

UMTATA — Miss Stella Nomzamo Sigcau, former Cabinet Minister who joined the opposition benches with 15 other members of Parliament from Eastern Pondoland after being sacked from the Cabinet has rejoined the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

Rev R. N. Myatata, deputy general secretary of the TNIP, said yesterday Miss Sigcau's application for membership had been accepted.

Mr Myatata said Miss Sigcau and the chairman of the party, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, Minister of Health, could address the party's rally at the Qaukeni great place in the Lusikisiki district on September 6.

Miss Sigcau, daughter of the first State President of Transkei, the late Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, entered Transkei politics in 1968 during self-government.

In 1978 Miss Sigcau and 15 other members of Parliament from Eastern Pondoland crossed to the opposition benches. Later they formed the Transkei National Progressive Party with Mr Caledon Mda as leader.

Miss Sigcau could not be contacted yesterday.

Mr W. Dweba, executive member of the Democratic Progressive Party, would not comment yesterday.

Detainee
in court
move

50
19/8/60
(10)
(22)

UMTATA — An application for Mr Mncedisi Mheshe's release from detention was lodged in the Supreme Court here yesterday, before Mr Justice van Coller.

Mr Mheshe, who was detained last month, said in papers before the court he was being held in connection with the murder of former ANC member Mr Tennyson Makiwane.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in his capacity as Minister of Police, and the Commissioner of Police, Brig Martin Ngeeba, were ordered to show cause on August 28 why Mr Mheshe should not be released. — DDR.

Stella Sigcau rejoins TNIP

103
C. Times 20/8/80
Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — A former Transkei Cabinet Minister and founder member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Miss Stella Sigcau, has rejoined the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

The entire Eastern Pondoland faction of members of the Transkei Parliament who earlier defected with her when she joined the opposition in 1978, are expected to follow her back to the ruling party.

The deputy general secretary of the TNIP, the Rev R N Myataza, said in Umtata yesterday that Miss Sigcau's application had been accepted by the ruling party.

He said she would be sharing a platform with

the party chairman, Chief D D P. Ndamase, Minister of Health, at a political party rally at Qaukeni District on September 6.

Miss Sigcau led a breakaway of the large Qaukeni region together with another former cabinet minister, Chief J D Moshesh, when she had a "fallout" with the Matanzima Government.

Chief Moshesh has since rejoined the TNIP.

Miss Sigcau resigned from the cabinet in November 1977 after she became pregnant. The then Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, later severely attacked her in the National Assembly over her love affair with Chief Moshesh. — Sapa

of one million people was "anomalous, or at least confused."

"In time the government of the new state may find it expedient to take steps formally to divest itself of any responsibility for the so-called urban Xhosa, except of course for those persons who do decide to take out Transkei citizenship."

"One can imagine such a step being taken should Pretoria attempt to deport to the new state numbers of unwanted or unemployable Africans."

He says the attitude taken by Pretoria toward the urban Xhosa is "clearly unrealistic" and he assumed that this would have to change, "by one means or another."

The conclusion reached by Prof Stultz seems irrefutable: Transkei did not get a fair share in 1976 and the citizenship arrangements are unjust.

Since 1976, the Transkei Government has tried to remedy this by reinforcing its claims to East Griqualand and other neighbouring areas which it regards as historically part of Transkei. It has also tried to press for increased economic aid.

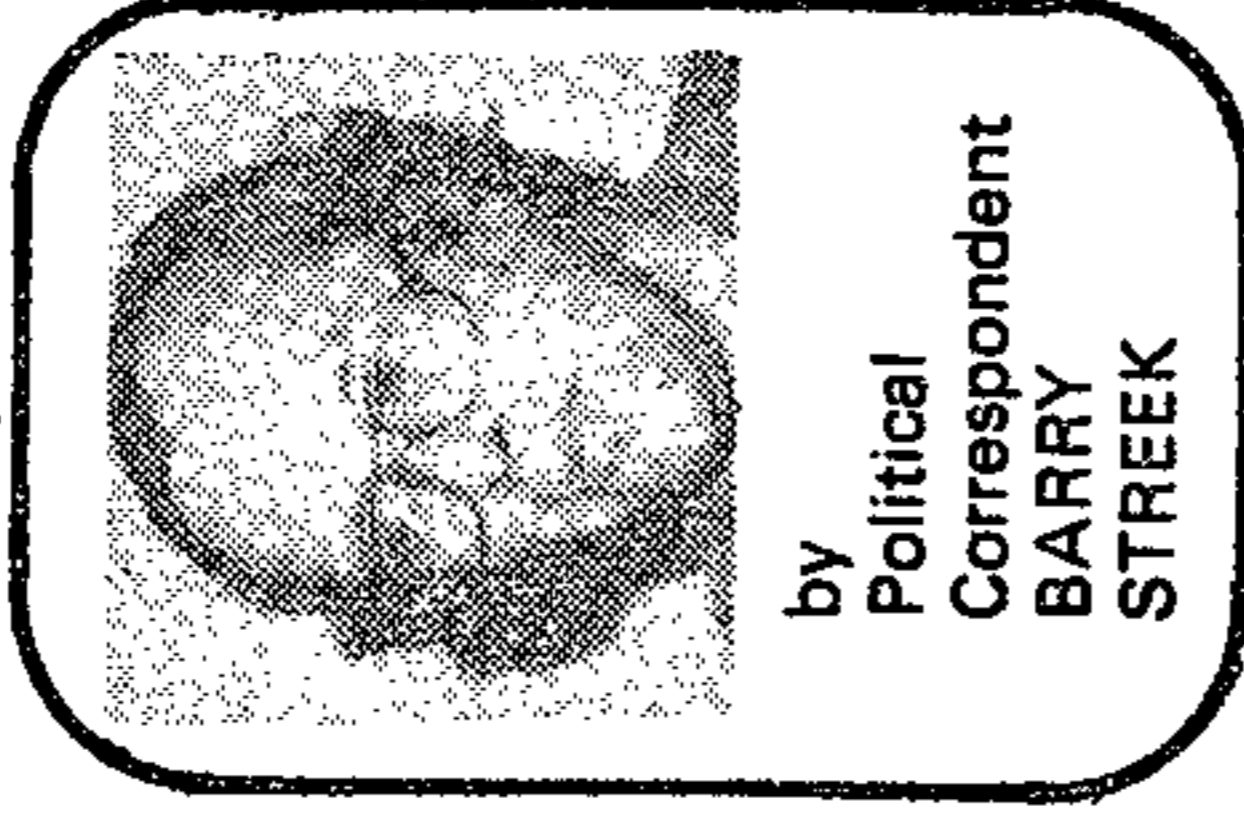
In both these attempts, there has, so far, been little sign of material progress, although the Van der Walt Commission may remedy some of the land claims. The process of independence has not, in its early days, brought about a fair share.

For the Nationalist Government, Prof Stultz's conclusions should present a serious challenge: can separate development be justified on the basis reflected in Transkei? And if it cannot be justified, what is the government doing about it?

The South African Government's policies are on trial in Transkei, and, as Prof Stultz has demonstrated, they are showing signs of failing that test quite badly.

Transkei's unfair share

"The principal difficulty is Transkei's exclusive and seemingly willing economic reliance on just one state, and that state South Africa, whose good-will toward African aspirations is suspect in the world-at-large."



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

However, although Transkei is not free to damage the interests of South Africa, its economic and financial dependence on South Africa did not appear to restrict its freedom to do what most states do, such as collect taxes, make laws, allocate scarce resources and educate and police its population.

Prof Stultz is critical also of the citizenship agreements reached between the Transkei and South African governments. It was a "startling" fact that one-third of Transkei's citizens, in terms of the agreements, lived outside the territory and this meant that independence had little meaning for one in three Transkeians, except that they lost their South African citizenship.

This meant that the citizenship of a minimum

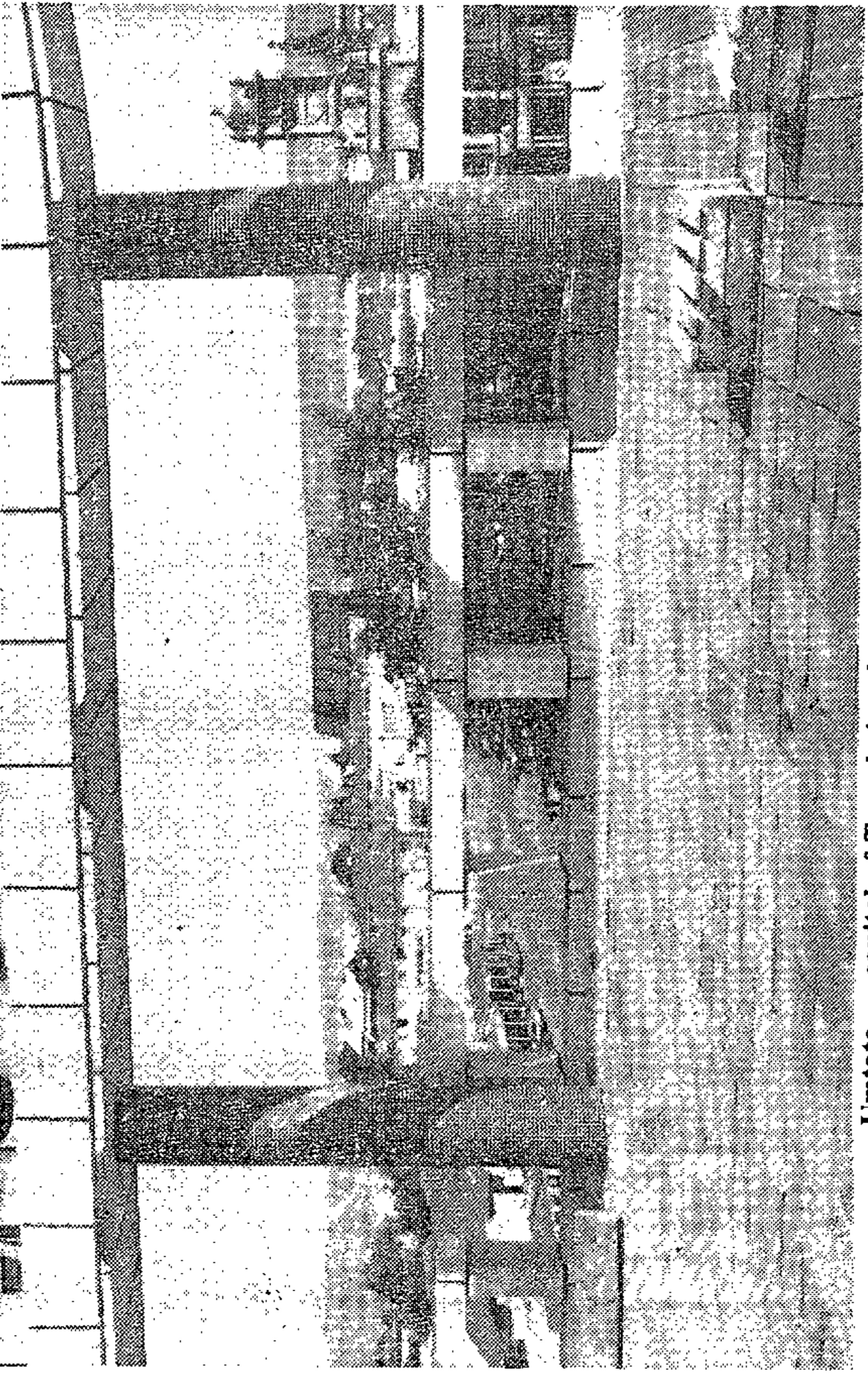
old age group." Although agriculture is the principal economic activity in Transkei, providing 35.2 per cent of the territory's gross domestic product in 1973-4 and employing 78.5 per cent of all economically active Xhosa in 1970, it is primarily small-scale subsistence farming "which is notoriously inefficient".

This is partly so because of the method of land allocation; and with a growing population, the amount of land a chief can allocate to an individual household has been reduced to the point where it is uneconomic. "The system prevents capitalisation through land sales, and as grazing areas are held in common, there is no incentive for the individual farmer to cull his herd."

Prof Stultz adds: "There can be little doubt that the right to control the distribution of land is a primary source of the power of the chiefs in Transkei, and as ex-officio chiefs comprise half the membership of the new National Assembly, it is hard to imagine the government in Umtata adopting a different view in the future."

Having described Transkei's share of the South African cake as one-sided, he questions the argument that Transkei should not be recognised because it lacks "economic viability" on the grounds that there are many other countries in the world that are not economically viable.

"There are, after all, a good many states that are not economically viable, although among them Transkei is probably less viable than most."



Umtata — capital of Transkei and one of its few growth points.

The division of South Africa in terms of the government's policy of separate development is highly one-sided and, in the case of Transkei, very unfair, says the American academic, professor Newell Stultz.

He writes in his recently published book, Transkei's Half Loaf: Race Separatism in South Africa, that the requirements of fair partition fell far short of "any reasonable definition" of the concept of fairness.

"Africa's richest country, with an annual per capita income for all its citizens of over 600 dollars (about R500), has sired one of Africa's three or four poorest and weakest countries."

"Transkei has inherited little in the way of industry or infrastructure, and, except for farmland, it has almost nothing in the way of natural resources."

"Its people are deeply impoverished and in many cases have no work. It is no exaggeration to say that all of the modern, urban and industrialised civilisation of South Africa has been withheld from the new state."

"The conclusion scarcely needs belabouring, for the evidence is overwhelming. Materially, Transkei independence represents a highly one-sided separation."

In reaching this conclusion, Prof Stultz has challenged the theoretical justification for the policy of separation on which the National Party has based its racial policies.

Among the early theorists, whose works he analyses, the policy of separation was developed as an alternative to integration or one-man one-vote. Fundamental to their thinking was that segregation had to be fair

is its underdevelopment". The country's human resources were also limited with 56.1 per cent of the population not having received schooling, according to the 1970 census.

"A more serious problem is that the migratory labour system continually removes many of the most productive individuals from the territory, at least temporarily. Reflecting this exodus are statistics showing that women are twice as numerous as men in Transkei in the economically critical 15- to 64-year-

ly limited, being primarily good (but poorly used) agricultural lands, spectacular scenery, a mild climate and cheap labour". Nearly three-quarters of new job seekers have had to leave Transkei to find work, or remain unemployed.

Prof Stultz says the physical infrastructure in Transkei is unimpressive, limited to a single railway line, a silted-up port at Port St Johns and growth points of Umtata and Butterworth, but "outside these two centres the most evident characteristic of Transkei

porated into the territory when it gained independence in October, 1976.

For example, the population density of 44.6 people per square kilometre in 1970 was "higher than that for most other countries in the region, and twice that for South Africa as a whole". The actual density is "disguised because less than three per cent of the resident population is urbanised, a lower percentage than for just about all African countries for which data is available". Transkei's natural resources are "exceeding-

and reasonable to be justified. Clearly, this requirement of fairness not only refers to the division of land, but also to the division of the resources in South Africa.

Thus, division on the basis that the black states do not have any share of the major mineral resources of South Africa or the industrialised parts of the country, cannot be justified as fair and reasonable.

And, in the case of Transkei, as Prof Stultz argued, none of these resources were incor-

Sabata drivers released

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Three Swazi Government drivers who were arrested by Transkei authorities after they had driven Chief Sabata Dalindyebo back to his home from Swaziland have returned here.

Chief Sabata had been in Swaziland for King Sobhuza II's birthday celebrations recently and he has since disappeared from his Transkei home.

The drivers were arrested near Chief Sabata's palace because they entered Transkei without producing travel documents at a recognised customs and immigration post.

They were later released from detention by a magistrate after he heard their story in Umtata.

One of the drivers said today that they had not been ill-treated by the Transkelans.

The Transkei police are searching for the chief, but he is believed to be in Lesotho.

Probe ^{STRIK} into ^{20/1/50} Transkei ^{W.A.S.A.} derailment

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — The railways have not yet established the cause of the derailment that turned six fuel tankers into a blazing inferno near Butterworth in the Transkei yesterday. Damage is estimated at R500 000.

Sabotage is not suspected.

Investigations into the cause have been delayed by the searing heat of the burnt-out tankers.

A tanker in which the fire appeared to have been put out burst into flame again today when attempts were made to haul it from the line.

Apparently the line between East London and Umtata will now not be opened until this afternoon. The system manager, Mr J A Jonker, said there were still three tankers in the cutting where the derailment occurred.

Mr Jonker said there was no reason to suspect sabotage was the cause of the derailment. There were a number of technical causes that could have led to the derailment.

The six tankers, part of a 20-truck train, burst into flame after one of them had become derailed. Another seven trucks carrying coal, maize and general goods were also badly damaged in the fire.

The rest of the train was uncoupled and moved to safety before the blaze could reach it.

100
2/4
NO
24/4/40

Verhoef may rejoin Unitra

UMTATA — Unitra's former Vice-Dean of Arts, Prof P. Verhoef, whose secondment to the university was terminated without reasons given, may be able to rejoin the university staff.

Transkei's Education Minister, Mr H. H. Bubu, said yesterday if Prof Verhoef applied to join the university's permanent staff and Unitra's staff selection body approved the application, his department would probably sanction it.

"It is only in exceptional circumstances that I would withhold approval," he said.

The Secretary for Education, Mr V. Dube, told Prof Verhoef in March he would sanction an application for Prof Verhoef's transfer from the seconded staff to the Transkei Government - ap-

pointed staff.

At that stage, Prof Verhoef was investigating the circumstances of the withdrawal of his secondment and options open to him.

He said yesterday he was keen to remain at Unitra. "I am not guilty of any breach of discipline or any other offence that could have justified my dismissal."

Prof Verhoef, seconded to Unitra in 1977 for three years, claims his secondment was terminated for political reasons. Unitra's principal, Prof B. van der Merwe, has denied this. But he did say authorities in South Africa could have been upset over Prof Verhoef's recommendations to the Transkei Exam Board that Afrikaans be dropped from the Transkeian school syllabus.

Prof Verhoef has spent the last six months unsuccessfully trying to establish who terminated his secondment and why.

He has still not been offered an alternative post with retention of his salary, as guaranteed in his secondment contract. Nor have letters querying his pension, medical aid, leave and transfer expenses been answered.

Prof Verhoef holds a BA, B Sc, BA Hons, H Ed and an M Sc and PhD from Amsterdam University.

South Africa's Ambassador to Transkei, Dr R. A. du Plooy, said he doubted the decision to terminate Prof Verhoef's secondment would be reversed.

He did not know the reasons for the termination. — DDR.

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ilities and what

and attitudes towards problems and people. The fact that the interviewer is from out of the organization helps the interviewee to express his feelings freely, primarily because he is not afraid of the reactions of the interviewer and of the possible results of this catharsis.

It is not always possible, however, to interview all the members of the organization, and we therefore make use of questionnaires. Personal interviews with several organizational members serve as a basis for the preparation of an "attitudes questionnaire". This attitudes questionnaire is subsequently distributed to all members of the organization. The questionnaire does not serve for probing in depth the feelings of people, but is a more quantitative technique, striving at a much more systematic and wide coverage of the organization. The people, who are requested to respond to the questionnaire, are promised that their personal responses will be kept secret, i.e. that individual answers will not be disclosed to any other member of the organization, or that the identity of the respondents will not be made public. The questions are generally prepared in such a way that a respondent can choose one out of several pre-established answers to a question. Following are two examples of questions which might appear in an attitude questionnaire:

PLEASE CHECK THE CATEGORY WHICH MOST NEARLY APPLIES TO YOUR FEELINGS WITH REGARD TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

All things considered, how satisfied are you working

of organizational members? All these we can sense and force only if the people themselves tell us how

drop in labour productivity or a slump in the morale collapse of the labour relations network, or a severe Who can foresee forthcoming danger like the evolving out of the relationship between them, a damage exceeding in its scope the whole utility moment, causing a severe damage to the organization, feelings of hatred might burst out freely any that the two have each other's guts and that their thing is all right among these two. It might well be productivity, this is not a decisive proof that every- to the operation of the organization in output and formal structure and they contribute considerably which happens to be functionally necessary in the between them, for example, a close informal contact organizational structure. If two people maintain the studies of their actions and relationships in the of members of the organization as a complement of attitudes why it is so important to study the attitudes or indirectly hit by it.

is to be done - even when many people are directly considerations, like economic survival, dictate what national members. This is because by that time other considerations influenced by the attitudes of organizational members. It is sometimes impossible to act according to that it has already reached such a critical point this happens with certain heads of organizations, the people say, "how do the workers react", etc. When then will they start to become alert as to "what the When the situation conspicuously deteriorates, only attitudes, either consciously or subconsciously. Many heads of organizations often disregard these them alone, but to the organization as a whole too.

Towns tried to double money

103

Indaba
22/8/80

**KING WIL-
LIAM'S TOWN —
Two Transkei
municipalities in-
vested a total of
R13 000 with get-
rich-quick-
scheme man, Mr
J. M. Mokoena.**

The municipalities of Cala and Lady Frere are among scores of investors who have received neither the promised doubled money nor their original investments back from Mr Mokoena.

The two municipalities are listed on documents which Mr Mokoena has made available to Indaba, which also list scores of other clients, who in-

vested a total of R200 000 with Mr Mokoena.

The Cala town clerk, Mr Nceba Msengana, confirmed in a telephone interview R3 000 had been invested with Mr Mokoena.

When asked why the municipality had invested in the scheme, he said he did not know "although we have since written to the man to demand our money".

When he was asked whether it was the municipality itself or the individual members of the municipality who had invested in the scheme, Mr Msengana refused to answer, saying he preferred not to talk about it.

Mr Maneli, the Lady Frere town clerk, also refused to give details of the transaction, which cost the municipality R10 000.

He confirmed the investment, however, but said "I would not like to release any information on the matter. Please bear with me because I am just a junior in the municipality, just the town clerk, and cannot divulge information to the press.

"What I pray for is that we get the money back. Do you think the money will be available?"

The biggest investor shown on the lists is a Dimbaza businessman, who invested R60 000.

He was, however, not available for comment.

A Zwelitsha investor, Mr Major Sihunu, refused to comment on the matter and neither confirmed nor denied he had invested with Mr Mokoena.

Another Zwelitsha businessman, who was also not available for comment, is listed as having invested R10 000, while a Mdantsane doctor, who was also not available, allegedly invested R5 000.

The lists show Transkei had the biggest investors, and in a covering letter, Mr Mokoena says: "In two weeks time I will also publish the other lists of my prominent clients in Transkei like . . ."

He says in the letter the clients include Cabinet Ministers.

Mr Mokoena also reveals in his letter there are some clients who are seeking legal recourse to reclaim their money "but they are just wasting their time because my short man is too powerful for them."

29/8/80
NO. 102

Police expert for Dalindyebo trial

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's son, Mr Mimi Dalindyebo, 21, and Mr Theophilus Va, 24 will appear in court here again on September 22 when a police expert from Pretoria will give evidence for the state in the case in which they are charged with distributing subversive pamphlets.

Mr Dalindyebo is on R200 bail, while Mr Va is in custody.

Their appearance is in connection with pamphlets found scattered at Nyanga High School, Engcobo district in October last year.

The pamphlets called on students to boycott classes.

For the state, Mr J. Fourie, said in court yesterday the expert would testify on similarities between typewriters allegedly used and the typed pamphlets.

The magistrate, Mr D. B. Muir, said he sympathised with the defence for the unnecessary delays in calling state witnesses and promised that defence counsel would be given an opportunity to call their own experts if the need arose. — SAPA.

103 FM? 22/8/80

That some companies have obviously heard things which nobody else has? The little eastern Cape village, Maclear, after years of virtually no growth in population or business, is suddenly a hive of activity. Earlier this year, Bluebird Milling built a siding there and put up a warehouse. Since then, BSB Milling has also moved in, as have Foschini and Lewis Stores. A huge new supermarket and new garage are being built and Makro is also planning to move in — all of them ignoring bigger towns and villages within the vicinity. Residents are expecting to be consolidated into the Transkei, as a growth point, before Christmas, despite government denials.

Transkei rulers ignore court in firing chief

S. Express 24/8/81 103

THE Transkei Government has ignored its recently-created Appeal Court by firing Chief Sabata Dalinyebo as King of the Tembus.

Chief Dalinyebo, 51-year-old leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, fled to Swaziland after being deposed by the Transkei Cabinet.

He was deposed as a result of his conviction in April, under Transkei's Constitution and Public Security Acts, for undermining the dignity of the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

After his trial, however, Chief Dalinyebo was granted leave to appeal against the conviction and the decision to depose him was heard by the Transkei Appeal Court.

He was therefore technically innocent until the Appeal Court judgment, but the Cabinet decision ignored this and in the process ignored the authority of the territory's highest court,

By DAVID NIDDRIE

which is less than a year old.

It was created this year so Transkei appeals would no longer be heard by the South African Appellate Division.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, told the Sunday Express:

"As far as I am aware, the Transkei Appeal Court is in its early days and it is very unfortunate that the Government has chosen to ignore this court in its hasty actions against Chief Dalinyebo."

Official Swazi sources refused to comment on Chief Dalinyebo's presence, but the police confirmed he was staying as a guest of King Sobuza "somewhere out of town".

The Transkei Cabinet's decision to depose Chief Dalinyebo was taken after the Dalinyebo regional authority had found

the chief guilty of misconduct — a charge arising from his Constitution and Security Acts convictions in April.

The regional authority had recommended that he be suspended for two years. An earlier recommendation that he be fined R100 for misconduct was rejected by the Cabinet.

Chief Dalinyebo was arrested in July last year at his Umtata home, Bumbane Great Place, soon after he had told an opposition political rally that the Transkei was "a pigsty".

He also said the State President maltreated the people and had accepted Transkei independence on terms dictated by "the White Boers in Pretoria", and that his (Dalinyebo's) house had been taken from him and given to the concubine of a senior Government official.

He was held in detention for a week, but released on bail after angry demonstrations in Umtata, led by his senior wife, No-Canada.

He was tried, found guilty, and fined R700 or 18 months' jail, of which R200 or six months was suspended for three years.

Cheque thieves drain Kei's ⁽¹⁰³⁾ post coffers ^{24/8/80}

BY MARCUS NGANI

THE Transkei Government has been swindled out of nearly R100 000 as a result of a massive racket allegedly involving fraudulent salary payments from stolen government cheque books over the past few months.

According to reports, the racket was discovered after an audit inspection revealed that several government cheque books were missing, while the Finance Department was unable to account for dwindling State funds.

Further investigations revealed that the stolen cheques had been used to make out fake salary payments to Transkei Government officials — including clerks, teachers and policemen who were ~~no longer~~ in the civil service.

Although a senior finance official, Mr R Ngcai, declined to comment on the matter, the racket is believed to have drained Government coffers of nearly R100 000.

Mr Ngcai said the matter was in the hands of the police.

The Assistant Commissioner of Transkei police, Colonel S Funani, confirmed that a "massive" money racket, involving Government funds had been discovered and police were investigating.

Colonel Funani also declined to comment on reports that the commercial police branch had arrested several people in connection with the racket — including two civil servants, three bank clerks from two different commercial banks and two other men in the public sector.

It is believed that one of the men was arrested in Durban after an intensive search for him on the Reef.

Minister tells of Transkei cops' coup plot

24/8/80
POST
103

By MARCUS NGANI

AN ABORTIVE plot by the Transkei police to stage a coup against the Umtata Government has been divulged by one of the Ministers in the Matanzima cabinet.

The plot — obviously one of Transkei's closely guarded secrets — was leaked by the Minister of Interior, Mr S K Ndzumo, in a recent public meeting.

Mr Ndzumo, MP for the Lusikisiki District in Eastern Pondoland, was addressing people of his constituency as a representative of the Transkei government at a funeral of a police sergeant.

The man, Mr A Wophula, was killed in a car crash in Umtata three weeks ago.

Paying tribute to the dead man, Mr Ndzumo reportedly told the funeral crowd that he was one of the people who had opposed the police plot to stage a coup against the Transkei government.

Back at his Umtata office, Mr Ndzumo confirmed what he had said at the funeral, adding that he was prepared to stand for what he felt was de-

serving tribute to a man who had opposed violent revolution against his government.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngeeba, was at his Idutywa home for the funeral of his mother when Mr Wophula was buried, and could not be contacted this week to confirm whether or not there had been a plot by his policemen to overthrow the government.

Mr Ndzumo declined to comment further.

The Minister caused a stir earlier in the year when he told SUNDAY POST that incidents of alleged rape by Transkei soldiers registering voters in the territory were impeding the registration programme undertaken to prepare for next year's general elections.

Mr Ndzumo said his department had received reports of drunken behaviour by uniformed soldiers and complaints from women who claimed to have been molested.

The Minister claimed that he was subsequently pulled up by his cabinet colleagues for what he had said about army members.

Prof axed in taal wars Claims views on compulsory school Afrikaans behind his dismissal

1103
SAR
2/18/80

SUNDAY TRIBUNE REPORTER IN UMATATA

THE Vice Dean of Arts at the University of Transkei in Umatata, Professor Piet Verhoef, claims he has been dismissed for advocating that Afrikaans be dropped from the Transkeian school syllabus.

Prof. Verhoef was seconded to the university in 1977 for three years. His secondment was terminated in March without explanation, and he has spent five months making top-level inquiries in an unsuccessful bid to establish who terminated his services, and why.

Twenty Unitra lecturers have sent a petition to the Principal, Professor B. van der Merwe, questioning Prof. Verhoef's dismissal, but said they have achieved no clarity on the matter.

Prof. Verhoef claims Prof. van der Merwe

accused him of meddling in Transkeian politics, calling him a political agitator.

"Prof. van der Merwe told me it was my duty to implement the principles of Bantu education. He said because the South African Government was paying for education in Transkei, they decided what should be taught."

Prof. Verhoef was invited to sit on the Transkei Exam Board which drew up new school syllabuses.

"I suggested Afrikaans be dropped as a compulsory subject because learning three languages is pedagogically sound, and because of the political implications following the 1976 Soweto riots.

"Most Transkeian board members agreed, and subsequently this has become Government policy."

Prof. van der Merwe denies objections to Prof. Verhoef's recommendation.

"But South African authorities could have been upset by them — that would make sense," he said.

Prof. Verhoef, a professor at Unisa for nine years before coming to Unitra to head the Geography department, will not be replaced until next year.

He leaves at the end of this month. Prof. van der Merwe has said Unitra may have to rely on lecturing assistance from the University of the Witwatersrand until 1981, although Prof. Verhoef desperately wanted to stay at Unitra.

The Unitra Council, Transkei's former Education Minister Mr. A. S. Jonas, and the Fort Hare University Council, which

is involved in seconding lecturers to Unitra, have all recommended that Prof. Verhoef be kept on. He has received a letter from the Unitra Council assuring him the termination of his secondment was not a punitive measure.

Prof van der Merwe says the South African Foreign Affairs Department ordered the termination. But enquiries by Prof. Verhoef referred to the Department of Education and Training. When Prof. Verhoef approached the Minister of Education and Training Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg, he was told the Fort Hare Council was the seconding body.

Fort Hare's registrar Mr. S. Hartzler, said: "South African Members of Parliament promised to investigate his case, but have been unable to throw any light on the matter."



Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg

Father's plea for children

UMTATA — The president of the University of Transkei students' representative council, Mr Ezra Mtshontshi, said yesterday all his efforts to trace the whereabouts of his four children had failed.

Mr Mtshontshi's four children, Viwe, 11, Pinkie, 9, Ndoda, 8, and Nomagcina, 5, were allegedly taken away by the Security police on Friday.

Mr Mtshontshi said he had contacted all his relatives but they were unable to tell him where his children were. He had also attempted to contact the Security Police, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, and the President, Chief K. D. Matanzima.

"I appeal to the authorities concerned who know the whereabouts of my children to just let me have my daughter so that she could continue getting her medical treatment," Mr Mtshontshi said. —
DDR

DD 26/8/80

Mtshontshi children ⁽¹⁰³⁾ taken to Cala ^(3/2/8)

UMTATA — Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brig Martin Ngceba, confirmed yesterday Mr Ezra Mtshontshi's four children had been taken to Cala.

He said they had been taken there because Mr Mtshontshi, former Unitra SRC president, had been banished to Cala, his original home.

Mr Mtshontshi's furniture and personal effects had also been moved there but Brig Ngceba said he did not know where Mr and Mrs J. Conjwa and their four children were.

The Conjwa family was removed with Mr Mtshontshi's children to Seeplan, in the Cala district, last week by members of the Security Police.

Mr Conjwa, a prosecutor at Mqanduli,

said yesterday they were told they were restricted to the area, but that his family returned to Umtata at the weekend.

He said his family and Nomfazi Siyo, a relative of the Mtshontshi family, were all removed to Seeplan by Security Police on Friday morning with furniture loaded in six trucks. They were taken with Mr Mtshontshi's children, Viwe, 11, Pinkie, 9, Ndoda, 8, and Nomagcina, 5.

Mr and Mrs Mtshontshi were not at home as they had left the country on June 20. Mr and Mrs Conjwa occupied the Mtshontshis' house in Umtata and looked after their children.

Mr Mtshontshi's children were still with their grandfather yesterday. — DDR.

103 Kom 27/5/80

Transkei 'coup fails'

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — There had been an abortive attempt by the Transkei police and defence force to overthrow the Government, according to the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Imvo.

The newspaper, published in King William's Town yesterday, said the coup was revealed by the Minister of the Interior, Mr S K Ndzumo.

According to Imvo, Mr

Ndzumo said plans for the coup were abandoned because members of the defence force had not come forward with the necessary weapons.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who is also Minister of Police and Defence, was not available for comment.

The Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngecha, said he knew nothing about the matter, but would investigate. — Sapa.

Minister: I was told of plot

DO 27/6/80
103

UMTATA — Interior Minister Mr S. K. Ndzumo confirmed yesterday he had been told of an alleged coup plot by the late Detective Hophula.

He confirmed that he referred to it at the funeral of the late Detective Hophula at Lusikisiki. He died in a car accident.

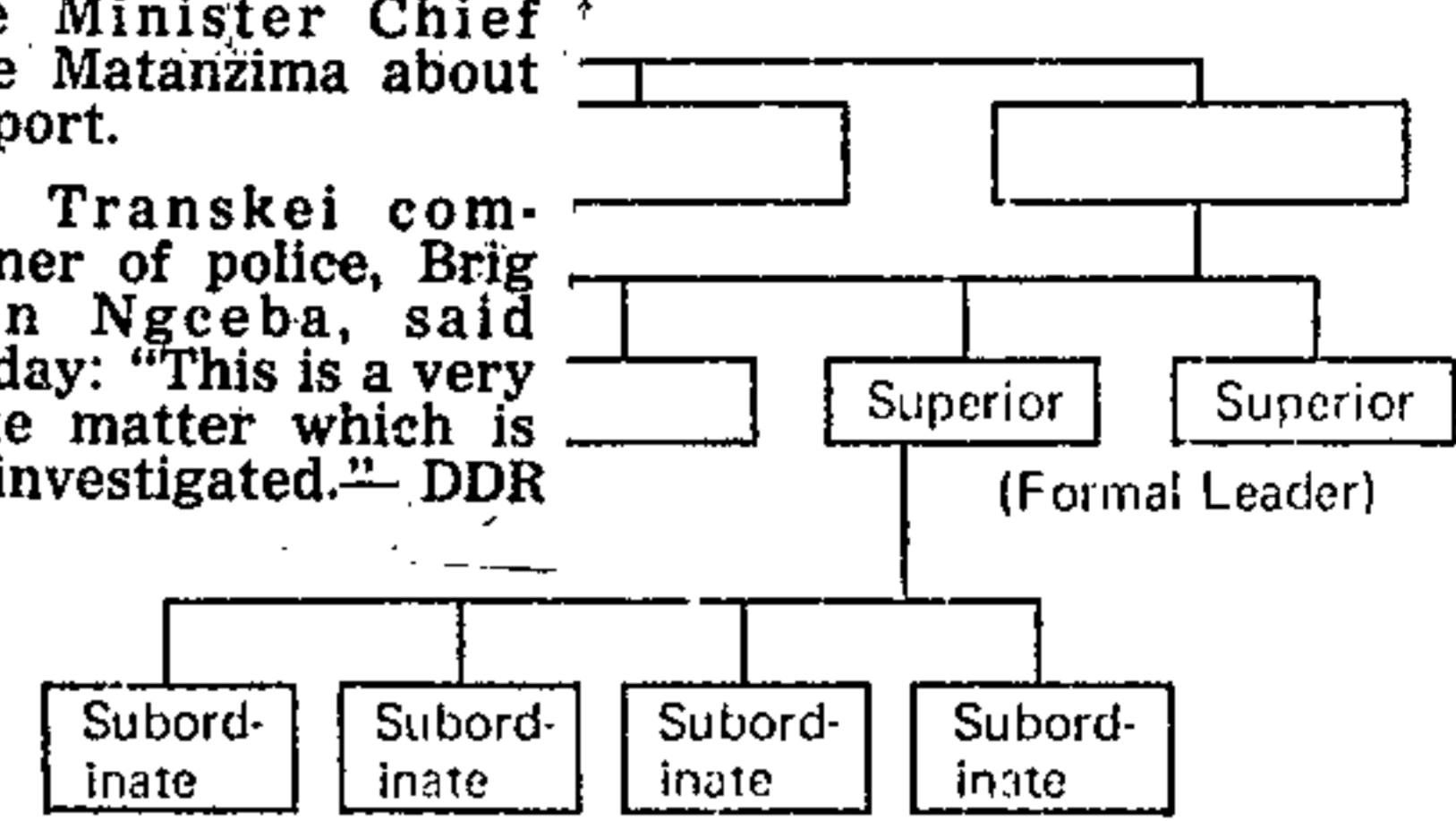
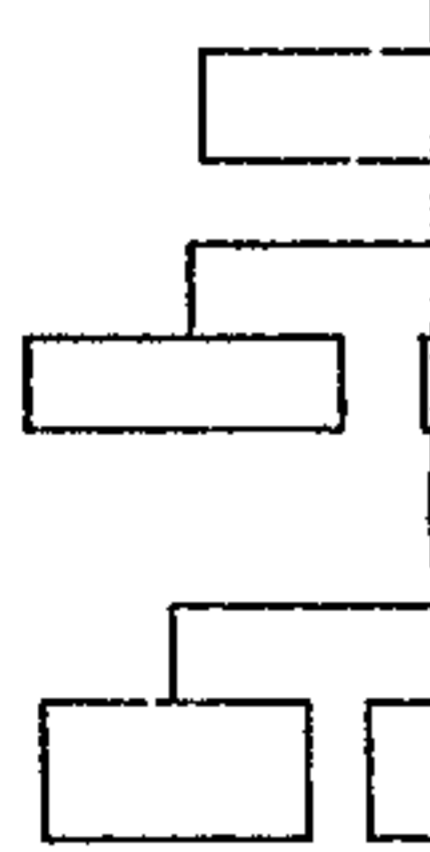
Mr Ndzumo said Detective Hophula told him plans for the coup were initiated by members of the police force, but the plot failed when Transkei soldiers refused to have anything to do with it.

Mr Ndzumo said Detective Hophula said he had not been involved himself.

Imvo journalist Mr Velile Tonjeni, whose report on the alleged plot appeared in this week's edition of the newspaper,

has been questioned by Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima about the report.

The Transkei commissioner of police, Brig Martin Ngceba, said yesterday: "This is a very delicate matter which is being investigated." — DDR



11 A formal structure

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informal structure
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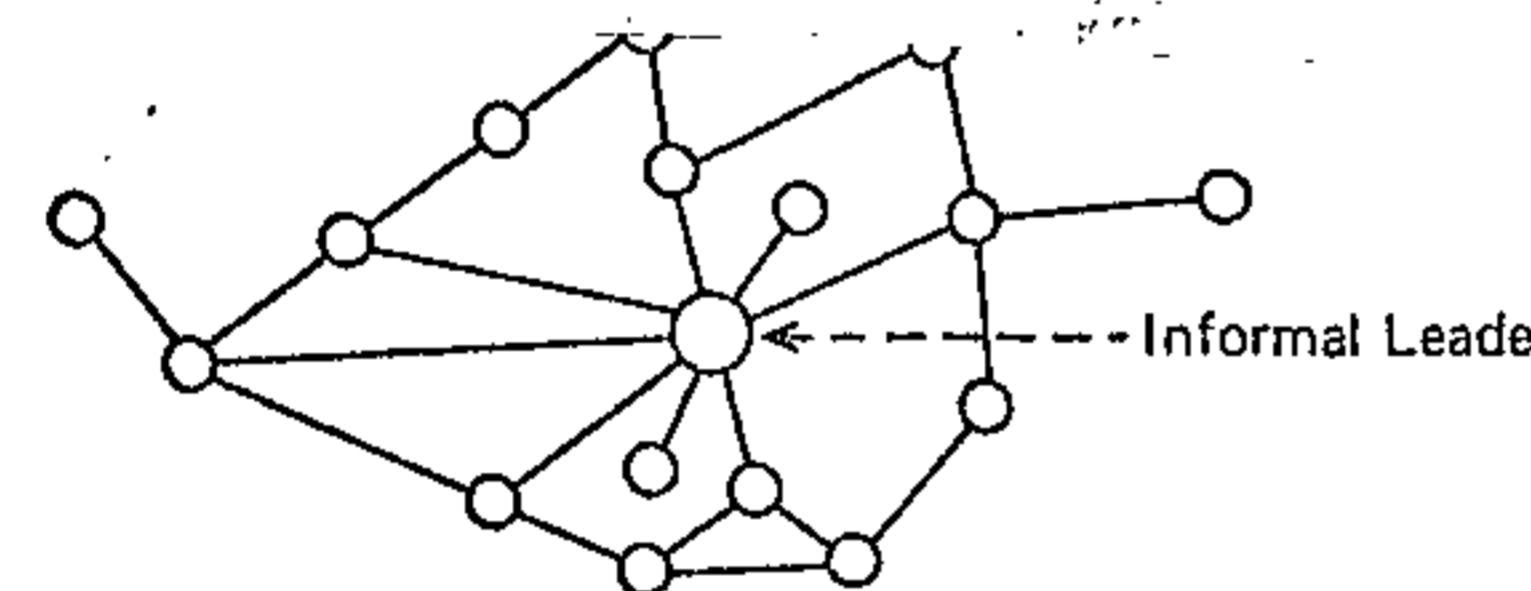


Chart 2 An informal structure

We have described the people on a formal chart by way of rectangles while the people in the informal chart appeared as circles. This different way of description enables us immediately to distinguish between a formal and an informal chart. It might well be that these two different signs were chosen to demonstrate that the rectangles are artificial, functional forms rarely found in nature, while the circles symbolize people as they actually are, as one encounters round forms in nature much more frequently than one would encounter forms with straight lines and right angles.

The study of the relationship structures, formal and informal, as part of the study of the organi-

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zational structure, can be performed in three different ways:

- by observation
- by interviewing
- by self-recording (filling in questionnaires or pre-arranged forms)

The study of a relationship structure can be done through one or two or all of the three above-mentioned ways. Usually, the study is not done in more than two of the above-mentioned ways because different organizational researchers support and are committed to different research methodologies in the organizational relationships study.

There are two different existing approaches to the study of relationships and interactions. The first is based on observations conducted by the researcher, while the other is based on data received from the members of the organization by way of interviews or self-recording.

When the study is based on the observations of the researcher, its results are clear-cut. When the study relies, however, on data received from members of the organization, the evolving formal and informal structures are not at all clear-cut. This is so because perceptions of members of the organization, as to their role in the organizational structure, are not always harmonious—that is to say, that every two members of the organization are not always in agreement as to the relationship between them. Two people might disagree as to the formal relationship

Venter quits as head of Transkei reserve

EAST LONDON — The managing director and the farm manager of Mkambati Game Reserve in Transkei have resigned.

The two men, who held 49 per cent of the shares in Mkambati Game Reserve (Pty) Ltd, will relinquish their shares and hand them over to the Transkei Government.

The chairman of the board of Mkambati, Mr Monty Ntloko, announced this after an emergency meeting at the ranch yesterday.

The board of directors had decided to "restructure" management of the ranch and would soon advertise for a new managing director and a farm manager.

However, the plan to offer hunting safaris at the ranch will continue — after certain "modifications."

In a statement, Mr Ntloko said the managing director, Mr Nico Venter, and the farm manager, Mr Phillip Hommes, had resigned and would be employed purely for marketing purposes in Durban.

The original plan for the reserve was to have the two men responsible for marketing but they had been appointed as manag-

ing director and farm manager.

"The board decided we now need people with more experience," Mr Ntloko said.

"We found that with the existing men, management experience and farm management experience was lacking."

Mr Ntloko accepted that there were a number of "grey areas" which had to be looked at, including the aspect of game management.

"It might be necessary to amend our policies, but we are definitely continuing with our original plan.

"However, our actual management policy will only be decided when we have filled the two applications."

They had no intention of buying any more game for the reserve, as their contact with a South-West African game exporter had ended.

Discussing the reported game deaths at the ranch, Mr Ntloko said there had been "gross misrepresentation and misinterpretation of facts".

However, he would not comment on the actual reports, which listed figures showing one third of the stock acquired for the reserve had died.

Mr Ntloko said there was a "point of difference among professionals" which had resulted in a lot of criticism of the type of game bought for the ranch.

"Some professionals claim we were understocked, others claim we were overstocked," he said.

"Some said there was no reason why we should only buy indigenous game, others said we should only buy indigenous game, and so it goes on."

He believed the game reserve had tremendous potential, and emphasised that they would only allow hunting during season — in a form of "hunter conservation".

"The major aspect of the hunting we are looking into is to ensure that it will only be done on a culling basis."

This would ensure that only old animals, unable to reproduce, would die before their time.

Mr Ntloko said the meeting at Mkambati, called to discuss "management problems", had been "very fair and understanding". — DDR

103.

2/1/89

Concern over Kei

103

coup 'revelation'

STAR

27/3/60

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — Heads may roll in Transkei after a dramatic announcement at a funeral by Transkei's Minister of Interior, Mr Saul K Ndzumo that Transkei police, including national servicemen in Transkei, planned a coup against the Matanzima regime.

Mr Ndzumo quoted in a Xhosa newspaper, Imvo, disclosed that the coup failed because most of the policemen and soldiers who were armed backed out of the coup and refused to have anything to do with it.

He is said to have made this statement in eastern Pondoland where a detective by the name of B Hophula was being buried

in Lusikisiki recently.

Mr Ndzumo in a statement yesterday confirmed that the dead detective Hophula had confided in him details of the alleged coup.

He said Detective Hophula told him that plans for the coup were initiated by members of the police force but the plot failed when Transkei soldiers backed out and refused to have anything to do with it.

At the funeral of Detective Hophula, Mr Ndzumo is alleged to have praised the dead man for not having taken part in the alleged plot.

In an interview here last night, Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba said:

"I know nothing about this. This is a delicate matter and is being investigated."

103) Post 22/8/60

'Kei kids banished

UMTATA — Four children of the former president of the University of Transkei SRC, Mr Ezra Mtshontshi, have been banished to the Xalanga district here by the Transkei government.

The father of the children, whose ages range from five to 11, left Transkei in June for King William's Town soon after he had been tipped off that he would be banished to the Xalanga district, his original home.

Mr Mtshontshi, who was doing a law degree at the University of Transkei, was expelled from the university during the student unrest and the boycott of lectures in June this year.

The banishment of the children, which was originally intended for their father, has been confirmed by Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba in an interview.

The children, who were schooling here after their father had left them with relatives at his home in Ngangelizwe Township were picked up by Transkei Security Police on Friday.

The furniture and other belongings of Mr Mtshontshi were loaded in five Security Police trucks and taken to Sep-lan Location in the Xalanga district where they were left in the care of Mr Mtshontshi's father.

In a statement this week Mr Mtshontshi, who said he was worried about the fate of his children said he was going to appeal to international organisations like Red Cross to secure the release of his children.

So far there are four

other people known to have been banished by the Transkei government since last year.

The four include the two Joyi brothers, Bangilizwe and Dlaguba, who were banished to Co-fimvaba after they were alleged to have been implicated in a series of murders including the Bashee River killings of the 1960s.

They were banished last year.

The two other people who have been banished are Mr Mlamli Makhwethu, a former ANC member who is banished to Western Pondoland and controversial Minister of the United Methodist of Southern Africa, Rev M Mdolo, who is banished and restricted to the Co-fimvaba district.

Mr Mdolo had refused a transfer by his church from the Buntingville Mission near here to Namaqualand district last year.

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00 27/8/80 (329)
Mtshontshi can
return — Ngceba

UMTATA — Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brig Martin Ngceba, said yesterday Mr Ezra Mtshontshi could fetch his four children from Cala and take them with him to South Africa.

"It's up to him — he can come and go. He has not been restricted, and nobody will stop him."

Mr Mtshontshi's children and furniture were taken last Friday by security police to the Cala district, because their father had been banished there, according to Brig Ngceba.

Mr Mtshontshi, former Unitra SRC president, is living in South Africa with his wife.

He said yesterday, before hearing Brig

Ngceba's statement, that he could not understand why his children had been sent to Cala, as most of his family lived in Umtata.

"The Transkei Government seems to be working under the misconception that my home is in Cala.

"That is wrong — I was born in Queenstown,

Mr Mtshontshi left Transkei when he heard reports that he would be banished to Cala.

He said he had tried to contact the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, and Brig Ngceba yesterday, but without success.

He said he had been happy in Zwelitsha — "at least until my children were taken" — and had applied for Ciskei citizenship. — DDR.

Arrests are explained

MBABANE. — Two Transkeian diplomats have visited Swaziland to explain to King Sobhuza's Government why three Swazis were arrested in connection with the disappearance of Chief Sabata Dalinyebo.

The three men drove to the Transkei chief's home after he attended King Sobhuza's 81st birthday celebrations.

The chief, frequently at odds with the Transkei Government, subsequently went into hiding and nothing has been heard of him since.

The three Swazis were released by the Transkei authorities last week. The explanation given to the Swazi Government for their detention has not yet been made public. —

POST Africa News Service

(103)

(102) 2/1/50

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Ndzumo sacked ¹⁰³

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of the Interior and Social Services, Mr S. K. Ndzumo, has been dismissed from the Cabinet.

He will be replaced by Miss Stella Sigcau, who recently rejoined the ruling Transkei National Independence Party. Her appointment is effective from September 1.

Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima said yesterday he did not have to give reasons for the move.

Asked whether Mr Ndzumo had been dismissed because of his statements to the press this week about an alleged plot to overthrow Transkei's Government, Chief George would not comment.

Mr Ndzumo said this week he had been told by the late Detective Hophula that plans for the coup had been initiated by policemen, but the plot failed when Transkeian soldiers refused to be involved.

Chief George dismissed this yesterday as "absolutely untrue."

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Transkei advice to political refugees

UMTATA — Political refugees seeking asylum in Transkei should report to the Department of Foreign Affairs on arrival, Interior Minister Mr S. K. Ndzumo said.

The Department of Foreign Affairs would then arrange asylum.

Mr Ndzumo said police and border post officials had been asked to check foreign cars and strange-looking people.

"Any foreign visitor who enters this country through the backdoor will be arrested and given a severe fine.

"Many foreigners enter Transkei without the

necessary documents. They must also come through the approved entry points — Kei Bridge, Umzimkulu, K.D. Matanzima Airport, Tele Bridge, Ramatsiliso and Qacha's Nek."

If foreigners entered Transkei via Harding, Bizana or Queenstown, they should report to the nearest police station or the Department of Interior here to regularise entry.

"Transkei, as an independent sovereign state, has well-defined boundaries which must be respected," Mr Ndzumo said. — DDR.

Fraud, incitement cases in Transkei

28/9/82
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UMTATA. — Eight Transkeians, among them a government clerk, bank tellers and businessmen made a brief appearance in the Umtata magistrate's court on Tuesday charged with fraud involving stolen government cheques totalling nearly R60 000.

The men, who were all refused bail, are Mr Zanamvula Gaya, (27) a taximan, Mr

Tembile Mpandla (26) a government clerk, Mr Sondisa Quinta (26) and Mr Linda Dangazele, both businessmen, Mr Songezo Ndletyana (29), Mr Mbongeni Filani (25), and Mr Mlungisi Mdingi, all bank tellers, and Mr Vulile Sisulu (29).

They were not asked to plead. No evidence was led and they were remanded to September 9.

○ Meanwhile, four students at the Nyanga High School in Engcobo, Transkei, appeared briefly in the Engcobo Magistrate's Court on Tuesday on charges of conspiring to boycott classes and incitement.

NO PLEAS

Mr Peter Matolengwe (20) and three youths under the age of 18 were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. They were all remanded, provisionally, to September 8 and were allowed R300 bail, which was not paid.

A lawyer appearing for Mr Matolengwe, Mr Prince Madikizela, said security policemen had refused to let him take instructions from his client during an adjournment. The police also did not allow relatives of Mr Matolengwe to give him food and clean clothing, said the lawyer.

— Sapa.

Matanzima fires Minister after 'coup' statement

26/8/60
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activity of members of the organization in order
Is there a need to increase the informal
members as to the formal structure? Or perhaps:
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(b) Is there a need for more formalization; namely,
ask ourselves:
relationships? If the answer is positive, we shall
(a) Is there a necessity to introduce changes in the
the following:
informal structure which might help us to establish

UMTATA. — In an apparent reaction to reports of an abortive coup in Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has sacked the Minister of Interior, Mr Saul K Ndzumo, from his Cabinet.

He told a Press conference in Umtata yesterday that he was not going to give any reasons.

Mr Ndzumo's expulsion from the cabinet came in the wake of allegations of an abortive coup by senior police officers and members of the Transkei army. Mr Ndzumo allegedly told mourners at a policeman's funeral recently that the planned overthrow of the Transkei government failed when some members of the army withdrew from the plot.

Speaking to reporters in his office, Chief Matanzima said he had decided to relieve Mr Ndzumo of his position in the Cabinet as from September 1 and to appoint Miss Stella Sigcau, a former Cabinet Minister, in his place.

Miss Sigcau, who was recently accepted back by the ruling party, resigned from the Cabinet in November 1977 after falling out with the Matanzima government. She later led a breakaway of Eastern Pondoland dissidents to form a new opposition party.

Asked about the alleged coup, the Prime Minister said it was "absolutely untrue". He said the Commissioner of Police was handling the matter.

"I do not know what the police are doing or what they will do."

He said Mr Ndzumo had been "clever enough" to say he had heard about the coup six months ago from a policeman who was now dead.

"It is most surprising that a Cabinet Minister should hear of something like this six months back and not tell anybody in the government about it."

"I can assure you the Commissioner of Police and the Commissioner of Defence both do not know anything about the coup," Chief Matanzima said.

Miss Sigcau's appointment to replace Mr Ndzumo was regarded here as ironical because Mr Ndzumo, with another Minister, Chief George Ndabankulu of Local Government and Land Tenure, have been staunch allies of the Matanzimas in their bitter feud with the Sigcau clan over the past three years.

Before she resigned, Miss Sigcau had held the portfolios of Interior, Education, Roads and Works before and after Transkei attained independence.

Mr Ndzumo was not in his office or his official residence yesterday and could not be contacted for comment.

Yesterday he was reported to have defied fellow Cabinet Ministers at a special meeting when they criticised him for having talked publicly about the alleged abortive coup. Sapa.

comparison between the formal structure includes, therefore, the study of the interactions they maintain to have a certain amount of "covered" by informal relationship where all the formal relations; namely, we should not We should not, however, dive at ships has to be "covered" by information a fair amount of the that in order to enable a reasonable amount of his informal relationships which are either com Every person in the organization equipment or computer means of data-processing equipment these data is carried out in most among them, or whether not. They mutually agree as to the relationship of the organization, namely comparing the perceptions of the which is followed by the process on data received from members of The study of the relationship is expected to find any inconsistencies in being the perception of one man found at the top of the chart. The by one member of the organization, usually to be chart is nothing but the formal structure as perceived usually referred to as an "organization chart". This spite of relying on perception, is that structure The only formal structure which is clear-cut, in informal structures.

many inconsistencies in both the formal and close working relationships. Thus we find, in fact, the first one as one of those with whom he maintains ship with the other, while the other fails to mention two says that he maintains a close working relationship existing between them, e.g. when one of the might, likewise, disagree as to the informal relation- (that they are peers) both of them report to the is superior to the other while the other one would say prevailing between them, e.g. one might say that he

Kei minister gets the boot

TRANSKEI'S Minister of Interior, Mr S K Ndzumo, has been sacked from the Cabinet after his surprise disclosure that the Transkei police had plotted a coup against the Umtata Government but this aborted when a majority of soldiers in the territory refused to have anything to do with it.

Appointed in his place is the daughter of Transkei's first state president, Miss Stella Sigcau, who has recently rejoined the ruling Matanzima party which had sacked her from the Cabinet over a love baby row two years ago.

Announcing Mr Ndzu-

mo's dismissal from the cabinet with effect from September 1, Prime Minister George Matanzima declined to give reasons.

It is, however, known that earlier in the week Mr Ndzumo was summoned to a special Cabinet meeting where he was called upon to account for his story on the alleged police coup.

At the meeting Mr Ndzumo is believed to have refused to retract what he had said about the coup at a funeral of a police sergeant, Mr A Wophula, in Lusikisiki a few weeks back.

Mr Ndzumo and Miss Sigcau are both MP's for the Lusikisiki district.

Mr Ndzumo could not be contacted for comment on his dismissal yesterday.

28/8/80 RRT/US

Transkei sacks ¹⁰³ Minister

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Mr S K Ndzumo, Transkei Minister of the Interior, was dismissed from the Cabinet last night.

The reason is believed to be his allegation that Transkei police had plotted a coup against the Transkei Government which they abandoned after the army refused to support it.

The portfolio will go to Miss Stella Sigau, daughter of Transkei's first President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigau, who recently rejoined the Transkei National Independence Party after two years in opposition.

Mr Ndzumo and Miss Sigau are both from Pondoland.

Mr Ndzumo spoke of the alleged plot at the funeral of a detective who had died in a car accident.

He said the detective had told him about the plot, but had not himself been involved in it.

Mr Velile Tonjeni, a journalist employed by the Transkei newspaper Imvo, who reported the alleged plot, was questioned about it by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima gave no reasons when he announced Mr Ndzumo's dismissal from the Cabinet, effective from Monday.

HER-BEPALING VAN DIE GEBIED VAN DIE THEMBU-STAM

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 5 (1) (a) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), die

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26-7-199

RE-DEFINITION OF THE AREA OF THE THEMBU TRIBE

The State President has been pleased, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 5 (1) (a) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of

and attitudes towards problems and people. The fact that the interviewer is from out of the organization helps the interviewee to express his feelings freely, primarily because he is not afraid of the reactions of the interviewer and of the possible results of this catharsis.

It is not always possible, however, to interview all the members of the organization, and we therefore make use of questionnaires. Personal interviews with several organizational members serve as a basis for the preparation of an "attitudes questionnaire"; this attitudes questionnaire is subsequently distributed to all members of the organization. The questionnaire does not serve for probing in depth the feelings of people, but is a more quantitative technique, striving at a much more systematic and wide coverage of the organization. The people, who are requested to respond to the questionnaire, are promised that their personal responses will be kept secret, i.e. that individual answers will not be disclosed to any other member of the organization, or that the identity of the respondents will not be made public. The questions are generally prepared in such a way that a respondent can choose one out of several pre-established answers to a question. Following are two examples of questions which might appear in an attitude questionnaire:

PLEASE CHECK THE CATEGORY WHICH MOST NEARLY APPLIES TO YOUR FEELINGS WITH REGARD TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

All things considered, how satisfied are you working for the organization?

—Very satisfied
—Satisfied
—Dissatisfied
—Very dissatisfied

Do you feel that your job responsibilities and what is expected of you are clear?

—Very clear
—Clear enough
—Not clear enough
—Definitely not clear

them alone, but to the organization as a whole too. Many heads of organizations often disregard these attitudes, either consciously or subconsciously. When the situation conspicuously deteriorates, only then will they start to become alert as to "what the people say", "how do the workers react", etc. When this happens with certain heads of organizations, the situation has already reached such a critical point that it is sometimes impossible to act according to considerations influenced by the attitudes of organizational members. This is because by that time other considerations, like economic survival, dictate what is to be done—even when many people are directly or indirectly hit by it.

This is why it is so important to study the attitudes of members of the organization as a complement to the studies of their actions and relationships in the organizational structure. If two people maintain between them, for example, a close informal contact which happens to be functionally necessary in the formal structure and they contribute considerably to the operation of the organization in output and productivity, this is not a decisive proof that everything is all right among these two. It might well be that the two hate each other's guts and that their feelings of hatred might burst out fiercely any moment, causing a severe damage to the organization, a damage exceeding in its scope the whole utility evolving out of the relationship between them. Who can foretell forthcoming danger like the collapse of the labour relations network, or a severe drop in labour productivity or a slump in the morale of organizational members? All these we can sense and foresee only if the people themselves tell us how they feel. People are not always ready to declare publicly their attitudes as to this or that problem and they are certainly not always ready to express publicly their opinions about other members of the organization.

The best way to study the attitudes of organizational members is through an "open interview", performed by a person not belonging to the same organization. The interviewer helps the interviewee in this "open interview" to disclose his innermost feelings; namely, to talk freely about his feelings

20m 24/8/80 (331) (105)

Matanzima dismisses reports of coup attempt

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday dismissed reports of an attempted police coup against his government as "a pack of lies".

Information about the alleged coup came from the former Minister of Interior, Mr S K Ndzumo, while he was delivering a speech at the funeral of a police sergeant who was killed in a car accident in Umtata. Mr Ndzumo has since been dismissed from the Transkei Cabinet.

Paying homage to the dead man, Sergeant A Wophula, at the funeral in Lusikiki, in East Pondoland, Mr Ndzumo reportedly told the crowd that the sergeant had thwarted an attempted police coup.

Later, on his return to Umtata, he was reported to have repeated his account of the alleged coup, saying it was the least he could do for a man who had opposed violent overthrow of the established government.

Chief Matanzima yesterday repudiated Mr Ndzumo's account and expressed puzzlement as to why Mr Ndzumo had waited until Sergeant Wophula's funeral before disclosing the existence of the alleged coup.

Chief Matanzima said Mr Ndzumo had not told either the Commissioner of Police or himself, as Minister of Police, of the alleged coup but had then spoken about it publicly at a funeral.

He added: "You know as well as I know that dead men tell no tales." He did not

elaborate.

Mr Ndzumo has previously been criticised by his former Cabinet colleagues for speaking of allegations he had received of drunken behaviour by Transkei soldiers, which purportedly included molestation of women. Mr Ndzumo will be replaced as Minister of Interior by Miss Stella Sigcau.

The return of Miss Sigcau, daughter of the first Transkei President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, ends a quarrel between her and the Matanzima regime. At one stage Miss Sigcau joined the opposition Progressive Democratic Party, PDP.

The PDP was headed by Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who was deposed as chief after he was found guilty of violating the dignity of the

Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Chief Dalindyebo has since fled Transkei and is believed to have sought and been granted asylum by the Swazi monarch, King Sobhuza. Attempts to obtain official confirmation from the Swazi authorities have been unsuccessful.

After the disappearance of Chief Dalindyebo, Chief Matanzima ordered the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, to try to establish his whereabouts. Chief Matanzima said yesterday he did not know where Chief Dalindyebo was.

A state of emergency in Transkei was declared in June.

Asked when the state of emergency would be lifted, Chief Matanzima said: "As soon as possible."

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Miss Ngcukana held

(103)

MDANTSANE — The mystery of the disappearance of Miss Boniswa Ngcukana, 34, of 1306 NU 9, has been solved.

Transkei police chief Brigadier Martin Ngceba

said she was being held in custody in Transkei.

Miss Ngcukana was taken by Security Police from her home on July 22, and held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendments Act.

After 14 days, her relatives went to Cambridge, East London, and asked to see her, but they were told she was released on August 4 and asked for a lift as far as the Kei Bridge.

Brigadier Ngceba said Miss Ngcukana was being held under Transkei security laws incommunicado. They would not allow relatives or friends to see her.

Whatever they wanted to channel to her, they must do so through him or Major N. Tyelela.

Joe Kobo freed

UMTATA — A former member of the executive of the defunct Democratic Party, Mr Joseph Kobo, who was detained in August last year under the Transkei security laws, has been released

Mr Kobo, who was a close associate of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, fled to the Ciskei in 1976 when the executive of the Democratic Party was detained before the pre-independence elections.

He sought political asylum and was granted citizenship by the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe.

He was later appointed editor of the Ciskeian Government newspaper Umhombo.

Mr Kobo was detained in Ciskei in January last year. He was released in April and deported from the Ciskei. He stayed in East London while challenging the deportation order.— DDR.

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Core World 29/8/80 (103)

'Kei coup plot disclosed

AN abortive plot by the Transkei police to stage a coup against the Umtata Government has been disclosed by a Minister in the Matanzima Cabinet.

The plot — obviously one of Transkei's most closely guarded secrets — was leaked by the Minister of Interior, Mr S K Ndzumo.

Mr Ndzumo, MP for the Lusikisiki district in eastern Pondoland, was addressing people of his constituency as a representative of the Transkei Gov-

ernment at a funeral of a police sergeant.

The man, Sergeant A Wophula, was killed in a car crash in Umtata three weeks ago.

OPPOSED

Paying tribute to the dead man, Mr Ndzumo reportedly told mourners that he was one of the people who had opposed the police plot to stage a coup against the Transkei Government.

Back at his Umtata office, Mr Ndzumo confirmed what he had said

at the funeral, adding that he was prepared to stand for what he felt was a deserving tribute to a man who had opposed violent revolution against his government.

Mr Ndzumo declined to comment further on the matter.

The Minister caused a stir earlier in the year when he told our correspondent of incidents of alleged rape by Transkei soldiers registering voters in the territory.

Mr Ndzumo said his department had received reports of drunken behaviour by uniformed soldiers and complaints from women who claimed to have been molested.

The Minister claimed that he was subsequently pulled up by his Cabinet colleagues for what he had said about the soldiers.

SHOCKED

Brigadier Martin Ngceba, the Transkei Commissioner of Police, told Cape Herald that he was shocked by the news, and that he had only heard about the matter from the Press.

I have no reason to believe that such remarks were made by the Minister. Many top-ranking police officials were present at the funeral, including one of my assistants.

'It's a serious remark, and I'm sure they would have reported it to me,' he said.

Brigadier Ngceba said that to his knowledge there had never been any attempt at a coup in the Transkei.

EXPLOSIVE

Mr Ndzumo could not be contacted at his Umtata office on Monday, but his secretary, Mr Simon Gwauva, told Cape Herald it was the first he had heard of any coup attempt.

'But I cannot comment on such an explosive matter,' he said.

LOW KEI rebels plotted talkover

3/18/80
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S. Turin

THE Sunday Times can today disclose details of a plot to overthrow the Matanzima regime and to install Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, deposed Paramount Chief of the Tembus, as President of Transkei.

The coup d'etat was planned over months by dissident public servants known as the "Group of Eight".

According to a source close to President Kaizer Matanzima, the coup leaders had the support of a senior retired Transkei police officer.

The first reference to the coup was made recently by a member of the Transkei Cabinet, Mr S K Ndummo, in a speech at the funeral of a Transkei policeman.

Mr Ndummo, Minister of the Interior, said the dead man had been opposed to the plot which he said had been planned by the police to overthrow the government.

- On Wednesday, only days before the coup, Mr Ndummo said: "A firm and separate policy of separate areas."
- The retention of the Immorality Act, the Mixed Marriages Act, the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act.
- A redeclaration against integration on the social, educational, residential and political level and a reconfirmation of the policy of separate schools, facilities and social life for the various races.

Wanted Chief Sabata as President

"Retired" prematurely from the force after he refused to sign an order in July last year for the detention of Chief Dalindyebo, leader of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party.

to face resolutions demanding:

- A renewed commitment to the principle of national independence so the "we can continue to survive as a free and sovereign independent nation."
- A redeclaration against integration on the social, educational, residential and political level and a reconfirmation of the policy of separate schools, facilities and social life for the various races.

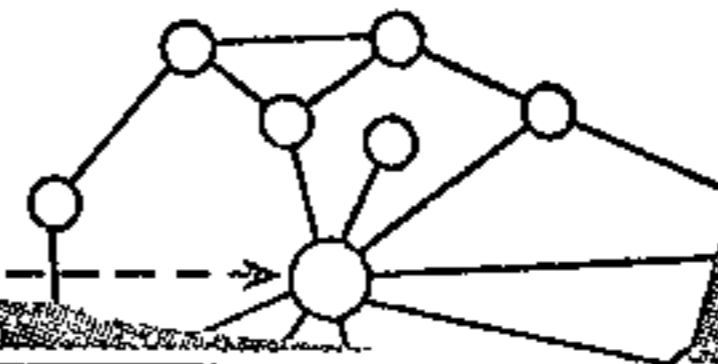
between Mr Eotha and the former Minister of Transport, Mr Louwrens Muller.

"The fact that that article, which shows the Prime Minister in a poor light, came out just before the congress was no accident. It was definitely a calculated move," said one.

have described the people on a formal chart of rectangles while the people in the informal appeared as circles. This different way of distinction enables us immediately to distinguish on a formal and an informal chart. It might well be that these two different signs were chosen to state that the rectangles are artificial, functions rarely found in nature, while the circles size people as they actually are, as one encounters round forms in nature much more frequently than would encounter forms with straight lines at right angles.

The study of the relationship structures, formal or informal, as part of the study of the organization

Chart 2 An informal structure



There are two different existing approaches to the study of relationships and interactions. The first is based on observations conducted by the researcher, while the other is based on data received from the members of the organization by way of interviews or self-recording.

When the study is based on the observations of the researcher, its results are clear-cut. When the study relies, however, on data received from members of the organization, the evolving formal and informal structures are not at all clear-cut. This is so because perceptions of members of the organization, as to their role in the organizational structure, are not always harmonious—that is to say, that every two members of the organization are not always in agreement as to the relationship between them. Two people might disagree as to the formal relationship

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H' LANDS - T'kei - General

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Gaika's Fort: border control post

Hand 17 Q.C. 289 11/6/80 103
*14. Mr. J. H. JORDAAN asked the
Minister of the Interior:†

Whether it is the intention to erect a

11 JUNE 1980

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border control post at Gaika's Fort near Bolo in the district of Stutterheim; if so, when will the erection of the border post be commenced; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

No. The position at Gaika's Fort is no different from that at the remaining 58 unmanned border crossing points listed in the agreement between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Transkei. With the exception of Bramnek and Myaputi Bridge no additional manned posts are at present being contemplated and no plans therefore exist for the provision of such a post at Gaika's Fort.

Ciskeian citizenship

14(763) 14/5/80 (103) (115)

*10. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether Blacks in the Eastern Cape who are not Transkeians are required to take out Ciskeian citizenship as a condition precedent to (a) the issue of reference books to them and (b) the registration of birth of their children; if not,
- (2) whether complaints have been made to him or his Department that such requirement is being applied by officials in the Eastern Cape; if so,
- (3) whether such complaints have been investigated; if so, with what result; if not, why not;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) (a) No.
(b) No.
- (2) No.
- (3) and (4) Fall away.

Note: The hon. member is also referred to the oral reply to question 11 on Friday, 21 March 1980.

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25/4/80 (107)

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FRIDAY, 25 A

assistance in rescue-work. Information was further obtained that the weather conditions on the route to Ulundi on that morning, was very bad. Any alternative route would have made it impossible for me to arrive in time for the ceremony. The air-force personnel was extremely helpful but due to the fact that radio contact with the crews of the helicopters were extremely difficult, it was obvious that it was impossible to fulfil my commitment.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could he tell us whether he made any effort to get there by car, even if it would have meant arriving somewhat late?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I did say in my reply to the question that I had contacted the Chief Minister of KwaZulu personally, because I have a great regard for him, also leader of his nation. I consulted with him about a late arrival. It would have meant, however, that if I had gone there by car, I would have arrived about three hours late for the function. I could not do that, and the Chief Minister fully understood it. [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS: That is just a mischievous question.

KwaZulu Legislative Assembly: opening

10(656) 25/4/80 (107)
*10. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether he recently had an engagement to open the 1980 session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi;
- (2) whether he opened the session; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes; and
- (2) no, my opening speech was delivered on my behalf by the hon. the Commissioner General after a telephonic consultation from Durban with the office of the hon. the Minister of Co-operation and Development and also after a telephonic discussion and consultation with Chief Minister Buthelezi of KwaZulu. This amended arrangement was necessary since the available helicopters and available pilots were sent post-haste to the sea disaster of the Mauritius II to render

The Prison Diary of Nimrod Mkele

Guest

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
DAVID SHAPIRO

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
PAUL WEINBERG

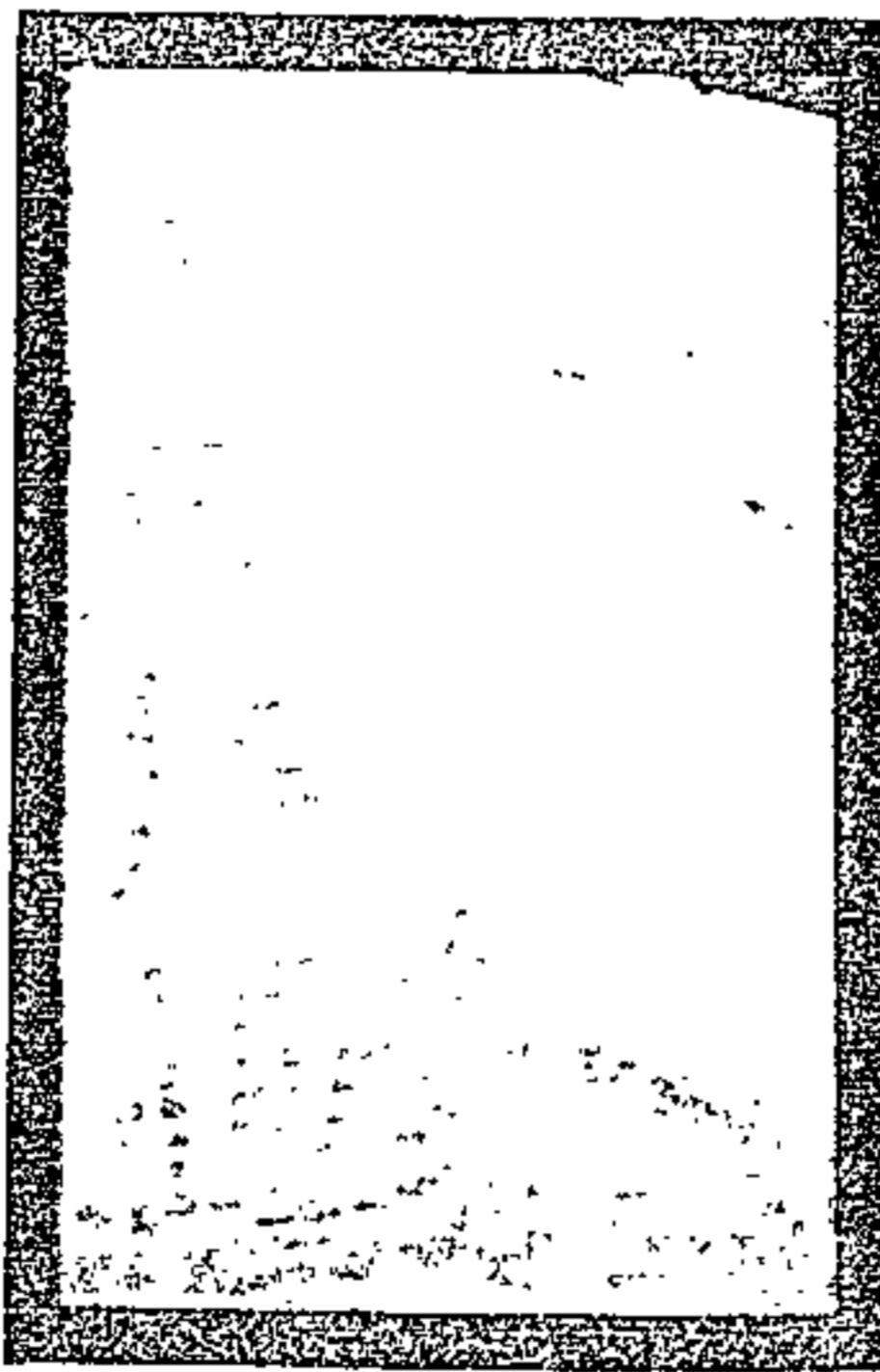
Of The President

The career of Nimrod Mkele has consisted of a startling series of peaks and valleys.

He was described by the late Nat Nakasa as 'over-educated and under-passportable'. 'Without all those degrees', Nakasa wrote of Mkele, in one of his most famous stories, he could slip quietly into a pass office job and have himself a ball stamping reference books.'

After completing an MA in 1953, Mkele held a string of jobs in the business world, and then set up a management consultancy practice in Johannesburg. He also became a director of several community organisations.

In November 1976 he was in Umtata to deliver a



paper to a SA Institute of International Affairs conference. While he was there his home in Johannesburg was raided by security police. Mkele judged it would be advisable to stay in Transkei.

He set up a company running bus-shelter advertising, and became a regular member of the Transkei cocktail circuit. At one social occasion the Prime Minister jokingly

told him that he would yet make him a political prisoner and then send him back to South Africa.

In November 1979 the Black Community Programmes organisation, of which he was chairman, was banned in Transkei. A few weeks later the Daily Dispatch quoted Mkele criticising the ban. That afternoon he was detained and taken to Umtata's Wellington prison.

While he was in prison, Mkele kept a diary, written on toilet roll with a hidden pen . . .

Those who conceived this kind of torture are probably enjoying supper with their wives and kids

SAT out in sun all day talking and playing games. No breakfast because we are told there is no water. About 12.30 got porridge. Were told that we would have porridge again for supper. It came, with thick gravy tasting as if it had been joliswaed ulusu lwenkomo. Couldn't take porridge again. Our chaps want the OC called to account for this state of affairs but the prisoners seem indifferent.¹

Today everyone is out of cigarettes. Mike managed to cadge some pipe tobacco from the prisoners. So the guys have been sharing thick newspaper zols. I asked why they don't use toilet paper. They say it's too soft and also sticks to the lips when it is wetted by saliva. I am the only one who doesn't smoke but could do with a drink. Saturday we talked about ways we could get drink. When we suggested to the Sergeant that he might bring us some he just laughed although he himself looked nice and mellow. He is a Dlamini - a fact I must use since I am one too.

Kotze is really dispirited especially for want of cigarettes. He is desperate. When the guard came to wake us up I asked him to especially see that the guys got cigarettes, particularly Kotze who is fit to die for want of nicotine. He has ceased to be the life and soul he was. I wonder what he'll say when he gets home one day about the Transkei government, his 'time' with us. Anyway he finds us easygoing, friendly and completely unaffected, unawed by his whiteness. Nothing like being KD's guest in one of his hosteleries to level all of us.²

That is not entirely true of course. I still get treated by the others and those on the urban side with the respect I am used to. Perhaps we are still too conscious of colour norms to remain unaffected by a white presence among us. And you can be sure the same goes for him too

We started getting down to knowing one another. Being thrown together like this forces that on us. We want to know why we are here. Kobo was picked up as he came from an interview with Mjefane.³ Mike, after they went to his shop and said

EDITOR'S FOOTNOTES

1. With a flavour of tupo passed over it.
2. KD Kaiser Dabwonga Matanzima, President of Transkei.
3. Mjefane Chief George Matanzima, the Prime Minister.
4. Botha Sigcau the Security Police headquarters building, Ngceba Brigadier Martin Ngceba, head of the Security Police.
5. Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, tried for treason earlier this year.
6. Hamilton Pamla, former Minister of the interior.
7. The Matanzima brothers and J.T. Letlaka, the Minister of Finance.

that Ngceba had news of a house for him. When he got to Botha Sigcau, Ngceba would not look at him.⁴ Instead he got a warrant for detention. Xola Mketi, whom I should know from Soweto, he looks so familiar, was picked up a year ago. Says the last time he was interrogated was January 1979. He has been to at least three prisons - the last time at Mt Frere. He wonders what public opinion is like. I told him what I could but said not to bank on that because people are afraid of KD.

In any event, there is a lot of sympathy for him and Gushu who has also been in the same prisons for harbouring Xola - a 'terrorist'. It is alleged he had military training overseas. He wonders why he is not being tried. Some suggested because he had no case to meet in Transkei. After all he came to fight South Africa not Transkei.

Two chaps in Boart overalls are also

In one of his pleasanter moments, if he ever has such things, he might just nod us out of prison

here. Must get their names. They are from Ncambele where a woman was burnt to death in her house - suspected arson. So the SB arrested them because as they had recently arrived from Jo'burg, they were prime suspects. One young man working for LTA was on a bus to Queenstown. As he got off the bus at Umtata station he was arrested and detained for threatening the State President, something he claims he had

no opportunity to do but here he is. He believes he has lost his job by now because his employers do not know where he is, nor do his parents. One youngster is locked up for printing and distributing the Sabata leaflets.⁵ Mosia is locked up for something to do with cattle dipping at Matatiele. So much for security.

Mike is now bemoaning the fickleness of his friend George the PM for having him locked up. I pointed out that power has no friends, only allies, and once your usefulness is all gone then you are out on your backside. I wonder if he is not here because of his shooting at people, but they did not tell him that, it seems

Sleep supervenes in the end if only from the boredom of aloneness. But baby, it's a hard day's night.

Those who conceived this kind of torture are probably enjoying their supper with their kids and wives while we sit





here in the lonely splendour of an eight foot by seven foot cell. Today they are all back from Pamla's funeral which I would have liked to attend because Pamla was a nice chap, a loyal KD worshipper but essentially harmless.⁶ He did not have the calculated sadism that actuates those responsible for this satanic law.

They know no psychology, of course, but who needs a knowledge of psychology when South Africa, with its vast resources in the sciences – Brig Coetzee is a masters in sociology – can offer such laws free of charge?

Why the lousy food and no beds? There has been no coffee over the past two days. Understand, it's lousy coffee anyway. There was no bread either, today. I kept mine yesterday and ate it this evening when I was hungry. Why no bread today? I'm now hungry again and locked up with no food in sight until tomorrow morning.

While peeing suddenly realised I had not been out of an underpant for many years. I washed mine this morning. And I was feeling real free and loose, man. But each time I put my fingers into the fly I was expecting to lift one side of my

What a waste of manpower, locking up people who could be doing something useful

underpants. Instead I collided with Nim in the flesh.

The boys are singing 'Nants'indod' emnyama, Vorster' and 'Ndibon' impimpi'. Must teach them: 'impimpi'. They don't know the tune properly.

Depriving people like me of reading which I do as a matter of course and, of course, live by, can be tough. This is what is called piling wanton sadism on wanton sadism. And it's worse when it's done by people who do not read except what they have to by way of work. South Africa offers the verdict. So it must be good for us too. 'Courage!' the boys call out tonight, and continue the freedom songs.

It seems we are in an anomalous position here. We are KD's guests but not a responsibility of the prison.

I raised the question of food with the SB today. While we were talking in the sun I was called. I went in my shirt

sleeves so that if I was being released or taken elsewhere I had an excuse for coming back to the cells to tell the chaps what's what.

After negotiating three locked gates and two long passages and down right at reception I was ushered to the presence of Mseki and the sergeant who visited me last Friday. Looked around for offices and we ended in the library.

Had little time to look at the titles before we got down to a long biographical inventory of myself, pretty exhaustive, including a list of my children.

Then asked about my 'political friends'. Told them I had none unless they did not mind including KD, George and TT.⁷ They said I should not joke and I said I was serious.

Then came jobs – last one in Jo'burg and present in Umtata, including addresses. Political organisations. I said 'none'. Wanted to know why. Pointed out I could be political without being a member of a political body. Then questions about BCP. Explained we were running down the organisation, winding up

PLEASE TURN OVER

The spirit of freedom lives on and cannot be snuffed out by even the most awesome despot

CONTINUED

its affairs and I needed to have some official status to wind it up and sign cheques on its account.

Asked if I was ever a communist, terrorist, or had received training. I said, 'Would I tell you?' Wanted reference book and passport number. I had left these at home in the hope that I would be taken home. In fact it worked out that way. I was driven home. Found the papers and had them entered in the biography. Saw Gangatha and Notonase.⁸ Unfortunately Daki was out although not at work. Notemba was quite excited and gave me some beer. Could not find money in the house because I wanted to buy cigarettes for the chaps. They were very disappointed when I returned because they are really out of cigarettes and tobacco.

Took clothes and toiletries - two trousers, two vests, three socks, four shirts, five underpants, pyjamas and gown to prepare for the long siege ahead. In fact, today, while chatting idly in the sun, we came to the conclusion (wise in the

EDITOR'S FOOTNOTES

8. Mkele's infant son and his son's nursemaid Daki is his wife
9. Digby Koyana Minister of Justice.
10. Sotho secessionists involved in the struggle to have the predominantly Sotho section of north-western Transkei declared a Sotho homeland.

THIS STORY CONSISTS OF EXTRACTS COMPRISING ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF THE FULL DIARY.

Talked to the two chaps from Boart. They have not been questioned. They don't gell with the group but they are beginning to feel part of it as they hear how many of us have been dragged in here without a clue as to what we are here about.

The two Tsolo chaps fit in quite well although they are not 'elite' like the rest of us. Anyway who can be elite in a gaol that treats us worse than prisoners, except we don't work? We are all alike here but it should be interesting to see what happens to this group if by some evil design it gets kept here long enough. And let's be clear that none of them would like to go to other prisons from what they hear from those of us who have been to those prisons. After all there is a lot to be said for your own special cell, with your own toilet and sink and hot and cold water laid on, even if horsehair blankets and prison mush are not the kind of things that contribute to one's comfort. In fact, this led to comparisons between South Africa and Transkei.

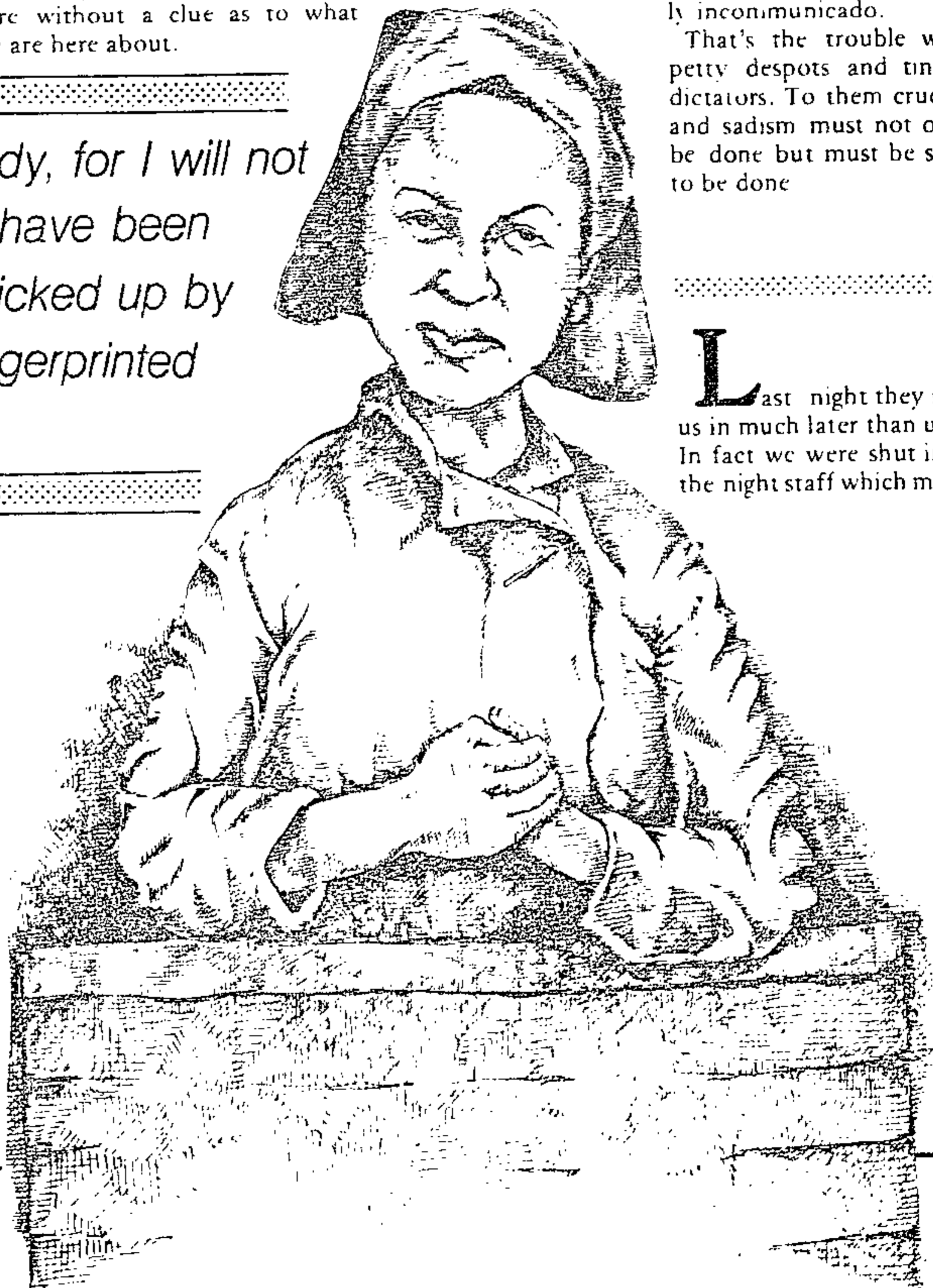
In South Africa detainees seem to be better treated ZK Matthews was allowed a bed in prison. In Modderbecc the Motlanas and the Qobozas had football teams, the women at the Fort also had similar conditions. Here we are completely incommunicado.

That's the trouble with petty despots and tinpot dictators. To them cruelty and sadism must not only be done but must be seen to be done

Good luck to the young lady, for I will not re-open the case. It must have been harrowing enough to be picked up by the police, interrogated, fingerprinted and then appear in court

circumstances) that the only form of optimism was to take the pessimistic view that we are here to stay. This does not prevent us hoping but at least we are being realistic. And when KD suddenly remembers us in one of his pleasanter moments, if he ever has such things, then he might just nod us out of his prison.

When I came in my bundle of clothes was checked for contraband. As I said above, the chaps were disappointed that I brought them no cigarettes. Mike asked why I did not borrow from Notemba if I could not find money at home. Africa said that's what happens when one is under pressure. He is right at that because those chaps were breathing down my neck and giving me no chance to think. For instance, I did not even open the fridge or a pot to see if there was some thing nice after the lousy prison fare.



Last night they shut us in much later than usual. In fact we were shut in by the night staff which meant

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5 p.m. instead of 3 p.m. Well, who are we to complain about the vagaries of officialdom if they give us a few precious hours in the sun? We hope they keep up the good work.

I have been struck by the fact that the turnkey who opens up in the mornings opens the doors on one side of the passage first and then comes down our side. As a result I am the second last to be opened for and locked up.

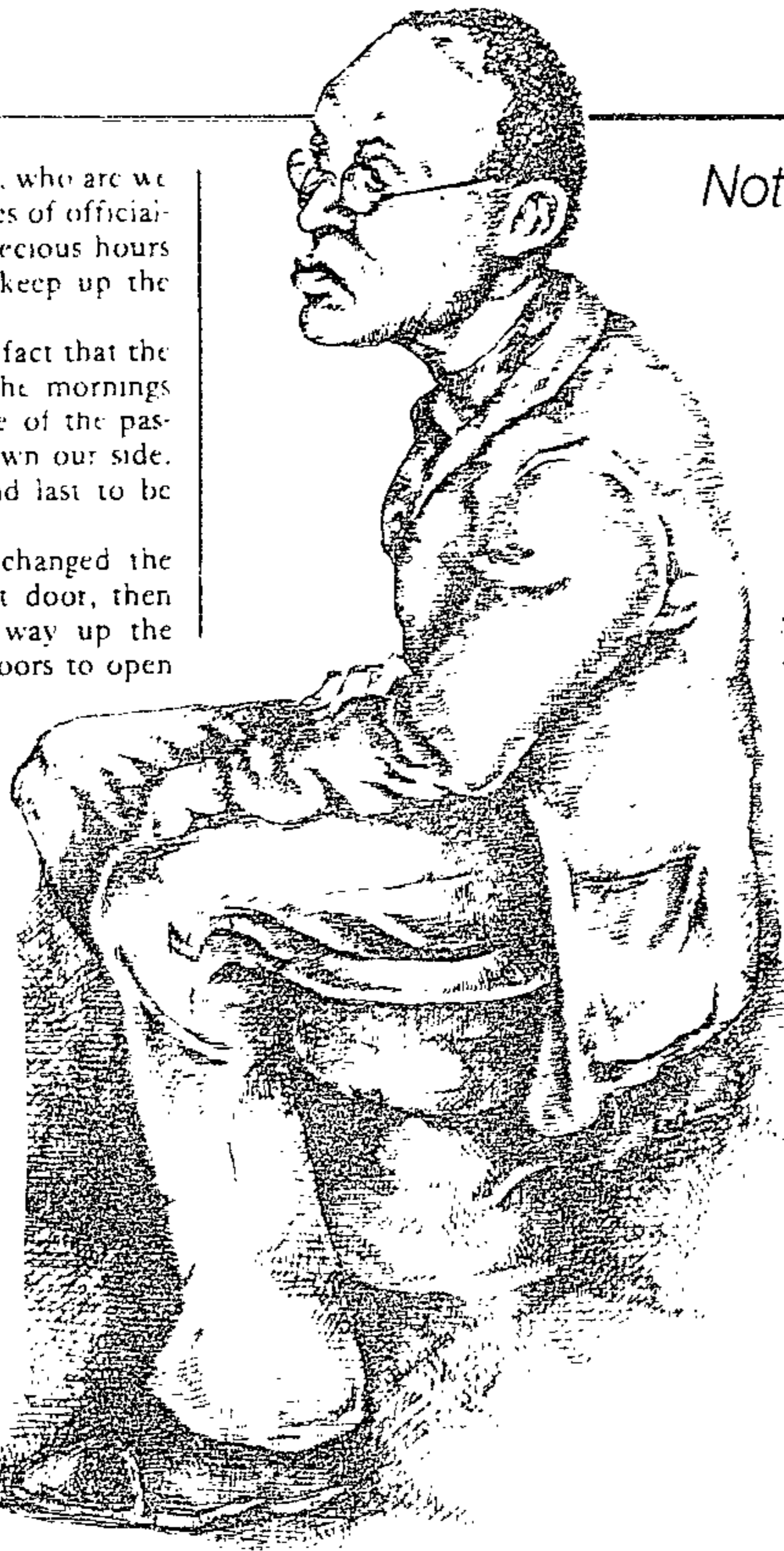
But yesterday the man changed the routine. He opened the first door, then the doors opposite all the way up the passage so that he had no doors to open on the way back. When I looked out I saw all the doors open across the passage. I could see the poor son-of-a-bitch coming back doing a running zig-zag or what is called the 'circus hop swing' dodging around the open doors. So there is good logic to opening doors on one side of the passage first, for on the way back the turnkey has a clear run to my end with no obstructing doors.

Amazing, the sort of thing one notices in the senseless nothingness of being locked up with nothing to do.

What a waste of man power and man power hours locking up people who could be doing something useful. Some of the men here have by now no jobs to go back to. Like the two men from Boart who should have been back at work on November 19. Their employers don't know where they are and they will have lost their jobs by now. And suppose their employers know? They are unlikely to welcome back men who have been smeared as likely communists by virtue of having been locked up under this Act.

The chubby young one from Boart now has another worry. He had according to age-old custom 'kidnapped' (thwala) a schoolgirl to be his wife the evening before his arrest. When they picked him up early that morning he had not yet reported to his father that he had without permission taken unto himself a wife. He is now wondering whether his father did the right thing by the girl's family, i.e. reported the thwala-ing and paid the necessary lobola.

I myself was to appear in court yesterday. I wrote to inform the magistrate that I was held here. Whether he received the note or not from the tardy SB I don't know. If he didn't I stand to lose some money for this was a case of theft. If the court was not informed of my security indisposition, good luck to the young



Nothing strange about finding a guy fully dressed sitting on a toilet seat engaging in earnest conversation or just staring across the cell

Xhosa is also sauce for the Sotho. It can't be otherwise. If you establish ethnic states then each ethnos is entitled to self-determination a la apartheid. To deny them that is to deny the ethic of apartheid. I don't say this in approval but that is the logic.

It is worse with Ntate and the 72 year old Pitso who is perishing through loneliness in Cofimvaba, for it appears that some horse deal is being planned to excise Herschel and the whole of Maluti from Transkei in exchange for Griqualand East. So why imprison these old chaps while this horse trading is going on? Do the horse traders want it to appear that they did it all by themselves without aid from the agitators they have got locked up here? The locking up of course does not detract from the fact that it will have been the concentrated agitation of Ntate and others that resulted in the trade-off. I admire their determination however misguided their direction.

If you see Ntate here you discover that he is not a confused, self-pitying bastard but a man who is quietly certain of the goodness of his cause and the need for him to die for it if need be. This is his third visit to KD's prison. If no one can learn how futile these imprisonments are, then there must be something seriously wrong with those in power. Or have they become so blinded by power that they believe they are achieving something?

The lesson that all dictators never learn is that the spirit of freedom lives on and cannot be snuffed out by the actions of even the most awesome of despots. And KD, ruthless as he is, is far from awesome. Those who would like to follow in the footsteps of Salazar, Franco and other dictators should ask themselves where these gentlemen are today

One thing we have learnt to listen for is the rattle of the lock on the grill leading to the cells.

As soon as that happens, if I am writ-

PLEASE TURN OVER

lady, for I will not reopen the case. It must have been harrowing enough to be picked up by the police, interrogated, fingerprinted and then appear in court before crowds who would be saying, 'Now what would a little girl like her be doing here?'

I just hope no minister is going to talk a lot of crap about my arrest. At least let them have the decency to be silent if they do not have the sense to get rid of these laws. I should hate to read the kind of rubbish that Koyana has been spouting out about Gushu, Mketi and Makwetu.⁹

Imagine an old man of 72 rotting in the Cofimvaba prison? What about Ntate — he who wants the same ethnic state that KD opted for?¹⁰ Why should it be bad for him and why should he be consigned to the limbo of prison under the Act for wanting the same thing as KD? Why is it good for KD, and not for him?

Come on chaps, what is sauce for the

Their only contact with the people is through the security police

CONTINUED

ing I get busy with other things like getting myself a drink of water or sitting on the toilet seat. That is the only seat here in any case so there is nothing strange about finding a guy fully dressed sitting on a toilet seat engaging in earnest conversation or just staring across the cell.

Parcels from my wife today; groceries and clothes I had to sign for them. I did

not use my usual signature but the one I use for bouncing cheques. This was just to confuse the SR in case they are on the look-out for my signature to pin something on me.

We were wondering whether the government is aware of the degree of discontent, but came to the conclusion that they have so distanced themselves from the people that their only contact with them is through the security police, and that is the worst kind of contact.

The trouble with African governments is that they make no provision for

succession. The leaders perhaps deliberately hope that there will be chaos at their demise, to prove how important they were in their lifetime. It has not worked out that way though.

Man, this sun is a long time a-setting today. But I suppose it also does its thing according to nature's own immutable laws. So I have just to grin and bear it. I'm not sure about the grinning but the bearing is part of it without a doubt. And for how long? And for what purpose? If it is to frighten us it fails of its purpose miserably because we are not frightened men who scare themselves even more by locking people up and then find they have to lock up yet more people in order to assuage their fright.

There is one question. When will it end? Another how? And a third: How soon?

After a month in prison Mkele was released, driven to the border, and told to leave Transkei. He hitchhiked to Johannesburg, where his arrival created quite a stir in the black press, as well as a fair amount of hilarity based on the ironies of being 'exiled' to, and then from, of all places, the Transkei.

Much of the published interest in his case revolved round the strange constitutional problem it brought up. By South African law he was officially considered a Transkei citizen. Now Transkei had disowned him. Did he become stateless? Finally, he was re-registered in Johannesburg, as a South African, thus becoming possibly the only African in the country who is not theoretically considered to be attached to one or another homeland.

He is now setting up an institute to deal with the position of black managers.

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Two leading Transkei officials detained

2/9/80 MRCWS

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Mr S K Ndzumo, until last week Minister of the Interior, and Brigadier Elliot Cwele, a former Commissioner of Police, have been detained by the Transkei Security Police.

Weekend reports of an alleged coup against the Transkei National Independence Party are believed to have led to their detention.

The present Police Commissioner, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, confirmed that Brigadier Cwele was detained yesterday afternoon and that Mr Ndzumo was taken at the weekend.

Mr Ndzumo was arrested two days after being sacked from his post of Minister of the Interior

for speaking of an alleged coup at the funeral of a detective at Lusikisiki.

Brigadier Ngceba said the continued detention of Brigadier Cwele would depend on the detectives investigating his case.

Mr Ndzumo had been detained only for questioning.

Brigadier Cwele was prematurely retired last

year after refusing to detain Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, now deposed as Paramount Chief of the Tembusu.

Brigadier Cwele said before his detention that he had no information against Chief Sabata.

The head of the security police was the man who had incriminating

evidence against Chief Sabata.

"I could not risk signing the detention warrant when somebody else had all the facts," Brigadier Cwele said.

At the time of his detention Brigadier Cwele was arranging for his wife to receive medical treatment in a Durban hospital.

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Cwele

NEWSPAPER reports on an abortive coup against the Transkei government have led to the detention of a ruling party MP, Mr S K Ndzumo, who was sacked from the Cabinet last week, and a former commissioner of police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele who was retired prematurely from civil service last year.

The head of the Transkei Security Police and new police commissioner, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, has confirmed that the former Minister of Interior, Mr Ndzumo, was detained at the weekend, and that Brig Cwele was taken in yesterday afternoon.

Brig Cwele's detention follows a Sunday Times report claiming that he had supported an attempted Transkei coup engineered by dissident public servants known as the "Group of Eight" made up mostly of ex-ANC and PAC members within the Transkei army, police force and the private sector.

Mr Ndzumo was arrested two days after being sacked from the cabinet for leaking out the attempted coup at a funeral of a police sergeant who had opposed the plot to overthrow the Transkei regime.

UMTATA — A former cabinet minister and a former Commissioner of Transkei Police were detained here yesterday under the country's security laws.

Mr Kolisile Saul Ndumiso, Minister of Interior until he was sacked last week, and Brigadier Elliot Mandla Cwele were detained in Lusikisiki and Umtata respectively.

The Commissioner of Transkei Police and head of the Security Police, Brig Martin Ngebeba, confirmed the detentions, but

would not give any reasons.

Mr Ndumiso's dismissal from the Cabinet, announced by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, last Wednesday, took effect yesterday. He was taken from his Lusikisiki home yesterday afternoon.

Chief George did not give reasons for Mr Ndumiso's dismissal.

Asked last week whether Mr Ndumiso had been dismissed because of his statements to the press about an alleged plot to overthrow Transkei's Government, Chief George would not comment.

Mr Ndumiso had said he had been told by the late Detective Hophula that plans for the coup had been initiated by police.

men, but the plot failed when Transkeian soldiers refused to be involved.

Chief George dismissed this as "absolutely untrue." Mr Ndumiso was clever attributing this information to a dead man, he said.

"The Commissioner of Police and the Commander of the Transkeian Army know nothing of the

alleged coup," he said. "Mr Ndumiso says he heard about it six months ago. It is surprising, as a Cabinet Minister, he did not tell anyone."

Brig Cwele was the first Transkeian to be appointed Commissioner of Police, taking over from a white seconded officer, and was retired prematurely last year.

Ndzumo, Cwele held



BRIG CWELE

s suggested that a discount factor equal (slightly higher than) the interest rate on the loan should be used for this term. The stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 as the lessee requires to have a taxable income to generate the cash flow.

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The business of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is used. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an element (the displaced) loan.

This will now be applied to the problem in MAN.

DO 2/9/60

Sabata's wife evicted

UMTATA — The wife of Sabata Dalindyabo, recently deposed Tembu paramount chief, Mrs Nomiscow Dalindyabo, has been evicted from the Great Place at Bumbane, the secretary for the Dalindyabo Regional Authority, Mr W. D.

Makohliso, said here yesterday.

Mr Makohliso said a letter instructing Mrs Dalindyabo to "clean the place and then vacate" for the new paramount chief, who is still to be elected, has been sent to her. — SAPA.

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Drop the titles says Ngceba

UMTATA — Transkel's Commissioner of Police has told the press it is wrong to use the appellation Brigadier and that of Paramount Chief for people removed from these positions dishonourably.

Brigadier Martin Ngceba yesterday phoned the Daily Dispatch office

here and told a reporter: "You know that Mr Sabata Dalindyabo has been deposed as paramount chief but you people insist on referring to him as paramount chief. He is now Mr Sabata Dalindyabo."

Brigadier Ngceba also said: That Mr Elliot Cwele

had left the police force dishonourably and it was an insult to him (Brigadier Ngceba) to still refer to Mr Cwele as "Brigadier".

Brigadier Ngceba said: "if Mr Cwele wants to retain this rank, he must apply to the government."

— DDR.

Plea for arrest

C. Times
Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The Transkei Government's former diplomatic representative overseas, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, yesterday applied to the Supreme Court, Johannesburg, for a warrant for the arrest of the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, when next he enters South Africa.

Chief Matanzima is expected to attend a meeting of homeland leaders in Pretoria on September 15.

Mr Berkeley's application followed the chief's rejection of the jurisdiction of the South African courts when a summons for libel was served on him.

Mr Berkeley alleged that Chief Matanzima libelled him in comments on his complaint that Transkei security policemen tried to murder him.

Tembus still looking for Sabata



103

S. POST
7/9/80

By VICTOR MPOFU
TEMBUS in Port Elizabeth and surrounding areas are trying to ascertain the whereabouts and safety of their Paramount Chief, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who vanished from his royal house three weeks ago.

Many of the Tembus are unhappy at the Transkei Government's decision to depose the chief, but are frightened to question it for fear of reprisals, according to the Tembu tribal representative here.

"It is unbelievable that Chief Sabata has been deposed and has fled," he said.

A move has already been started to collect money to provide for the royal family to ensure

that Chief Sabata is not in need when he is found.

"We are trying all means to find out the whereabouts of the chief and to make sure that he is safe," Mr A T Yeko, one of the people behind the move, said in Port Elizabeth.

According to the representative, the money will also be used for the education of Buyelekhaya, son of the deposed chief.

The Tembus, who have urged all the chief's subjects to unite and speak out against the action, said they were still awaiting a report from Chief Sabata's homeguards.

"We hope that he is still alive and know nothing of his disappearance except what we read

in the newspapers," the spokesman said.

Chief Sabata is the hereditary chief of the Tembu tribe. He was first reported to be seeking political asylum in Lesotho, then it was in Swaziland. His whereabouts are not yet certain.

Professor Terence Beard, head of the Department of Political Science at Rhodes University, described the action against Chief Sabata by the Matanzima Government as arbitrary.

Tembus are also angry at the statement made by Chief George Matanzima, the Prime Minister, that in other countries Chief Sabata would have been shot in public.

By MARCUS NGANI

A SATURDAY night outing to the movies cost an Umtata youth and his girlfriend a weekend in jail on a charge of loitering.

And a SUNDAY POST investigation has revealed that the incident was not an isolated one. Certain policemen — particularly those in junior ranks — appear to be going to unnecessary extremes to rid the streets of Umtata of criminal elements.

The youth and his girlfriend were picked up by police while they were on their way home from a cinema only a few blocks away.

A walk ⁽¹⁰³⁾ can land ^{S POST} you in jail ^{7/9/60}

They were refused bail but were given the options of paying an admission of guilt or awaiting trial in jail.

After spending two nights in police cells they were brought to trial and acquitted.

Other alleged loiterers

— like a 12-year-old schoolboy arrested on the same night on his way from the cinema and a watchman on his way home from work — were less fortunate.

They and about 20 others spent three nights in jail and at their trials

were all convicted.

The 12-year-old boy was cautioned and discharged because of his tender age while the others were ordered to pay fines ranging from R5 to R20.

Junior policemen on duty at the station said they had standing orders to release alleged loiterers on bail.

The station commander, Lieutenant Ndukumbana, said while he was not keen to swell the prison population with people held on minor offences, the police had a duty to protect the public against criminal elements.

By MARCUS NGANI
LEGAL preparations were set in motion at the week-end to obtain a Supreme Court order securing the release of Transkei's former police commissioner, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, who was detained after a newspaper report on his alleged involvement in an abortive coup against the Umtata Government.

At the week-end a Durban attorney, Mr Archer Ntanga, was busy compiling affidavits in support of the proposed Supreme Court action instigated by Brig Cwele's brother.

Under normal circumstances the application for Brig Cwele's release would have been made by his wife, Dinah.

But on the day her husband was detained, Mrs Cwele had to be transferred from the Umtata General Hospital for specialist treatment in Durban for a chronic leg trouble.
Brig Cwele was detain-

103 11/29/91
Former Transkei police head to fight his detention

ed along with Transkei's former Minister of Interior, Mr S K Ndzumo who was sacked from the cabinet after leaking out news that there had been a plot to overthrow the Matanzima Government.

According to Mr Ndzumo, the plot was engineered by the police, but it aborted when a majority of soldiers in the Transkei army refused to be co-opted.

In the case of Brig Cwele, his detention followed a Sunday Times report claiming that he had supported the proposed coup

which, according to the newspaper, was in fact engineered by dissident government servants known as a "group of eight", made up of ANC and PAC members.

Shortly before his detention Brig Cwele told SUNDAY POST in Umtata that the report of his alleged involvement in the coup had so upset him that he had taken steps to put the record straight.

For that purpose, he said he had telephoned Transkei's Director of Intelligence, Mr F Ngcau, requesting a meeting involving himself, Mr Ngcau, Prime Minister George Matanzima and the head of the security police, Brig Martin Ngeeba.

The meeting never materialised. Instead Brig Cwele was detained later that day after three security police officers whisked.

Later in the day a security police officer called at the office to find out where Brig Cwele kept his firearms.

Tembus choose new chief

UMTATA — A special meeting of all heads of Tembu tribal authorities and close relatives yesterday recommended the election of Chief Bambilanga Dalindyabo as paramount chief of the Tembu tribe.

A statement released after the three-hour meeting by the secretary for the Dalindyabo Regional Authority, Mr W. D. Makhoiso, said Chief Bambilanga was chosen unanimously to replace Chief Sabata Dalindyabo who is believed to be in exile in Swaziland.

Chief Sabata, who is elder half-brother to Chief Bambilanga, was deposed by the Transkei Cabinet after being found guilty in April of violating and injuring the dignity of the State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

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Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

Application for release of Transkei brigadier

Cape Times 9/4/80 (103)

UMTATA. -- An urgent application for the release from detention of the former Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Mandla Cwele, was filed in the Umtata Supreme Court yesterday. He was detained with a former Transkei cabinet minister, Mr Saul Ndzumo, by the Transkei security police last Monday.

The application, heard in camera before Mr Justice Van Coller, was filed on behalf of Mrs Nobantu Ntwendala, a married daughter of Brigadier Cwele. The hearing was postponed to today.

The application seeks an explanation from the respondents, the Transkei Minister of Police and the Commissioner of Police, why Brigadier Cwele cannot be released on or before Thursday.

The application requests that the respondents be required to show cause by 10am on Thursday why Brigadier Cwele should not be released from detention, or say why he is under arrest and if so: On what charge he is being held, where he is being detained, why and under which law and section of the law is he being detained.

The application also seeks reasons why Brigadier Cwele should not be allowed legal representation, why the applicant should not be allowed access to him and why the two respondents should not be ordered to pay costs of the proceedings. -- Sapa



Chief Bambilanga

Tembu chief: ^{D. D. S.P.} I'm here ^{9/9/80} to stay ¹⁰³

By SIDNEY MOSES

UMTATA — Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo, recommended by members of the Dlomo royal family and heads of Tembu authorities, says his appointment as Paramount Chief of the Tembus will be irrevocable.

Chief Bambilanga's appointment as Paramount Chief must be approved by the regional authority and then by the Cabinet.

At a meeting of members of the royal family and heads of authorities of the Tembu tribe held at the weekend at Sithebe Great Place, Chief Bambilanga was chosen unanimously to be the next Paramount Chief, succeeding former Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo who was deposed in April by the Transkei Cabinet.

"My position as Paramount Chief will be entrenched and be permanent," Chief Bambilanga said.

"Buyelekhaya, son of Sabata, who is the heir, is in a refugee camp in Botswana and when he comes back it will be too late for him to take over as paramount chief." —

DDR

Attempt to free cop fails

Post

12/9/50

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AN urgent application for the release of the detained former Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brig Elliot Cwele, was dismissed with costs by the Um-

tata Supreme Court yesterday.

Brig Cwele was detained together with a former Transkei Cabinet Minister, Mr Saul Ndzumo, by the Transkei Security Police last Monday.

The application, heard by Mr Justice van Coler, was filed on behalf of Mrs Nobantu Ntwendala, a married daughter of Brig Cwele.

The respondents — the Transkei Minister of Police and the Commissioner of Police were in terms of the application required to explain why Brig Cwele could not be released from detention on or before Thursday.

REASONS

The application also sought reasons why he should not be allowed legal representation, why the applicant should not be allowed access to him and why the two respondents should not be ordered to pay costs of the proceedings.

Dismissing the application, the judge said that according to affidavits of the two commissioned policemen interrogating Brigadier Cwele, he was satisfied in terms of the Transkei State of Emergency Act that the two policemen had the right to detain Brigadier Cwele, if in their discretion, they had reasonable beliefs that he had committed or intended to commit an offence under the regulation or any other law. — Sapa.

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Father's plea for release of son

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The father of a standard eight Nyanga High School pupil who has been in detention for 44 days, has appealed to Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, to intervene before his son appears in court today.

Mr Peter Luzoko Matolengwe, 20, is charged with incitement, conspiring to boycott classes and escaping from custody. He has appeared in court three times and been granted R300 bail.

His father, the Rev Patrick Matolengwe, says he has sent a telegram and express letter to Brigadier Ngceba voicing his concern as a parent and asking him to intervene.

Mr Matolengwe, who lives in Cape Town, says he was not told bail had been granted, "so we have not been able to arrange it since his arrest".

"No one has been allowed to see him, including his lawyer, nor has he been allowed to receive food or clean clothing".

Brigadier Ngceba said he had received the telegram, but not the letter. Mr Matolengwe had not been allowed access to his attorney, Mr P Madikizela, "in terms of emergency regulations".

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Cape Times 10/8/80
Release is refused (103)

UMTATA. — An urgent application for the release of the detained former Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, was dismissed with costs by the Umtata Supreme Court yesterday.

Brigadier Cwele was detained with a former Transkei cabinet minister, Mr Saul Ndzumbo, by the Transkei security police last Monday.

The application, heard by Mr Justice Van Coller, was filed on behalf of Mrs Nobantu Ntwendala, a married daughter of Brigadier Cwele.

Dismissing the application, the judge said that according to affidavits of the two commissioned policemen interrogating Brigadier Cwele, he was satisfied in terms of the Transkei State of Emergency Act that the two policemen had the right to detain Brigadier Cwele, if in their discretion, they had reasonable beliefs that he had committed or intended to commit an offence under the regulation or any other law. — Sapa

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Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

10/19/80
 'Keep NM Kokstad in SA' plea

Political Reporter
 TRANSKEI should realise that the productive areas of Kokstad and Mt Currie were far more valuable to Transkei in the long term as a part of South Africa, Mr Peter Miller, MPC for South Coast, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a call at the weekend by Transkei's Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzimbia, that Kokstad and the district of Mt Currie was of far more importance in the long term to Transkei as it presently existed than it would ever be if incorporated and people lost confidence and left.

As has been stated so widely, southern Africa has one economy and cannot afford that productive land be taken out of the hands of productive people — for the sake of all the people.

We in East Griqualand have a very fruitful and friendly relationship with the people of Pondoland. They want us to stay here, and we want to stay, Mr Miller said.

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Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from equality of the interest on an (ced) loan.

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Ngceba asked to intervene

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UMTATA — The father of a Std 8 Nyanga High School pupil who has been in detention 44 days has appealed to Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, to intervene before his son appears in court today.

Mr Peter Luzoko Matolengwe, 20, is charged with incitement, conspiring to boycott classes and escaping from

custody. He has appeared in the Engcobo magistrate's court three times and has been granted R300 bail.

His father, the Rev Patrick Matolengwe, said he had sent a telegram and express letter to Brig Ngceba voicing his concern as a parent and asked if Brig Ngceba would intervene.

Mr Matolengwe, who lives in Cape Town, said he

was not told bail had been granted, "so we have not been able to arrange it. Since his arrest no one has been allowed to see him, including his lawyer, nor has he been allowed to receive food or clean clothing."

Brig Ngceba said he had received the telegram, but not the letter.

Mr Peter Matolengwe had not been allowed access to his attorney, Mr

P. Madikizela, before Monday, "in terms of the emergency regulations."

But on Monday, Mr Madikizela was allowed to talk to his client in the presence of two security policemen. Security police had not allowed Mr Matolengwe to appear in the Engcobo magistrate's court earlier that day.

The magistrate, Mr M. Mayekiso, instructed them to bring him to court today.

"I have to see him before then," Mr Madikizela said. "The charges have not been put to him and he's unsure of the deeds he's accused of." — DDR.

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE former Transkei Minister
of the Interior, Mr S K

Ndzumo, was found dead in
Transkei police detention

yesterday.

He was taken into custody 10
days ago after a newspaper

published details about an
alleged plot to overthrow the

Transkei Government.

Mr Ndzumo was sacked as
Minister of the Interior late

last month after himself public-
ly disclosing information about

an attempted coup against the
Transkei administration.

The Transkei Prime Minis-
ter, Chief George Matanzima,

yesterday declined comment on

Transkei ex-Minister dies in detention

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the cause of Mr Ndzumo's
death as it was still being
investigated. He would issue a
statement when he was in
"possession of the facts", he
said.

Chief Matanzima, who said
he was "greatly shocked" when
informed of Mr Ndzumo's
death yesterday, confirmed
reports that the former Minis-
ter had suffered from diabetes.
He described Mr Ndzumo as
middle-aged.

Asked last night whether Mr
Ndzumo had received treat-

ment for diabetes while in
detention, Chief Matanzima,
who is also Minister of Police,
said: "I don't know about pris-
ons. I am the Prime Minister."

Dr J S Knutzen, the district
surgeon at Idutywa, where Mr
Ndzumo was reportedly
detained, said yesterday: "I
was called to the prison at
about 6.45am, and it appears
Mr Ndzumo died a natural
death. He had no external
injuries."

He had visited Mr Ndzumo
on Saturday and checked him

over. "He seemed okay," Dr
Knutzen said, adding that Mr
Ndzumo had been given the
necessary capsules for his
illness.

The Transkei Commissioner
of Police and Security Police
chief, Brigadier Martin
Ngceba, said last night he was
awaiting a report on Mr Ndzu-
mo's death. "My people have
gone out to investigate."

But he declined comment on
reports that Mr Ndzumo had
been detained in Idutywa, and
not Umhata. "I am not going to

tell you," he said.

Brig Ngceba confirmed Mr
Ndzumo was a diabetic, but
parried a question whether he
had received treatment for his
condition while in detention. He
said: "I don't know. I am not a
doctor."

A leading member of the
opposition Democratic Progres-
sive Party, Mr Z Dweba, said
yesterday: "The Cabinet was
aware that Mr Ndzumo was
sickly. He should have been
seen by a doctor regularly."

Mr Ndzumo, who represented

the East Pondoland constituen-
cy of Lushkisi in the Transkei
National Assembly, was once
chairman of the old Transkei
Legislative Assembly.

He graduated from the Uni-
versity of Fort Hare in 1946 and
later served as a clerk to Para-
mount Chief Botha Sigcau. In
1968 he was elected to the Leg-
islative Assembly, which
became the National Assembly
after Transkei independence in
1976.

Mr Ndzumo, who first served
as Transkei Minister of Agri-

culture, fell from grace last
month when, in a speech at the
funeral of a policeman, he told
of an alleged coup to overthrow
the Transkei Government.

At the time, Chief Matanzima dismissed reports of the
alleged coup as "a pack of
lies".

But after the Sunday Times
published further details on the
alleged coup on August 31, Mr
Ndzumo and the former Trans-
kei Commissioner of Police,
Brigadier Elliot Cwele, were
detained.

At the time Brig Ngceba told
the Rand Daily Mail: "It is a
very delicate and sensitive
matter. As far as we are con-
cerned all is well, but if there
was a secret meeting (of con-
spirators), they must tell us all
about it."

On Tuesday the Transkei
Supreme Court rejected repre-
sentations by Brig Cwele that
the authorities be ordered to
charge or release him.

His plea was opposed in an
affidavit from Colonel L. S
Kael, of the Transkei Police,

who told the court he had rea-
son to believe a plot to over-
throw the Transkei Govern-
ment still existed and that Brig
Cwele might be involved. His
affidavit was backed by
another from Security Police.

The Transkei President,
Paramount Chief Kaiser
Matanzima, has appointed a
one-man commission of inquiry
to establish whether the Trans-
kei Defence Force is able to
fulfill adequately its role of
defending the borders, counter-
ing subversive activities and

maintaining public order.

The commissioner is Mr. Jus-
tice Hofmeyer.

The move came in the wake
of reported attempts by the
alleged conspirators to seek the
aid of the army to overthrow
the Matanzima regime.

The Transkei Defence Force
started with a nucleus of 274
men, trained by officers of the
South African Defence Force,
in 1976. Further recruitment
has taken place since.

Chief Matanzima yesterday
referred inquiries about the
present strength of the army to
Transkei's Army chief, Brigadier
Roy Keshwa. The brigadier
could not be reached for
comment.

STAR 11/9/80

Kei Premier calls for postmortem on Ndzumo

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — There should be a post mortem on Mr Saul Kholisile Ndzumo and the results should be made public, Chief George Matanzima, Transkei's Prime Minister, said here today.

Mr Ndzumo, former Transkei Interior Minister, died in jail near Idutywa yesterday.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima today called his first Press conference as State President, which was attended by the Prime Minister and the full Cabinet.

President Matanzima said: "We have all heard from the radio and Press of the tragic death of our erstwhile colleague, Mr Saul Ndzumo, and I have called you here to pay tribute to this son of Transkei."

INTO TRAP

The Prime Minister then said that as leader of the Government he wished to pay tribute to Mr Ndzumo who had been a member of the Transkei Government from 1976 until August 31 1980.

He had represented Lusikisiki and during the whole period of his service had been devoted to the cause of his people.

It was unfortunate that at the peak of his career he fell into a trap which led to his dismissal.

The Prime Minister said that Mr Ndzumo's health at one time had deteriorated but he seemed to have recovered miraculously. "May the Lord rest his soul."

SURGEON

Mr Ndzumo had been visited in detention by Dr J S Knutzen, Idutywa's district surgeon, on Saturday morning.

Dr Knutzen said he knew Mr Ndzumo was a diabetic and that he had the necessary capsules. He believed Mr Ndzumo had died of natural causes.

Chief George Matanzima said Mr Ndzumo's wife, Nokuzooa, and his eight children would receive the pension due to a widow of a member of Parliament.

Detained

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The former Transkei Minister of the Interior, Mr S K Ndzumo, was found dead in detention yesterday.

He was taken into police custody 10 days ago after a newspaper published details about an alleged plot to overthrow the Transkei Government.

Mr Ndzumo was sacked as Minister of the Interior late last month after publicly disclosing information about an attempted coup against the Transkei Government at the funeral of a police sergeant.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima,

Cape Times 11/8/80

103

ex-minister dies in Transkei

yesterday declined to comment on the causes of Mr Ndzumo's death as it was still being investigated. He would issue a statement when he was in "possession of the facts," he said.

Chief Matanzima, who was "greatly shocked" when informed of Mr Ndzumo's death yesterday, confirmed reports that Mr Ndzumo was a diabetic. He described Mr Ndzumo as middle-aged.

Asked last night whether Mr Ndzumo had received treatment for his illness while in detention, chief Matanzima, who is also the Minister of Police, said: "I don't know about prisons. I am the Prime Minister."

Dr J S Knutzen, the district surgeon at

Idutywa, where Mr Ndzumo was reportedly detained, said yesterday: "I was called to the prison at about 6.45am and it appears that Mr Ndzumo died a natural death. He had no external injuries."

He had visited Mr Ndzumo on Saturday and checked him over. "He seemed okay," Dr Knutzen said, adding that Mr Ndzumo had been given the necessary capsules.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police and Security Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said last night: "I am awaiting a report. My people have gone out to investigate."

Brigadier Ngceba confirmed that Mr Ndzumo

was a diabetic, but parried a question about whether the dead man had received treatment for his condition while in detention. "I don't know. I am not a doctor," he said.

A leading member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Z Dweba, said yesterday: "The Cabinet was aware that Mr Ndzumo was sickly. He should have been seen by a doctor regularly."

Mr Ndzumo, represented the East Pondoland constituency of Lusikisiki.

On Tuesday the Transkei Supreme Court rejected representations to order the authorities to charge or release him.

MTATA — The sacked Transkeian Interior Minister, Mr Saul Khohlisile Ndumo, was found dead in his Idutywa police detention cell at six o'clock yesterday morning.

Idutywa's district surgeon, Dr J. S. Knutzen, said yesterday he was convinced Mr Ndzummo, a diabetic, had died of natural causes.

"I visited Mr Ndzummo on Saturday morning, checked him over, and he seemed okay." Dr Knutzen said he knew Mr Ndzummo was a

Ex-minister dies in detention

diabetic, and that Mr Ndzummo had had the necessary capsules.

"I was called to the prison at about 6.45 this morning, and it appears Mr Ndzummo died a natural death. He had no external injuries."

Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima said he did not know the cause of Mr Ndzummo's death, and was waiting for a report from the Commissioner of

Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba.

Chief George said Mr Ndzummo had been in poor health when he was detained ten days ago.

"The outcome of a post-mortem will determine whether there will be an inquest into his death," he said.

Mr Ndzummo was detained with the former commissioner of police, Mr Elliot Cwele, in connec-

tion with an alleged plot to overthrow the Transkeian government.

Brigadier Ngceba said yesterday Mr Ndzummo's death was being investigated. He did not know if Mr Ndzummo had received medical attention in detention. Asked if he had been treated for diabetes, he said: "I don't know — I'm not a doctor."

A DPP front bencher, Mr W. Dwebu, said he was

shocked at the news of Mr Ndzummo's death.

"The post mortem results should be released immediately. I hope this death is thoroughly investigated."

Mr Ndzummo, 58, was born in Lusikisiki and educated at Clarkebury Institution and Fort Hare, where he graduated with a BA in 1946.

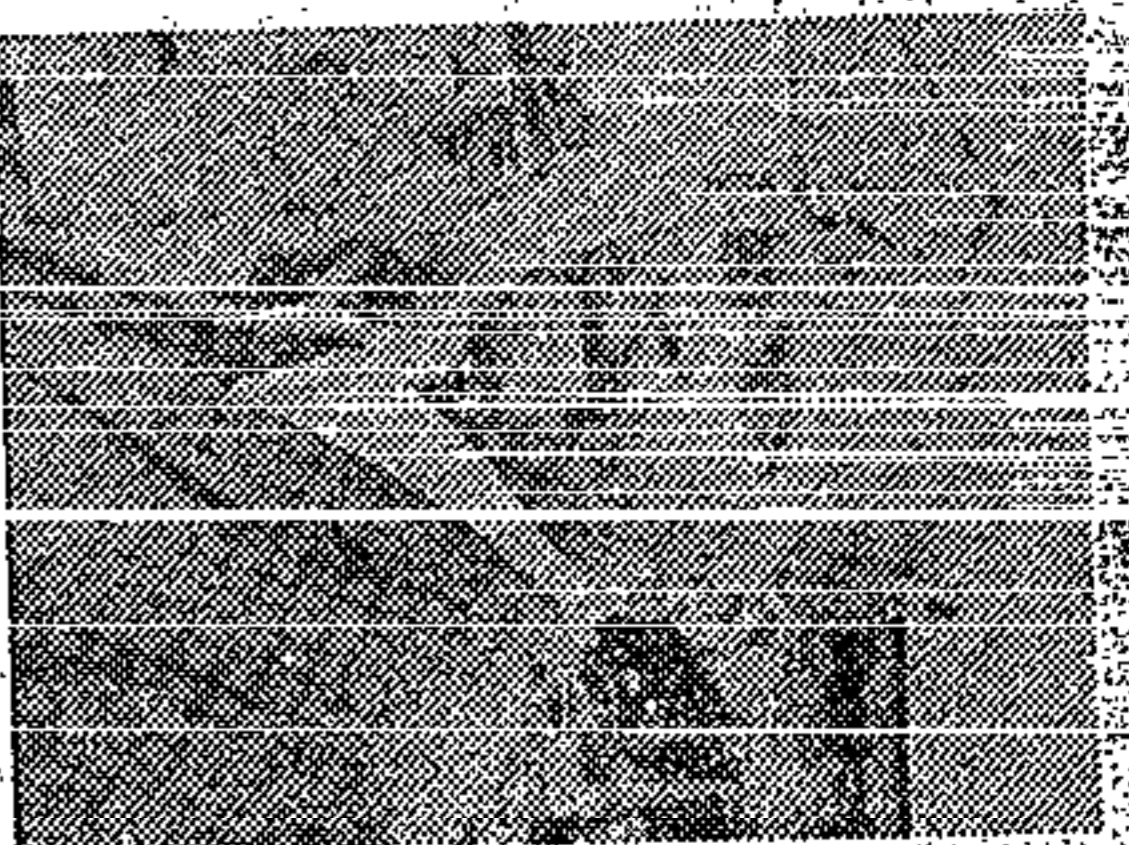
In 1968, he won the Lusikisiki parliamentary

seat, and in 1973 was unambiguously elected chairman of the Transkei Legislative Assembly.

He was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in 1976, and Interior Minister last year.

He was axed from the cabinet on August 28, after a statement about an alleged coup which he claimed was initiated by members of the police force, said to have failed when Transkeian soldiers refused to have anything to do with it. — DDR.

MR NDZUMO





● Mr Ndzumo . . . was to celebrate birthday.

Ndzumo leaked Kei coup plot

MP dies in prison

POST
11/9/80
103

TRANSKEI's former Minister of the Interior, Mr Koli-sile Saul Ndzumo, has died in security police detention.

Mr Ndzumo died on Tuesday night while being detained by the territory's security police.

His detention came after he leaked the story of an alleged coup plot involving police officers.

Mr Ndzumo, who was due to celebrate his 58th birthday next week, was detained at Idutywa, where he was reportedly found dead at 6 o'clock

By Marcus Ngani and Phil Mtimkulu.

mo was sacked from the Cabinet after addressing a funeral gathering at Lusikisiki where he spoke of an attempted police coup which had aborted when certain members of the Transkei Army would have nothing to do with it.

A few days later he was detained together with Transkei's former Police Commissioner, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, whose application for release was dismissed by the Umtata Supreme Court this week.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Committee of Ten, was shocked when told of the death of Mr

yesterday morning.

Confirming Mr Ndzumo's death, Prime Minister George Matanzima said he was awaiting a full report from the Police Commissioner and head of State Security, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, and he was not yet in a position to state the circumstances of the death.

While he could not say whether or not Mr Ndzumo had died of natural causes, the Prime Minister claimed that the man was "not in good health" when he was detained about a week ago.

"There must be a post mortem examination first and, depending on that, an inquiry will be instituted," the Prime Minister added.

Two weeks ago Mr Ndzumo

"Don't say that," he said. "My brother also died in detention in Transkei, and I could not attend his funeral because I criticised the Matanzima Government."

"Mr Ndzumo's death is most disturbing considering that deaths in detention have become a feature of this country. The puppet leadership in the so-called self-governing states and the independent homelands appears to have taken the 'curé' from the central government.

"It would also appear that they are surpassing their masters in the brutality against their own people. The people will nonetheless be liberated," he said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, the chairman of the Committee of Ten, said: "It seems to us that the death in detention of the former minister again shows how very 'good' people the Matanzimas have turned out to be."

Police check township men

CAPL TINKS 12/9/80

QUEENSTOWN. — Members of the Transkei police and the Transkei army surrounded Ilinge township near here in the early hours of yesterday morning and ordered every male in the township not to go to work, but to report instead to the police charge office.

At the charge office their reference books and travel

documents were checked and those without the voters' stamps showing them to be Transkei citizens were taken to the Bolotwa police station for further questioning.

This group numbered about 300 people and included former Robben Island prisoners and teachers in the township. It is believed a number of these men had been released by last night.

The Commissioner of Police in Transkei, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, confirmed last night that adult men in Ilinge were being screened by Transkei police after a marked increase in all crimes in the area.

"My men are working on the growing crime rate in a bid to halt it," he said. He did not know whether there had been any arrests and was waiting for a report from his men.

Meanwhile, an Ilinge resident, Mr Monyatsi Shamatta, said police went from house to house instructing all adult males to go to the charge office.

A police van travelled around the township and a policeman with a megaphone repeated the instruction.

Buses and taxis were stopped and all males ordered to the charge office. Among those taken to Bolotwa after the screening at the Ilinge charge office were former Robben Island prisoners, Mr Sunshine Philipson, Mr Pmumelelo Ndudula, Mr John Hashe, Mr Dixon Fuyani and Mr Harry Pembaze.

Teachers among those taken were Mr G Philip, Mr S Kakaza and Mr A Nyaza.

The principal of the Philget Mzazi junior secondary school at Ilinge, Mr E S Mnyengeza, said he felt the dawn raid was the result of recent student unrest and boycotting of classes as well as the burning of classrooms last month.

He said on August 20, students at the Ilingelible High School marched out of the school singing freedom songs after morning prayers and moved to the neighbouring Philget Mzazi school where they ordered students out of classrooms and held a meeting.

Police were called and a baton charge followed when students had refused to disperse.

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12/1/60

2 more Ministers implicated

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — Another two Cabinet Ministers have been implicated in the alleged abortive coup against the Matanzima Government according to a statement made to the Security Police by the late sacked Cabinet Minister, Mr Saul Ndzumo.

The two Ministers, Mr G Vika, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Cromwell Diko, were quizzed by Transkei Security Police here yesterday.

Mr Ndzumo, who died in police cells on Wednesday after being detained eleven days ago, is alleged to have told the police that he had informed both Mr Vika and Mr Diko about the planned coup by police and army to overthrow the Government.

In a statement here last night, Mr Vika said both he and Mr Diko had been questioned by Security Police and have been asked to make statements regarding the alleged abortive coup against the Matanzima regime.

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081.

12/2/60

THE death in detention of Transkei's Minister of Interior leaves a very bad taste in the mouth despite the District Surgeon's report that he died from natural causes.

The Transkei Government has shown the base attitude of echoing its master's voice by aping laws passed by the South African Government. This in itself is bad, for it becomes obvious that this is no independent state at all, but simply a shadow government for South Africa.

We cannot argue over the District Surgeon's findings, but we do strongly question the principle involved in detentions without trial. We have said, and we repeat, that this is the most draconian kind of legal restriction ever thought up by a government against its hapless people.

Transkei has been struggling unsuccessfully to get recognition internationally. With this kind of jackboot treatment of those who oppose them the chances of ever getting onto international forums is almost nil.

The world will now cease to take seriously any move by the South African government to give its puppet states so-called independence. It is common cause Transkei has become almost inextricably bound to South Africa because of the shambles that government has landed itself in economically.

After the escape of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo from Transkei, some people thought the Matanzima government had reached the nadir of its credibility in the eyes of the world. We could not conceive of them going any lower, but it seems they have.

(103) (2/24/67)

Detained MP died naturally - claim

Post 12/11/67

UMTATA — The former Transkei Minister of the Interior, Mr Saul Ndzumo (58), who died in detention in the Idutywa Prison on Tuesday night was a diabetic and had died of natural causes, according to the district surgeon in Idutywa, Dr J S Knutzen.

Dr Knutzen said he had last checked on Mr Ndzumo on Saturday morning, and Mr Ndzumo then had the necessary capsules for a diabetic. Dr Knutzen said there were no external injuries.

The district surgeon said he could not say when and where a post mortem would be held as he had not been asked to do it.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday praised Dr Knutzen's report, and said it would clear all doubts in people's minds.

He said he expected that a post mortem would be held for the benefit of the public. Mr Ndzumo had been in poor health when he was held 11 days ago.

The outcome of a post mortem would determine whether there would be an inquest into his death.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said Mr Ndzumo's death was being investigated and he did not know if Mr Ndzumo had received medical attention in detention.

Paying tribute to Mr Ndzumo on behalf of his Government, the Prime Minister said the dead former Minister had throughout his career in politics, appeared to be dedicated to the cause of his people.

He said it was unfortunate that at the peak of his career Mr Ndzumo fell into a trap which landed him in detention.

Mr Ndzumo was detained together with the former Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, after newspaper reports appeared in connection with a failed attempt to overthrow the Transkei Government.

The existence of the abortive coup first came to light when Mr Ndzumo spoke about it at a policeman's funeral in Lusikisiki on August 17. He was sacked from the Cabinet on August 28, and was detained three days later.

Chief Matanzima said a message of condolence would be sent to Mr Ndzumo's widow, and eight children. —Sapa.

Police swoop on Transkei township

DA 29 Day

12/9/80

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QUEENSTOWN — Members of the Transkei police and army surrounded the Ilinge township near here in the early hours of yesterday morning and ordered every adult male to report to the police charge office.

At the charge office their reference books and travel documents were checked and those without the voter's stamp showing them to be Transkei citizens were taken to the Bolotwa police station for further questioning.

This group numbered about 300 people and included former Robben Island prisoners and teachers in the township.

It is believed a number of these men had been released by last night.

The Commissioner of Police in Transkei, Brigadier Martin Ngceba confirmed that adult men in Ilinge were being screened by the Transkei police following a marked increase in all crimes in the area.

"My men are working on the growing crime rate in a bid to halt it," he said. He did not know whether there had been any arrests and was waiting for a report.

Meanwhile at Ilinge a resident, Mr Monyatsi Shamatta, said police went from house to house instructing all adult males to go to the charge office. A police van travelled around the township and a policeman with a megaphone repeated the instruction.

Buses and taxis were stopped and all males ordered to the charge office.

The principal of the Philget Mzazi junior secondary school at Ilinge, Mr E. S. N. Mnyengeza, said he felt the dawn raid was the result of recent student unrest and boycotting of classes as well as the burning of classrooms last month.

He said on August 20 students at the Ilingelinte

High School marched out of the school singing freedom songs after morning prayers and moved to the neighbouring Philget Mzazi school where they ordered students out of classrooms and held a meeting.

Police were called and a baton charge followed when students refused to disperse.

The following week on August 27 two classrooms, an office, a staffroom, a storeroom and books were destroyed by fire in an arson attack at the Philget Mzazi school.

Mr Mnyengaza said from August 20 attendance had been poor and police had visited all schools in the township to check attendance rolls. Damage caused to the school was R18 000 he estimated. — DDR-DDC.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1980

Matanzima praises Ndzumo

UMTATA — Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Cabinet and department secretaries met at the presidential palace here yesterday to pay tribute to the late former Cabinet Minister, Mr Saul Ndzumo.

Mr Ndzumo was found dead in his Idutywa police detention cell on Wednes-

day morning.

He was detained 11 days ago following statements he made to the press about information he had received regarding an alleged abortive plan to overthrow the Transkeian Government.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday it was unfortunate Mr Ndzumo had fallen into a trap which

landed him in detention at the peak of his career.

"We shall always remember him for his humorous approach to matters that required the government's serious attention.

"He was a remarkable character."

Chief George said his department would send a telegram of condolence to Mr Ndzumo's wife and

family.

"It is incumbent upon me to pay tribute to the late Mr Ndzumo who was a Cabinet Minister from 1976 until the end of last month," he said.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngebeba, said yesterday the post mortem on Mr Ndzumo's body would be conducted soon. — DDR.

Tembu tribesman names the ANC, as the

Mystery of Sabata's disappearance deepens

for the movement, although declining to say where Chief Sabata is, said: "We know he is safe".

The spokesman said he might be able to give more definite news on Sabata "in a week or two".

Chief Sabata, charged with "offending the dignity" of the State President K D Matanzima and later deposed by Mr Matanzima, disappeared from his home last month.

Meanwhile Chief Sabata's half-brother, Chief Bambilanga Mfirara, has been recommended by his Dlomo family clan to

take over as new Paramount Chief of the Tembus.

Chief Bambilanga has made it quite clear that he has no intention of declining the offer to step into the vacant throne, nor to act as a regent until Chief Sabata's 14-year-old son, Buyelekhaya, has come of age.

"Buyelekhaya is in a refugee camp in Botswana," Chief Bambilanga claimed this week. He added: "When he comes back it will be too late for him to take over as Tembu Paramount Chief." Chief Bambilanga has

already taken steps, through his tribal authority, to remove Buyelekhaya from the line of descendants.

Chief Zwelixelle Mitrara, who had been appointed during Chief Sabata's time to act as regent for Buyelekhaya at the Sithebe tribal area, has been axed.

What's more, Chief Bambilanga has also expressed his intention to take over the Bumbane Great Place and the farm, which were occupied by Chief Sabata before he was dethroned.

Chief Sabata's family — including his two wives and children still at the

property — would be given ample opportunity to look for alternative accommodation, Chief Bambilanga promised.

He claimed that the farm never belonged to Chief Sabata personally, but had been earmarked for all succeeding Paramount chiefs of the Tembus.

The decision to appoint Chief Bambilanga new Paramount Chief of the Tembus was said to have been taken unanimously by the Dlomo family clan and tribal authority heads in the Tembu area.

But it is significant to note that members of the

security police were keeping a vigilant eye on the proceedings.

Supporting Chief Bambilanga's appointment as new head of the Tembus, a government party MP attending the meeting, Chief M S Dalisile, said:

"Chief Bambilanga was born and destined to be paramount chief. I wish to warn those of us who have evil intentions against him."

At the close of the meeting Chief Bambilanga requested that his two sons — Zondwa, an army officer, and Ndaba — be appointed chiefs.

He also recommended that Chief Mdanjelwa Mfirara, a former opposition MP now supporting the ruling party, be appointed as regent for Zondwa within the area of the Ebotwe Tribal Authority. He then asked that Chief Mvuzo Joyi, an ex-teacher who is an ardent supporter of the ruling party, be appointed regent for Ndaba within the area of the Matyengqina Tribal Authority.



By **MARCUS NGANI**
and **SAM MABE**

THERE is mounting concern in Transkei over the whereabouts of the deposed Tembu king, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana officially denied having any knowledge of Chief Sabata's whereabouts, when **SUNDAY POST** enquired this week.

However, Tembu Tribesman told **SUNDAY POST** in an exclusive interview that Chief Sabata may have been taken under the wing of the banned African National Congress (ANC). The tribesman asked not to be named for fear of victimisation by the Transkei police.

And when **SUNDAY POST** contacted the ANC's offices in Lusaka yesterday, a spokesman

● **Chief Sabata (left) ... his whereabouts still a mystery.**

'Kei coup plot 'still exists'

S. POST
14/9/80

103

By MARCUS NGANI

PLANS still exist to overthrow the Matanzima regime, says a senior Transkei policeman.

Colonel L S Kawe, a senior CID officer, said in Umtata he was convinced that a plot to overthrow the Transkei government did exist and "possibly still exists".

This dramatic revelation comes in a week highlighted by the death in police detention of former cabinet minister Mr S K Ndzumo and police questioning of two other cabinet ministers in connection with the alleged coup.

In an affidavit submitted to the Umtata Supreme Court a day before Mr Ndzumo was found dead in an Idutywa police cell, Col Kawe said he was convinced that a plot to overthrow the Matanzimas still existed.

He was also convinced that the former Transkei police commissioner, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, who was retired prematurely last year, was involved in the plot.

The affidavit was part of an unsuccessful urgent application to secure Brig Cwele's release from security police detention.

Brig Cwele was detained after a Sunday newspaper report claimed he supported dissident government servants who plotted to overthrow the Matanzima regime and install the deposed Tembu king, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, as state president of Transkei.

In opposing Brig Cwele's release, Col Kawe said after the brigadier was arrested on September 1, he took him to Umzimkulu to search his shop and residence for documents relating to firearms connected with the attempted coup.

"There I seized certain photo-copies of documents which, to my knowledge, should have been kept in a secure place in the office of the Transkei police commissioner in Umtata."

Col Kawe said the documents should not have been in the possession of a person no longer serving in the Transkei police force.

"In the circumstances I am satisfied that to release the detainee at this stage, before the completion of investigations, would seriously prejudice State security," Col Kawe said.

Meanwhile two Transkei cabinet ministers — Reverend G T Vika (Foreign Affairs) and Mr Cromwell Diko (Agriculture) — have been quizzed by security police on the alleged coup against the government.

Top cop makes dramatic new claim



Matanzima

Confirming this, Mr Vika said the security police had told him that before his death Mr Ndzumo claimed to have discussed the information he had about the coup with the foreign affairs minister and the agriculture deputy minister, Mr Diko.

Both ministers had denied Mr Ndzumo's alleged claim.

Strange tears

(103) (329) ROM 159-80

MN11

Schedule 4
Paragraphs

NOTES TO

16(5) LAND AN
13. Li
16(5)(a) (i)
16(5)(b) (ii)
16(5)(c) (iii)
16(5)(d) (iv)

THE President and the Prime Minister of Transkei have been paying homage to Mr Saul Ndzumo, who died last Wednesday. Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima describes him as "this son of Transkei" who, during the whole period of his service in the government from 1976 until last month, had been devoted to the cause of his people. Chief George Matanzima says Mr Ndzumo will always be remembered "for his humorous approach to matters that required the government's serious attention". And so on.

death. He died while being detained without trial, a matter of days after being dismissed from his post in the Cabinet and after making statements about a planned coup which had failed.

Whether this had been part of Mr Ndzumo's "humorous approach" is unknown. Certainly, however, the Brothers Matanzima took it seriously enough to deny their erstwhile colleague his most basic personal liberties.

Having treated him in such a way, tears from them, of all people, are singularly inappropriate. They should rather be crying for themselves, for their debasement of democracy.

arried out.
is kept and

16(6)

The fulsome tributes strike a strange note in light of the circumstances of Mr Ndzumo's

- year in which property was valued and its value, Rxxx, and
- if valued in year under review : the names of the valuers
: their qualifications
: basis of valuation used

INVESTMENTS

23

14. Details of share portfolio

Listed Investments, for each investment state :

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>No. of shares held</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>the value expressed as a % of the total book or market value of the listed investments</u>
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Unlisted Investments, for each investment state:

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>No. of shares held</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>the value expressed as a % of the total book or directors' value of the unlisted investments</u>
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22

15. Unlisted Investments - details required where directors do not value shares

- For each investment state
- (i) Income (if any) received Rxxx
 - (ii) The company's share of - net income before tax xxx
- net income after tax xxx
 - (iii) Company's share of the aggregate of share capital, reserves, accumulated profits/losses Rxxx
 - (iv) Method in which losses have been dealt with

24

16. Profit on realisation of investments used to write down value of remaining investments
Where this is the practice state this fact (unless disclosed in Income Statement, p.36(a))

25(1)

STOCK

25(2)&(3)

18. Appropriate subheadings, method and basis of valuation

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Method of valuation</u>	<u>Basis of valuation (LIFO, FIFO, etc)</u>
Raw materials	xxx	Lower of cost or replacement
Finished goods	xxx	Lower of cost, net realizable,
Merchandise	xxx	Lower of cost, net realizable,
Work-in-progress	xxx	Lower of cost, net realizable,
Contracts-in-progress	xxx	Cost plus proportion estimated profit
Consumable stores	xxx	Cost or below cost
	<u>Rx xxx</u>		

25(3)(a)

State also (i) whether methods of valuing stocks are consistent with those of previous years;
(ii) whether, and to what extent, fixed overheads are included in value of work-in-progress and contracts-in-progress;

25(4)

(iii) any additional information required fairly to present the value of stock

LOANS TO DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS

17. State amount and name of each borrower or debtor, the balance owing by each at the beginning of the period, borrowings or credit granted during the year, less repayment during the year.

DAIC 7 Disc 16/9/80

Ndzumo died of natural causes

103
A/A/A

UMTATA — A post-mortem on the body of the former Transkeian Interior Minister, Mr Saul Ndzumo, who died in police detention last week, has shown he died of natural causes, Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said yesterday.

Brig Ngceba said the post-mortem had been conducted by a Cape Town pathologist, Dr H. E. Bunge. Brig Ngceba did not have details of the post-mortem results, but said there would not be an inquest into the death.

Mr Ndzumo, a diabetic, was found dead in the Idutywa Prison last Wednesday. The Idutywa District Surgeon, Dr J. S. Knutzen, said he had visited Mr Ndzumo, 58, in

his cell the previous Saturday, when he "seemed okay." He had had the necessary capsules.

Mr Ndzumo was detained with the former police commissioner, Mr Elliot Cwele, in connection with an alleged plot to overthrow the government.

He was sacked at the end of August after making statements to the press on information he had received about the coup. Mr Cwele is still in detention.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said Mr Ndzumo would not be given a state funeral "because he was not a Cabinet minister when he died."

Funeral arrangements are not known. — DDR.

STAR 11/19/80
**No inquest
for Ndzumo**

UMTATA — There will be no inquest into the death in custody of Transkei's former Minister of the Interior, Mr Saul Ndzumo, Transkei's police chief, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said yesterday.

Security trial ¹⁰³ in Transkei ^{RDM} postponed again ^{16/9/80}

UMTATA. — The security trial in which the publicity secretary of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Miss Florence Mancotywa, 48, is charged on three counts of incitement, was postponed to September 30 by the Umtata Regional Court yesterday.

Miss Mancotywa, who is the parliamentary representative of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. She is on R200 bail.

She appeared in court for the sixth time since she was first charged in November last year under the Transkei Public Security Act. She is alleged to have made statements which were calculated to incite enmity and feelings of hostility

among the different population groups in Transkei.

She was arrested in July last year, as hundreds of Tembu tribesmen gathered in front of the Transkei Palace of Justice to demand the release of Chief Sabata, who had recently been arrested.

She spent 119 days in detention and her bail conditions required that she report to the Umtata police daily.

Asking for the postponement to September 30, the public prosecutor, Mr C. E. Schutte, said there was evidence the state did not have. The presiding magistrate, Mr D. B. Muir, assured defence counsel that this was the last postponement. — Sapa.

together.'

Mr Albert Seku, who travels about 150km from his store at Qumbe to buy supplies in Kokstad, said the economy of the area would collapse if the whites left.

'But I don't think the whites will go. The attitude of the Transkei government is to encourage whites to stay.'

Mr Elliot Majola, a Transkei citizen who works as a vehicle sales manager in Kokstad, pointed to Umtata as an example of where whites retained business confidence after the town became part of a black state.

Most of his business was with Transkei people wanting to buy trucks, vans and cars from him.

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18/9/80

In the balance

That's the future of East Griqualand

Political Reporter
Blake Wilkins reports

Farm exodus would hit Natal hard

Natal hereby 18/9/80

103
[Handwritten scribbles]

AN EXODUS of white farmers would follow the incorporation of East Griqualand into Transkei, leading to the loss of one of the most productive agricultural areas in South Africa.

Mr Peter Miller, MPC for South Coast, said that Natal would lose an important supplier of milk and meat, as would Transkei itself.

A Kokstad businessman who is a protagonist of the retention of the status quo, Mr Miller has put East Griqualand's case before the Van der Walt Commission into consolidation and lobbied numerous cabinet ministers.

He believes that incorporation 'will, without doubt, lead to a loss of confidence among working men'.

Major companies, with head offices outside the area, would continue their operations in the area.

'But the private entrepreneur would have little to continue his investment and expansion here.'

Mr Miller said firms would have difficulty keeping and recruiting recruiting white and Coloured staff.

He believed few farmers would respond to suggestions by both the South African and homeland governments that they remain on their farms and lose their original citizenship.

'Farmers here would need more than the assurances and guarantees of the Transkei Government to be convinced that their property rights and security of tenure would be respected. They would need a guarantee from the South African Government that they would be bought out.'

He said farmers would leave if the area was incorporated because of the many unknown factors they would face, such as the fear of a breakdown of law and order and the threats of nationalisation and compulsory citizenship.

Mr Miller stressed that if the government's concept of a constellation of states was to work, it was necessary to have viable economically...

which supplied goods and services to homelands.

'It is essential for sound economic co-operation that confidence be maintained, and this will not be possible if step by step, the white-occupied areas adjoining homelands are absorbed. In the long term such a policy will be disastrous for the whole of South Africa.'

'Highly-productive farming land, properly cared for, is the only resource that the nation has which will last forever. Long after reserves of coal, gold and other minerals have been exhausted, properly conserved farmland will still be there to feed the millions.'

To illustrate the feelings of some farmers, Mr Miller quoted a majority decision of the Mount Currie Farmers' Association which, if implemented, would enable blacks to buy farms in East Griqualand.

The association called a meeting to discuss the KwaZulu consolidation issue. The meeting decided, subject to certain rules, that it was preferable to have a free market system than radical consolidation which might force farmers to sell out and lose control of their farms.

The rules under which the free market system could be implemented included the rigid enforcement of soil conservation legislation and labour laws which would allow only bona fide farmers and not squatters to live on farms, and the free market system had ultimately to extend both ways. This would mean black farmers could buy in white areas, and white farmers could buy in black areas.



MR Peter Miller MPC

Griqualand also had no objection to bona fide Coloured people buying farms in the area.

'East Griqualand and Transkei are economically independent. Things will not improve if we are incorporated. Let us retain the status quo.'

Statistics compiled in the area showed that the cost of buying all the farms in East Griqualand would total R58,6 million. This figure could top R73 million taking into account replacement values and costs of moving.

A report drawn up by a defunct organisation in the region showed that the dairy industry alone contributed R11 million to the gross national product.

The report said the potential of the area could not be realised, through primitive farming methods, but needed...

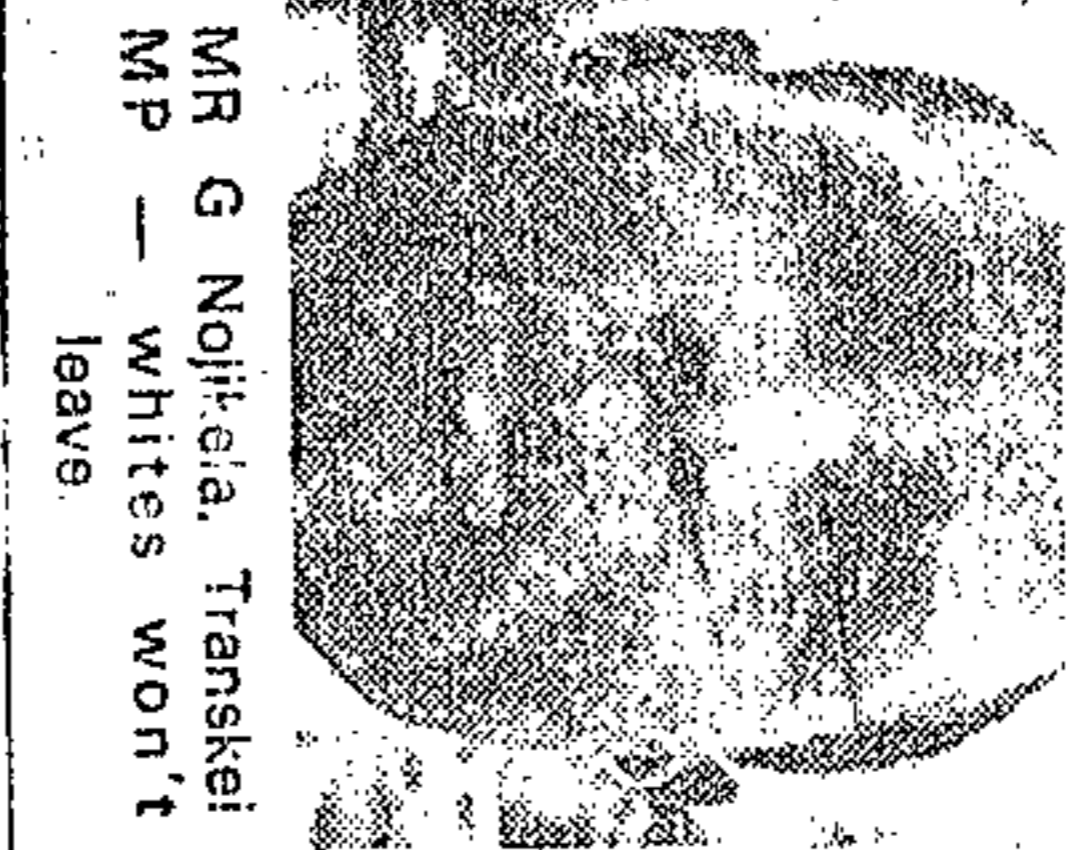
TRANSKEI traders believe they will suffer financially if East Griqualand whites lose confidence and leave in the event of the area being

'Whites must stay'



MR Elliot Majola — better prices from whites.

A survey in Kokstad this week of black businessmen who converge on the town regularly to buy supplies for their stores in Transkei showed that all those questioned could see no problem in the actual incorporation of East Griqualand, but they foresaw economic problems if there was a white exodus.



MR G Nojilela, Transkei MP — whites won't leave

The delicacy of the issue was illustrated by the refusal of several people, including a group of clergymen, to comment on what they judged to be a 'political' matter. Comment was given by other people after careful consideration of the implications and possible repercussions. Transkei severed diplomatic ties with South Africa for several years over the issue but recently reopened consulates in this country.

The survey was carried out after the renewed call by Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, that East Griqualand be handed to the homeland.



MR Anthony Gebashe — we work well with the whites in Kokstad.

Mr G Nojilela, a Transkei MP from Flagstaff, said he did not believe whites would leave if the area was incorporated 'because even how, the whites in Transkei don't feel as if they are foreigners'. He said his people believed that East Griqualand belonged to Transkei and that the Griquas and Bushmen had no claim to the territory.

Mr Albert Seku, who lives about 150km from his store at Gumbe to buy supplies in Kokstad, said the economy of the area would collapse if the whites left. 'But I don't think the whites will go. The attitude of the Transkei government is to encourage whites to stay.' Mr. Elliot Majola, a Transkei citizen who works as a vehicle sales manager in Kokstad, pointed to Umtata as an example of where whites retained business confidence after the town became part of a black state. Most of his business was with Transkei people wanting to buy trucks, vans and cars from him.

nationalisation and compulsory citizenship. Mr Miller stressed that if the government's concept of a constellated states was to work, it was necessary to have viable, economically active border areas and towns.

farms and the free market system had ultimately to extend both ways. This would mean black farmers could buy in white areas, and white farmers could buy in black areas.

The people of East

industry alone contributed R11 million to the gross national product.

The report said the potential of the area could not be realised through primitive farming methods but needed to update techniques.

We will fight

say E G's

Griquas

THE 6 000 Griquas in East Griqualand are ready to fight for their land if the South African Government handed the area to Transkei. Mr Tom Poulson, chairman of the Coloured Local Affairs Committee at Kokstad, said this week.

'We have seen what our people did in the Cape when they tired of the school problem. We are prepared to swallow a lot from the white man, but be careful when we let rip (bars los).'

'There are over 400 000 Griquas in South Africa. The consolidation of East Griqualand — which is our land historically — will be a death blow to the trust which the brown man holds for the whites,' Mr Poulson said.

'The Griquas will never live under a black man. We are racists. Few people know what difficulties we as leaders face in trying to defuse this situation among Griqua people.'

Mr Poulson said the Griquas had accepted the invitation of East Griqualand whites to work with them. A Coloured had bought a farm for R50 000 in the area recently and four others had ap

Drakensberg to find the area uninhabited.

Kok administered the area until the convention of 1874, when Sir Henry Barkly took over.

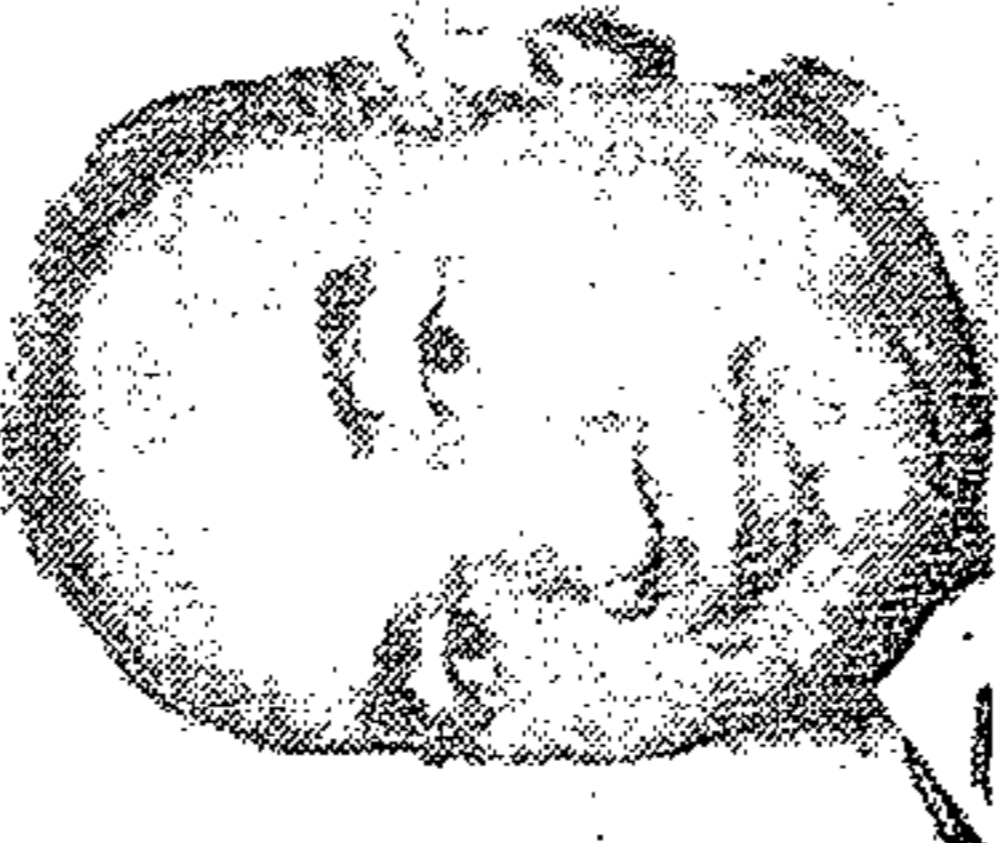
The Griquas regard the incorporation of various parts of East Griqualand, such as Umzimkulu and Ongeluku Nek, as unconstitutional and invalid at law in terms of the 1874 convention.

Mr Poulson said his people feared they would be victims of racial prejudice and harassment.

His people could not hold weddings and dances at Umzimkulu now because certain elements' gatecrashed and disrupted the functions.

Two farms — Dawn and Lower Eastlands — the titles of which had been ceded to the Griqua people, had been incorporated into Transkei but no compensation had been paid by the government.

All our people are adamant that we will fight for our land. We have spoken to the Minister (of Coloured Affairs) but there has been no action. There are thousands of people waiting to see what will happen in East Griqualand.



MR Tom Poulson.

plied to the government for permits to buy farms in the white area.

He said that the Griquas felt about the handing of East Griqualand to Transkei as the Afrikaner would feel if Pretoria and the Voortrekker Monument were handed to Bophutatswana.

The Griquas lay claim to the territory on the grounds that the Griqua people under Adam Kok were offered East Griqualand as a settlement area in exchange for territory they held around Phillipolis. The Griquas arrived in 1863 after trekking across the

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1037
19/9/80

Praying for rain

UMTATA. — A national day of prayer for rain is to be held on Thursday throughout Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced in Umtata yesterday.

The call for prayers has resulted from the drought which is threatening to delay the ploughing season in the country. — Sapa.

Kei cops detain Stan Motjuwadi

19/9/80 POST 2000 (103)

STAN Motjuwadi, a senior journalist of Drum magazine, was arrested by the Transkei Security Police in Umtata yesterday after he had flown in from Johannesburg on a news assignment.

He was picked up from the Umtata offices of POST after he and a local journalist had their car trailed from the airport by security cops.

Interviewed later, the head of the Transkei Security Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said he had no knowledge of Motjuwadi's arrest and was not in a position to say whether or not the man had been detained.

Before his arrest, Stan said he had asked a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Stan Mzimba, to pick him up by car from the K D Matanzima Airport.

A number of security cops, who were at the airport trailed the car all the way to Motjuwadi's hotel and later kept the vehicle under surveillance.

When Mr Mzimba went

to collect the car from where it was eventually parked, he and another journalist, Mr Vusumzi Zwakala, were approached by five security cops and taken in for questioning.

Two of the cops later called at the offices of POST to arrest Motjuwadi, who was in the company of Mr Mzimba and Mr Zwakala.

Stan's arrest comes at a time when the attention of the news media is focused mainly on the recent death of Transkei's former cabinet minister, Mr S K Ndzumo, in detention and on reports of the alleged police coup against the Transkei government.

Meanwhile efforts were being made at Drum yesterday to get more information about Stan's detention.

Mr Kerry Swift, news editor, said news of his arrest was conveyed to the paper by a freelance journalist. He said Stan had gone to the Transkei to work on a story.

Mr Swift said he was not aware if Mr Motjuwadi was apprehensive about going to the Transkei. "We are immensely concerned about his arrest, particularly since we got no notification from the police. We are holding a

watching brief," he said.

Mr Swift later said lawyers were going to approach the Minister of Foreign Affairs to intercede as Stan is a South African citizen and was arrested in a foreign state.

Late in the afternoon Mr Motjuwadi was escorted by police to his hotel where his belongings were fetched.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches who is a personal friend of Mr Motjuwadi said: "I protest this detention whatever."

"Knowing the reputation of those people, they would not have concerned themselves whether Stan was going to be unbiased or untruthful. I am concerned about Stan's detention because of our personal relationship."

The Writers Association of South Africa issued a statement after hearing of the detention of Stan who is held in high esteem.

The statement read: "We note with concern the determined effort of the Matanzima government to muzzle the Press. We are not afraid to tell them that in taking on the Press they will emerge the losers. Our message to them is: 'Lay off the Press.'"

JOHANNESBURG — The family of the former Transkei Minister of the Interior, Mr. Saul Ndzumo, who died in police detention last week, called in a private Johannesburg pathologist to perform a second autopsy yesterday.

The family will wait for the results from the second post-mortem before deciding to call for an inquest, an attorney acting

for them said yesterday. At the second post-mortem, the Transkei Government was represented by two doctors.

Mr Ndzumo's family requested a second opinion because the government had performed the first autopsy, and they wanted

"one of their own doctors to do another one," the attorney said.

Family members were invited by the Transkei Government to attend the first post-mortem.

Mr Ndzumo's brother was present, but did not stay for the duration of the autopsy.

New autopsy on Ndzumo

The Johannesburg pathologist said he would hand over his findings to the family's lawyers in two weeks.

A Cape Town pathologist, Dr H. E. Bunge, who performed the first autopsy this week, said he did so on instructions

from Pretoria at the request of the Transkei Government.

Dr Bunge said he was surprised that a second autopsy had been performed because the family had been invited to have a doctor of their choice present at the first post-mortem.

His findings would be available in a week to ten days. — DBC

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SEP

^{DAK 7 DESA}
Drum 19/9/80
editor (103)
held in
Umtata

UMTATA — The editor of Drum magazine in Johannesburg, Mr Stan Motjwadi, was taken away by security police soon after his arrival here yesterday.

He had come to cover the funeral of the former Minister of the Interior, Mr S. K. Ndzumo, who died in detention.

Mr Motjwadi arrived at the airport here yesterday morning, booked in at a hotel and visited fellow journalists.

He told journalists he had come to Transkei to cover Mr Ndzumo's funeral which will be held at Lusikisiki, on Sunday.

After booking in at a hotel he visited the offices of the Johannesburg newspapers, Post and Weekend Post, and while having discussions with a reporter, Mr Marcus Ngani, security police came and took him away.

The proprietor of the hotel where he was to stay, Mr D. Mgudlwa, said: "The security police arrived at my hotel here in the company of Mr Motjwadi. Mr Motjwadi took all his personal belongings and has not come back."

Transkei's Commissioner of Police and head of security, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, would neither confirm or deny the detention last night. — DDR.

DEAD DETAINEE

'WAS SICK MAN'

103
HERALD 20/9/80

THE widow of former Transkei interior minister Mr S K Ndzumo, who died in Transkei police detention last week, says her husband was a sick man at the time of his arrest.

She claimed at the weekend that a post-mortem had been held on Mr Ndzumo last Friday.

'He suffered from high blood pressure, heart trouble and diabetes,' said Mrs Ndzumo. 'He looked a fit man, but he was not.'

She said she had learned from the newspa-

pers that her husband had been arrested, and after that she had made no inquiries.

She said: 'My husband left for Lusikisiki on Monday morning, and he never came back.'

Mrs Ndzumo (59) was mourning her husband of 33 years and father of her seven children at a small kraal.

She said the body of her husband was still in an Umtata mortuary, but she believed he would be brought home for burial next Sunday.

Mrs Ndzumo said that when her husband had left for Lusikisiki, he was dressed only in light clothes and did not take a jersey. She did not know whether he had his pills with him, but she thought they could have been in his briefcase.

POLICEMEN

'I did not ask about him in Umtata after he disappeared. I only asked in Lusikisiki, but they did not know and I did not know what to do.'

Three policemen, of whom one was a sergeant

and two others thought by the family to be security police, arrived at her home on September 10 to tell her of her husband's death, she said.

'They said they knew nothing about his death, but nobody asked what made him die.'

The family had been asked if they wished to have their own doctor at the post-mortem, but she told the authorities not to bother because she was in a depressed state of mind.

Prime Minister George Matanzima, who earlier conveyed the Government's sympathies with the family, said Mrs Ndzumo would be granted the pension of a widow of a member of Parliament.

There is mounting concern in Transkei over the whereabouts of the deposed Tembu king, Chief Sabata Dalinyobo.

Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana have officially denied any knowledge of his whereabouts.

But Tembu tribesmen believe Chief Sabata may have been taken under the wing of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

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Former
consul
to sue
Transkei

103

RCM
20/9/88

London Bureau

LONDON. — The Transkei's former official representative in Britain, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, will be arriving in South Africa next month with a backing of R352 000 for legal proceedings against the Transkei Government and its Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Mr Berkeley, who since 1967, has been prohibited from entering South Africa, has been granted a 28-day visa by the South African Government to allow him to consult his lawyer, Mr John Kriegler, SC.

He intends suing the Transkei Government and three security police officers for unlawful dismissal, wrongful arrest, abduction, assault and attempted murder.

Mr Berkeley claims that the three security police tried to murder him at Komga during February last year.

Interviewed in London yesterday, Mr Berkeley said: "I intend seeking leave to bring a private criminal prosecution against the security policemen in the South African courts; as they attempted to murder me on South African soil. I intend to have them charged and then extradited to South Africa."

This would be the first time that an extradition attempt will be made on Transkei citizens since the territory achieved independence in October, 1976.

Petition gets Chief Sabata his appeal

103

W.M. 29/9/80

UMTATA. — Two South African judges and a Transkei judge will hear an appeal by deposed Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo against his conviction for violating the dignity of the State President.

The chief's attorney, Mr K M N Guzana, said yesterday he had been granted leave to appeal after a petition to the Chief Justice of the Appellate Division. An earlier application

for leave to appeal was turned down by Mr Justice G A Munik, who had convicted him.

Mr Guzana said he hoped to have the appeal heard next month if Chief Sabata contacted him.

Chief Sabata disappeared from his Bumbane Great Place after hearing he had been deposed by the Transkei Cabinet. The decision was based on the chief's conviction. — Sapa.

S. POST 21/9/80

'Chief Sabata's son is not in a guerilla camp'

By OWEN VANOVA

A RIGHTHAND man of the deposed Paramount Chief of the powerful Thembu tribe, who is now in self-exile, has strongly denied that Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's son is in a "terrorist training base" in Botswana.

Mr Joseph Kobo told SUNDAY POST that Chief Sabata's son, Buyelekhaya was studying in Botswana.

He was reacting to a statement by the paramount Chief Elect, Chief Bambilanga that he will be the paramount chief permanently, because Buyelekhaya was training in Botswana.

"The accusation cannot

go unchallenged," Mr Kobo said.

"It is a deliberate untruth intended to smear the dignity of Buyelekhaya in order to stake permanent paramountcy of the Thembus by Chief Bambilanga Mtirara.

"To suggest that he is training is a fabrication and I challenge anybody to prove it. There is documentary proof that he went to Botswana with the knowledge of the Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister's office," he said.

Mr Kobo said he took

Buyelekhaya to Botswana, together with one of Chief Sabata's confidants, Mr Livingstone Malotana in 1978.

Buyelekhaya was staying in one of the most decent homes in Botswana, and attending one of the most respected schools where he was doing his O levels. His school reports were sent home annually.

Mr Kobo said when Buyelekhaya left the Transkei he travelled on a Transkei passport. There were affidavits made by the Umtata magistrate on his age and other mat-

ters, he said.

Paramount Chief Sabata was deposed recently after being convicted of an offence under the Transkei security laws and impairing the dignity of the State President.

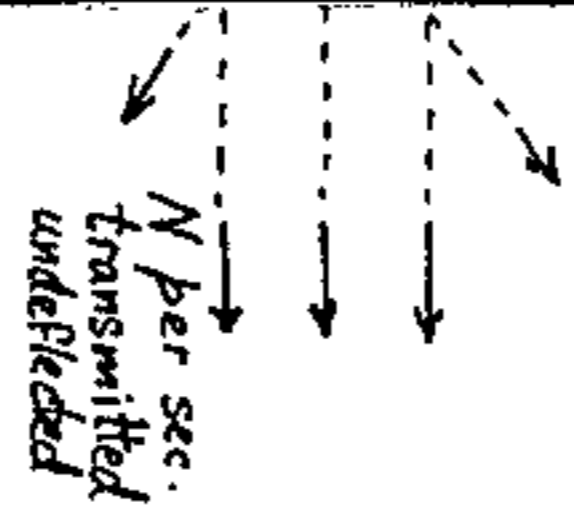
He went into exile shortly after being de-throned. His whereabouts have not been officially confirmed.

Chief Bambilanga has been appointed as Paramount Chief in his place.

Mr Kobo is a former councillor of Chief Sabata and former national secretary of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Party.

He fled the Transkei after spending 383 days in detention in Umtata prison.

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single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum nuclear recoil energy E_{max} resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons (of mass m_n and energy E) on a nucleus of mass m_N is given by

$$E_{max} = 4m_n m_N E / (m_n + m_N)^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots (34)$$

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen.

(a) Gamma rays

The three most important effects in the interaction of gamma rays with matter are the photoelectric effect (described in section 2.1), the Compton effect (section 2.1, p.5) and pair production (section 2.3, p.8). Energy is transferred from the incident gamma photon to a photoelectron, a Compton electron or an electron-positron pair respectively. These charged secondary particles then interact with the medium as described in (a). As in the case of neutrons, the interaction of gammas with matter is a statistical process and is governed by an exponential absorption law of the form given by eq. (33) but with α representing the gamma ray absorption coefficient. This coefficient can, in turn be considered as the sum of components α_{PE} , α_C and α_{PP} , corresponding to the photo-, Compton and pair effects. Thus

$$\alpha = \alpha_{PE} + \alpha_C + \alpha_{PP} \quad \dots \dots \dots (35)$$

The absorption coefficients are largest for the heaviest elements (e.g. lead) and α_{PE} usually dominates for gamma energies below 0.5 MeV, α_{PP} for energies above ~ 10 MeV and α_C for energies around 1 MeV.

A convenient measure for gamma interaction calculations is the half-thickness, analogous to the half-life in radio-activity. This is defined as the thickness $x_{1/2}$ of the particular medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_0 (eq. (33)) to one half for a particular gamma energy.

$$\text{Thus } N/N_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{1/2}) \quad \dots \dots \dots (36)$$

Some values of $x_{1/2}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 MeV	9.0	47.0
5 MeV	14.5	100.0

-24-

2 000 at Ndzumo funeral

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LUSIKISIKI — More than 2 000 people from all over Transkei and South Africa converged on this Tiny Eastern Pondoland town yesterday to pay their last respects to the former Cabinet minister who died in police detention in Transkei early this month.

Mr Saul Kolisile Ndzumo was laid to rest amid a light drizzle.

The funeral was attended by four Cabinet

DAILY SAP 22/9/80
ministers: Chief George Ndabankulu, of Local Government and Land Tenure, Mr Ramsy Madikizela, of Finance, Miss Stella Sigcau, of the Interior, and Mr H. H. Bubu, of Education.

Mrs Nkuzola Ndzumo sat passively throughout the service as speaker after speaker tried to relive the happy memories they had with

her husband, the former Minister of Agriculture.

Programmes circulated among the mourners said Mr Bubu and the former leader of the defunct opposition Democratic Party, Mr K. Guzana, would speak on Mr Ndzumo's political history, but these speeches were omitted. No reasons were given. — DDR-SAPA.

(105) (3/27) com 22/1/40

Berkeley to prosecute

London Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Humphry Berkeley, former Conservative MP for Lancaster, is going ahead with a private prosecution in South Africa against three officers of the Transkei security police.

They would be charged with his "abduction and attempted murder".

Mr Berkeley alleged that

while he was working as an adviser and diplomatic representative of the Transkei Government early last year he was beaten up by a group of police.

He said he was then taken in the boot of a car across the border to South Africa.

Mr Johan Kriegler, chairman of the South African Bar Council, will act for him, he announced at the weekend.

Editor *22 19/8/80*
still in *News*
detention *(103)*

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — The editor of Drum magazine, Mr Stanley Motjuwadi, of Johannesburg, is still in detention under Transkei's security laws.

The South African Ambassador here, Dr J du Plooy, is believed to be making representation at top level to secure Mr Motjuwadi's release. It is possible he could meet top officials here today.

Mr Motjuwadi was detained by Transkei security police when he landed here on Thursday to cover the funeral of the former Transkei Interior Minister, Mr Saul Ndzumo, who was buried at Lusikisiki yesterday.

DPP official held? ^{DH/C-1} ^{22/7/80}

UMTATA → The organiser of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, Mr Teddy Kenneth Mpahlwa, is believed to have been detained by the security police here at the weekend.

His parents said the security police had come to their home here and taken Mr Mpahlwa, who had not returned home yesterday, and they

believed he had been detained. (03) ~~(03)~~

Brigadier Martin Ngeeba, Commissioner of Transkei Police and head of the security police, could not be contacted.

Mr Mpahlwa was in detention for 30 days after being arrested by security police on January 20 when preparing for the launching of the youth league wing of the party. — DDR.

Tembu informed about new leader

DAILEY
DISP
22/9/80

103

UMTATA — Tembu tribesmen were officially informed on Saturday that Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo was to be their next paramount chief, to succeed his deposed half-brother, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who is believed to be self-exiled in Swaziland.

The Tembus were told at a gathering at Sithebe Great Place, near here, that the Dlomo royal house and all chiefs and heads of Tembu tribal authorities in the Dalindyebo region had decided

unanimously to appoint Chief Bambilanga to the throne previously occupied by his half-brother.

Chief Sabata was deposed by the Transkei Cabinet after being found guilty in April this year of violating and injuring the dignity and reputation of the Transkei State President.

The acting Paramount Chief of Western Tembuland, Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima, was the main speaker at the Sithebe meeting. — SAPA-DDR.



● Vuyisile and Valentia Mketi's three children . . . Anele, Lita and Ayanda.

Transkei cops free six after two years

POST 23/9/80 103

By MARCUS NGANI and PHIL MTIMKULU
UMTATA. — Six of 11 alleged PAC activists who have been in security police detention in Transkei for nearly two years were released at the weekend on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller, who has declined to prosecute them.

Announcing this in Umtata yesterday, the head of Transkei's Security Branch, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said the other five still in detention would soon appear in the Umtata Regional Court to face charges.

The nature of the charges could not be specified until they were formally charged, Brig Ngceba said.

The released six are:

Mr Synod Madlebe, Mr Mackay Magoza, Mr Sigqibo Mpendulo, Mr Zizamele Gushu, Mrs Valencia Mketi and her husband Mr Vuyisile Mketi.

Earlier this year, the detainees made a dramatic plea to the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

They claimed in a letter smuggled out of Umtata Prison that although they were detained by Transkei security police, they had also been interrogated by South African security police.

"We wish to appeal to the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, Amnesty International and the Red Cross as well as other organisations to put pressure on South

Africa and Transkei to charge or release us," the letter said.

During their incarceration, some of the detainees went on hunger strike several times in protest against their continued detention without trial.

The nine men and one woman were detained between October and December 1978 for alleged terrorist activities. No charges had been brought against them.

Allegations against the detainees were that they brought arms into Transkei, harboured terrorists and planned to overthrow the Government by violent means.

The five still await-

● To Page 4

Mketi's mom tells of ordeal

From Page 1

ing trial in police detention are: Mr Mawethu Vitshima, Mr Sabelo Gqwetha, Mr Stephen Buti Khumalo, Mr Kola Trevor Mketi and Mr Meyisi Rex Mketi.

The release of Mr Vuyisile Mketi and his wife, Valentia, after nearly two years of detention, was a dream come true for his only sister, Madikazi.

When POST went to the Mketi home in Emdeni to break the happy news, his mother, Mrs Sophia Mketi, knew ready.

Asked whether she had been informed of their release, Mrs Mketi said, "no".

"My daughter, Madikazi had a dream," she explained.

"On Sunday morning when my daughter woke up she told me that she

dreamed of being told by a white woman that Valentia and Vuyisile were released. The woman also told her that Kola and Rex my other two sons were also going to be released," Mrs Mketi said.

Mrs Mketi, who was also detained in Transkei for two months when she went to inquire about her children's detention, said she had spent sleepless nights and lost a lot of weight since 1978.

"I must say God is great for having being instrumental in the release of my two children. But I will only be happier if the other two are also released. Vuyisile and Valentia's three children have pined for them."

Mrs Mketi said she was worried about her children when she heard

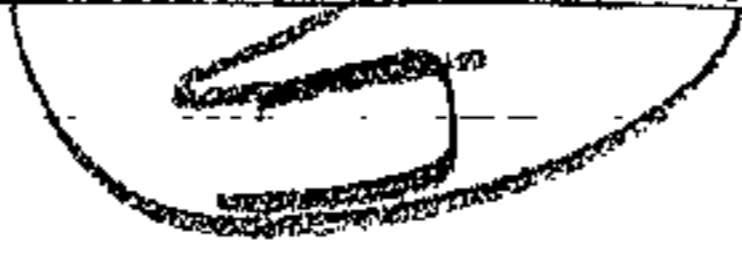


Mrs Sophia Mketi and Madikazi.

about the death in detention of the former Cabinet Minister, Mr Saul Khotsofiso Mdzumbe. She said she had gone to Transkei when Kola was on hunger strike.

"My children do not have a future in Transkei and I want Vuyisile and my daughter-in-law to return to South Africa as soon as they can wind up their affairs," she said.

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103 (DM)
23/9/80
Sleepy hollow has become boom town

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

BIG business is quietly moving into an Eastern Cape sleepy hollow, prompting speculation that the area is soon to be ceded to Transkei.

Although the Department of Foreign Affairs, which is responsible for territorial negotiations with Transkei, says it has "no knowledge at all" of the area's fate, two chainstores and two milling firms are putting down roots in Maclear, about 25km from the Transkei border. The town has a white population of only 1 500.

The four firms are Foschini, Lewis Stores, Bluebird Milling — which has put up a railway siding and warehouse — and BSB Milling. Frasers, a furniture company, is reported to be also planning to establish a branch in the town.

According to the Financial Mail, Makro — a national wholesaler — is planning to open in Maclear. The company denies this.

Only a few months ago a chemist, a general dealer, a furniture shop and several small cafes — all local undertakings — were the hub of Maclear's commerce.

Several of the new companies have ignored the nearby town of Elliot, which has been declared a growth point.

The managing director of Lewis Stores, Mr T J Becker, said he had had "some indications". But he said: "You never know where the Government is moving. If Maclear goes black, we'll go black. We see potential there."

Local business is also booming. Building has started on a new garage and supermarket, although locals say there are no new residents moving in.

A spokesman for Foschini said the company would open a family outfitters in the town. "It makes no difference to us whether a town we go into is in Transkei or South Africa."

Mrs Hazel David, manageress of Maclear's Central Hotel, said business was booming. "Many farms and properties are being sold and new buildings are going up and 99% of the business is black."

"As far as Transkei is concerned, we don't know where we stand, but sooner or later we expect to become part of it."

A Maclear bank accountant, Mr P J Smit, told me that if incorporation into Transkei meant economic growth, residents would welcome it.

"The Transkei question is not definite yet, but the businesses and the growth are coming here. There is a lot of business from Transkei. We believe there's an 80% chance of becoming part of Transkei, but that it'll take two or three years."

He said it was likely the corporate newcomers were looking to the surrounding district's large black population for their business, rather than to the town itself.

As Maclear's town clerk, Mr T J van Coller, put it: "We are only too pleased to see any kind of development."

diff people diff decisions

Transkei frees 6 detainees

STAR 23/8/80

Special Correspondent
UMTATA — The Transkei Attorney General has decided not to prosecute six of the eleven alleged ANC and PAC militants who were detained in 1978 after they had been alleged to have entered Transkei illegally with the intention of overthrowing the Transkei Government.

In a statement last night, the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, confirmed the Attorney General, Mr George Muller QC, had decided after studying the docket not to prosecute the six people, Mr Synod Madlebe, Mrs Valencia Mketi, Mr Macky Maboza, Mr Vuyisile Mketi, Mr Agreement Mpendulo and Mr Zamele Gushu.

He said they would be released soon.

The decision not to prosecute the six and also to seek an early decision on the matter is believed to have been motivated by appeals from Amnesty International and other international bodies.

The five who are still in detention include Mr Stephen Khumalo and Mr Xola Trevor Mketi.

Sabata's
D. 814 24/9/80
son fined
103
for insult

UMTATA — Two men, one of them a son of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, were each fined R300 or 12 months' imprisonment after they were found guilty in the regional court here yesterday of injuring the dignity of the Transkei State President.

One hundred and fifty rands or six months of each sentence was conditionally suspended for three years.

Mr Patrick Dalindyebo, 21, and Mr Theophilus Va, 24, a former government clerk, had pleaded not guilty before Mr D. Muir to two counts under the Transkei Public Security Act and one under the Transkei Constitution Act in connection with the distribution of subversive pamphlets in Umtata and Engeobo last year.

The pamphlets, which were found scattered in public places, called for the school boycotts and contained inflammatory language referring to the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The charge of inciting public violence was withdrawn and the two men were acquitted on the charge of creating racial hostility among different population groups in Transkei. — SAPA.

Drum editor to be charged

JAIL 9/80
24/9/80
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UMTATA — The South African Ambassador here, Dr R. A. du Plooy, said yesterday he had been told the detained editor of Drum magazine, Mr Stan Motjuwadi, would be charged.

Mr Motjuwadi, who is a South African citizen, was detained by security police last Thursday on his arrival from Johannesburg.

He came to Transkei to cover Sunday's funeral of

the former Minister of Interior, Mr S. K. Ndzumo who died in detention.

Brigadier Martin Ngceba, Transkei Commissioner of Police and head of the security police, said yesterday he had discussions with the attorneys representing Mr Motjuwadi.

He would not comment on whether Mr Motjuwadi would be charged. —
DDR.

Support for Sabata

By MARCUS NGANI

AN ANONYMOUS pamphlet and slogan campaign in support of the exiled Transkeian opposition leader Chief Sabata Dalindyebo has been launched in Umtata.

Pamphlets described Chief Sabata as an ally of ANC leaders Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki and praising his political stand were distributed overnight in the Ikhwezi and Ngangelizwe townships of the Transkei capital.

And a slogan, describing him as "a sensible leader", was painted across Umtata's Atwell Madala Junior Secondary School, very near a local office of the Transkei security police. The slogan has since been wiped off the wall.

Meanwhile the newspaper Afrika reported this week that Chief Sabata is living in a secret hideout near Swaziland's capital, Mbabane, but his presence is being kept a closely guarded secret to avoid embarrassment for the Swazi Government. Official Swazi Government sources have denied any knowledge of the chiefs whereabouts. But sources both in the police and in another government department have confirmed that he is indeed hiding out in the mountain kingdom, the newspaper said.

Exiled chief in Mbabane - report

This is despite the fact that Transkei is now under a state of emergency, with scores of people in detention and political organisations like the ANC banned, the pamphlets say.

The leaflets suggest that: "In memory of Chief Sabata whose whereabouts are unknown, Transkeians should live up to his exemplary leadership by adopting a policy whereby:

• "All workers unite to set up trade unions looking after mine-workers, dock-workers, railway-workers and the like.

ite

Afrika added that sources outside the government said: "We have very good reason to believe he is in the country." The Transkei Security Police has spent the past week trying to track down the people responsible for the pamphlets and slogans. According to the leaflets, the opposition Democratic Progressive Party under Chief Sabata's leadership, has become a

• "Students and teachers come together to fight for compulsory free education inculcating love for humanity, peace and freedom."

• "All people against the present Umtata regime unite to fight for the repeal of oppressive laws and for peace and happiness in Transkei."

The pamphlets also suggest a united campaign for new agricultural reforms and for land restoration from the Transkei Development Corporation.

Urbanization.

① Split up Black

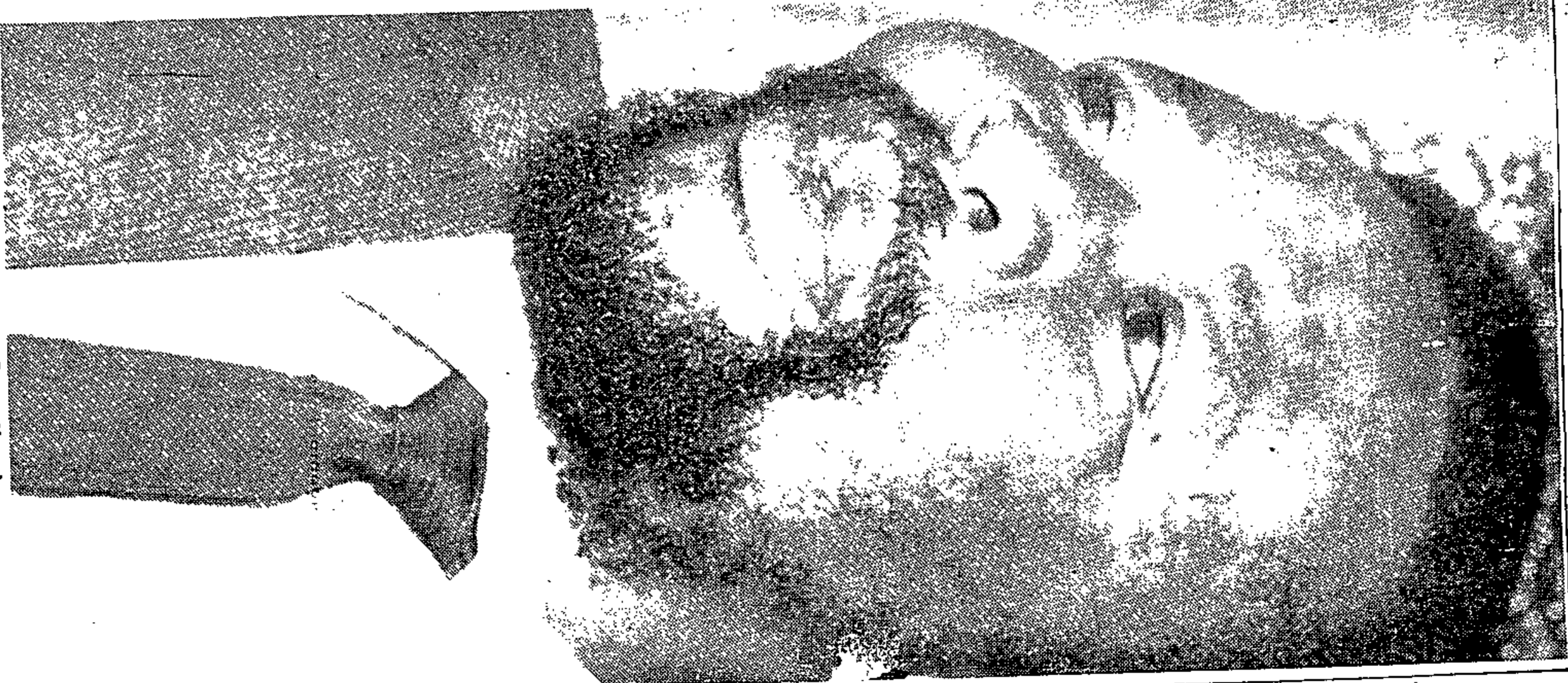
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Sabata . . . in Swaziland now.

'S A passports out for Transkei'

103
NM 29/9/80

Matanzima proposes obstacle for constellation

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—President Kaizer Matanzima of Transkei introduced a new obstacle to the creation of the 'constellation of southern African States' at the weekend when he rejected the concept of an over-arching South African nationality for citizens of the member States.

In a speech at Port St Johns, President Matanzima welcomed the idea of a constellation of States, but repudiated the notion of Transkeians surrendering their nationality and passports for a South African nationality and passport.

For Transkei citizens to exchange their Transkei nationality and passports for a

confederal South African nationality and passport would be inimical to Transkei independence, he said.

President's Matanzima's stand came in the wake of a report in Beeld 10 days ago, which predicted that Pretoria would introduce a common confederal nationality and passport for citizens of member States.

The idea of over-arching nationality is seen by Pretoria's constitutional advisors as a means of making membership of the proposed constellation more acceptable to partially self-governing but not independent 'black homelands'.

Under it, blacks in these

territories would not have to surrender all constitutional ties with South Africa in exchange for 'independence', and, moreover, would retain the right to a South African passport.

President Matanzima's attitude on the retention — or the re-forging — of a constitutional link with South Africa appears to contrast directly with the thinking of President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana and of Chief Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei.

President Mangope dissociated himself from the idea of 'complete sovereign independence in the sense of a total and final act of cutting ourselves off from South Africa'.

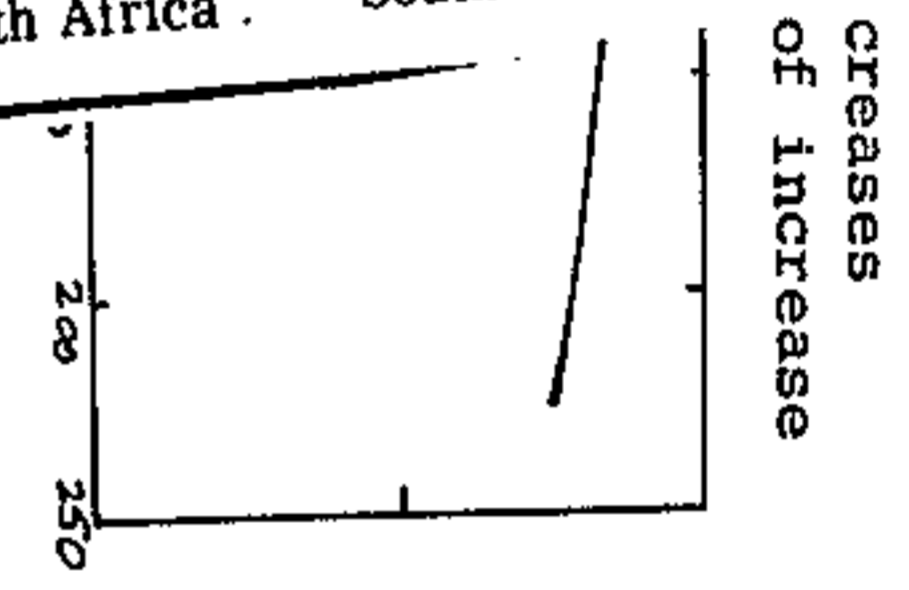
In a speech delivered in Johannesburg last November, President Mangope described Bophuthatswana's acceptance of independence as a 'mere stepping stone' toward a new order in southern Africa in which the different units would be linked in a federal or confederal arrangement.

Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, recently declared himself conditionally in favour of joining a confederation.

The new confederal plan envisages the return of South African nationality but not the granting of full citizenship rights in the sense of equal political participation in South Africa.

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Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between 0.1 MeV and a few x 10 MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n, γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atoms in matter in a process which can be viewed as a series of collisions between the incident particle (e, p or α) and the electrons of the absorber atoms. The particle loses kinetic energy in these processes and it will carry on losing energy until it is brought to rest (assuming that the absorbing medium is thick enough to completely stop the particle). The distance (thickness) required to bring the particle to rest is called the range of that particle (in that particular medium) at that particular incident energy.

The range of the particle therefore depends on the rate at which it loses energy along its path of travel, that is on the energy loss per unit distance ($-dE/dx$) along this path. The energy loss ($-dE/dx$) depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, $(-dE/dx)$ is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence $(-dE/dx)$

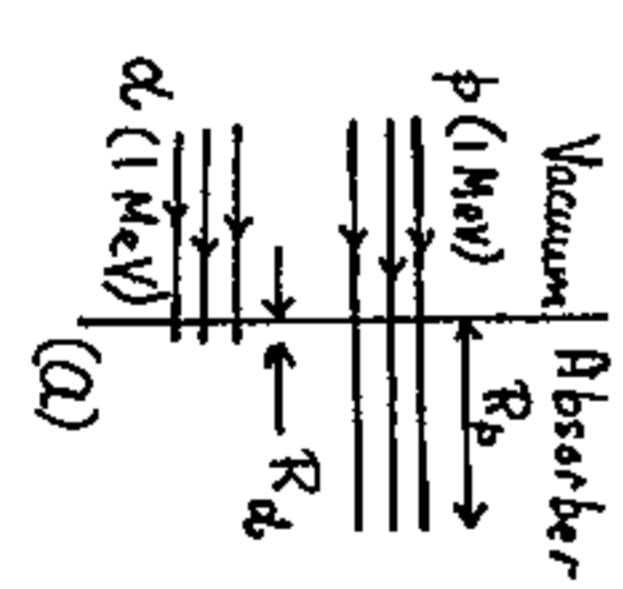


Fig. 24

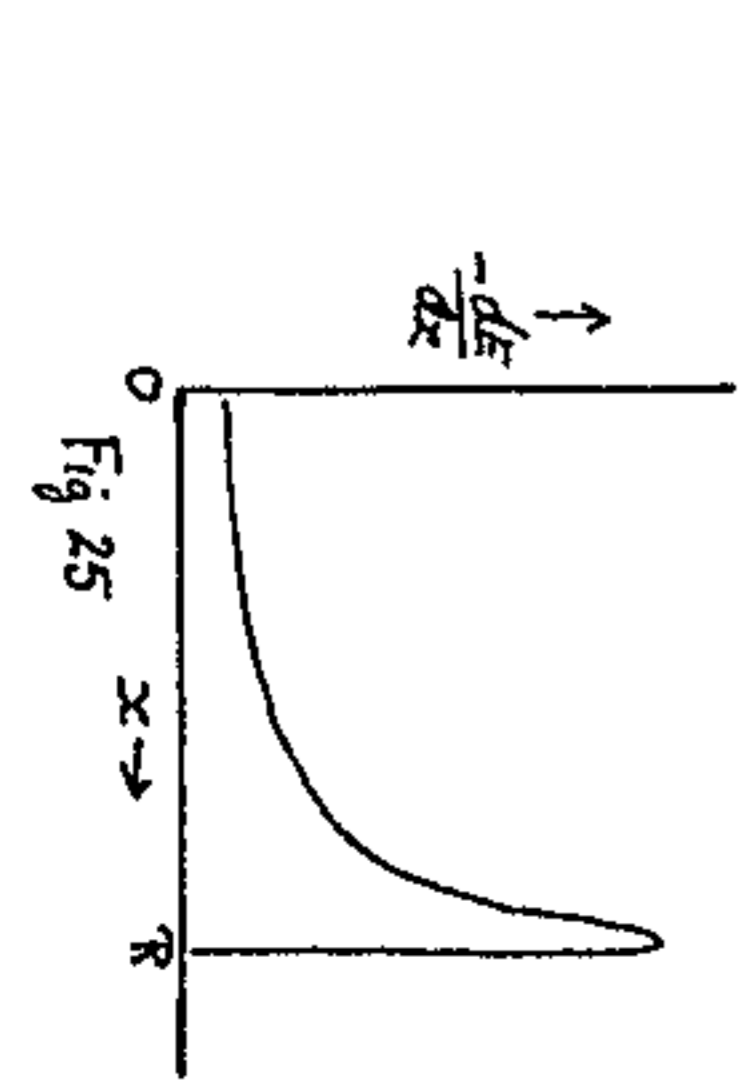
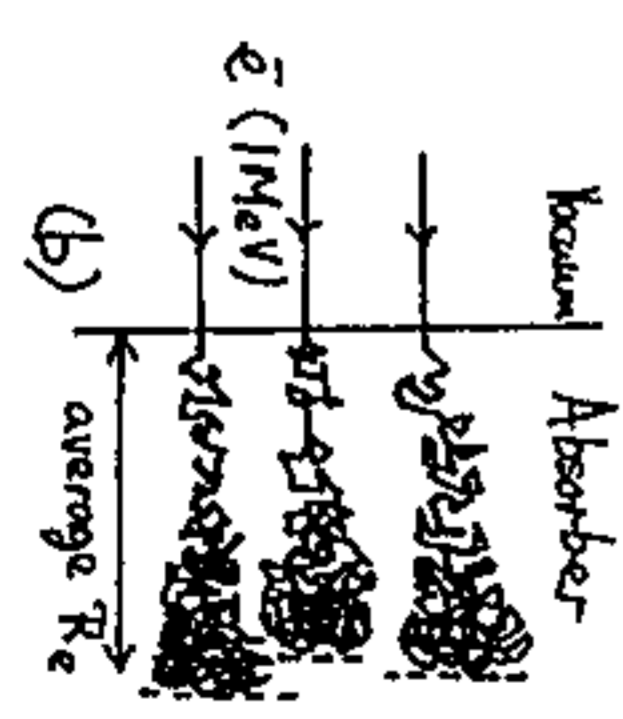


Fig. 25

-22-

Kei says 'no' to SA passport bluff

PORT ST JOHNS. — Transkei was looking forward to the proposed establishment of a constellation of independent states of Southern Africa, but was alert for any erosion of its national sovereignty. Chief Matanzima said during the weekend.

Chief Matanzima, who was on his last state visit to the various towns of Transkei, said Transkei would oppose any suggestions that Transkeians become nationals of South Africa or to carry South African passports.

He said it would be a bluff and window-dressing for any community to term itself independent while it retained South African nationality.

He said his government continued to pursue a policy of good-neighbourliness and cordial relations with Transkei's neighbour states.

"Our brothers in Africa are unable to understand one simple factor in the evolution of social and economic standards, namely, respect for another person's way of life.

"The selfishness of these countries and their arrogance in trying to have their backs against Southern Africa will aggravate the starvation which is at present ravaging their entire communities and they will be completely exterminated.

"May I take this opportunity to warn Lesotho and remind them of our common border with which South Africa has nothing to do," he said.

Chief Matanzima said Lesotho would find itself in great trouble if it continued to disagree to have a common strategy with Transkei, as Transkei knew what was going on in attempts to endanger the securities of both countries.

"Lesotho's Foreign Minister's arrogant attitude towards us will drive us to adopt an indifferent attitude to their detriment," he said. — Sapa

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

30/1/60

103
POST

THE DETENTION of veteran journalist Mr Stan Motjuwadi of DRUM has not only caused journalists anxious moments, but poses a number of interesting questions in the jig-saw puzzle citizenship status of urban blacks.

We view with alarm the summary spiriting away of a respected journalist by a "foreign" state, which is not even in a state of war, and we deeply deplore the precedent set by the Transkei.

The jack-boot action by this government is obviously set to intimidate others from criticising that state, or frightening journalists from making investigatory forays into what is a corrupt and crumbling state.

Journalists should continue to protest vigorously to the Transkei establishment and appeal to our government to intercede in the case of a man who is clearly still a South African citizen.

We wonder what kind of diplomatic manoeuvres would unravel the case of a "citizen" of a so-called homeland still living in South Africa, who is nicked up by another homeland state? How long would the machinery of diplomacy take to get a man out of such serious trouble.

There is no doubt in our minds that getting detained under security legislation (without being charged) is a flagrant abuse of the rule of law. But getting detained in Transkei is even more chilling.

The News Editor of DRUM, Mr Kerry Swift has told us he was heartened by the alacrity shown by the South African Foreign Office after Mr Motjuwadi's detention was reported to them.

Because he is still, luckily, a South African citizen there is hope that our Government will have sufficient leverage to spring him out of some dingy cell where he is at present languishing.

We naturally feel thankful to the South African Foreign Office for showing such immediate concern, and even if we know the mills of bureaucracy do grind slow, there is hope that this Government has sufficient respectability in the eyes of the Transkei to be taken seriously.

The detention without trial of a journalist is a serious infringement on the civil liberties of each and everyone of us, wherever we are, be it the Transkei or Timbuctoo. For this means the public is being denied essential information which may be collected by such newsmen.

(103) (329) POS 3/10/80

Cwele is released on bail

AFTER spending 32 days in Security Police detention, Transkel's former Commissioner of Police, Brig Elliot Cwele, was released from the Umtata prison yesterday morning, charged with theft — the alleged stealing of Government documents.

After making a formal appearance in Umtata Magistrate's Court, Brig Cwele was remanded to October 22 for trial and allowed bail of R200.

The bail conditions:

- Make no statements to the Press.
- Report to the Umtata police on Tuesdays and Fridays between 9 and 10 o'clock in the mornings.
- Surrender his passport or other travel documents to the police.

Brig Cwele was detained on September 1 with Transkel's former Minister of Interior, Mr S K Ndzumo, who later died in police cells at Idutywa.

Order

While in detention Brig Cwele made an unsuccessful bid to secure a Supreme Court order for his release.

Opposing Brig Cwele's application for release, the Transkel CID chief, Colonel L S Kawe, said he was convinced the brigadier had been involved in a plot to overthrow the Umtata Government.

Brig Cwele was police commissioner until he was retired prematurely last year.



George Matanzima

TRANSKEI

The weird wonderland of the Matanzimas

Transkei, showcase of apartheid, celebrates its fourth anniversary this month in a state of less than perfect harmony. The recent death in detention of a former cabinet minister, followed by the detention of Drum magazine editor Stan Motjuwadi, are the latest oddities in a long and sad series.

BARRY STREEK reports.

The strange state of Transkei was strikingly crystallised a few months ago by one of the many recent detainees of its prisons: "KD is on a rampage attacking almost everybody and shielding himself with presidential privilege."

That may be a slight overstatement, but in essence it summed up the increasingly bizarre situation in the first homeland to gain "independence" from South Africa.

"KD" is Transkei's second president, Paramount Chief Kaiser Daliwonga Matanzima, who although technically a constitutional figurehead, is still running the show.

Although his brother, Chief George Matanzima, is now Prime Minister, and although withdrawn from the hurly-burly of daily politics, there is little doubt in Umtata that KD is still the dominant figure in the territory, as he has been since the early 1960s when he initiated the first moves for Transkei's self-government.

When the *Daily Dispatch* got banned this year, the newspaper's managing director and editor had to meet both Chief George and the President before the ban was lifted. This underlined the dominance of the man who should, technically, be advised by his government on what actions he should take.

Indeed, it was a report of a rumoured assassination attempt on the President which sparked off the ban. This story infuriated KD, who believed the newspaper was inciting his people against him.

The incident reflected the increasingly authoritarian nature of government in Transkei, and also hinted at some of the paranoia, whimsicality, and sheer confusion which accompanies it.

Although officially Transkei proclaims itself as a democratic country, the leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive

Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, has been detained, charged and convicted under the country's all-embracing security laws.

His deputy, and leader of the opposition in the Transkei Parliament, Mr Caledon Mda, as well as nearly all members of the DPP executive, were detained earlier this year and then later released, without charge.

Mda himself seems little effected by the experience and has made some hard-hitting and effective attacks on the government during this year's session of Parliament.

Another key opposition figure, Hector Ncokazi, whose detention shortly before the 1976 general election eliminated any chance of him being elected to parliament as he was in jail on nomination day, has now been detained four times since independence and convicted on two charges under the security laws.

A former cabinet minister who was once seen as a possible successor to KD, Chief Jerry Moshesh, whose affair with another member of the cabinet, Stella Sigcau, the daughter of then President, was the alleged cause of their fall from grace, was also charged and convicted under the security laws.

The key legal instrument used by the government to restrict its opponents is the Transkei Public Safety Act which makes it an offence to propagate the views that Transkei, or parts of Transkei, should form part of another country.

This offence is treasonable and penalties range from five years to death. The Act also gives the Minister of Justice virtually the same range of powers to ban, detain, etc., as his counterpart in South Africa has.

The major plank of the opposition groups, until the adoption of this law,

was that Transkei should re-unite with South Africa. Afterwards, they could not (officially) even discuss the issue.

Then, under the Transkei Constitution Act, it is an offence to violate the dignity of or injure the reputation of the State President.

This provision, taken over from South African law, made sense when the president was a figurehead, but when KD became President, following the footsteps of John Vorster, it became a severe limitation on the opposition.

It means that the central figure in Transkeian politics cannot be discussed.

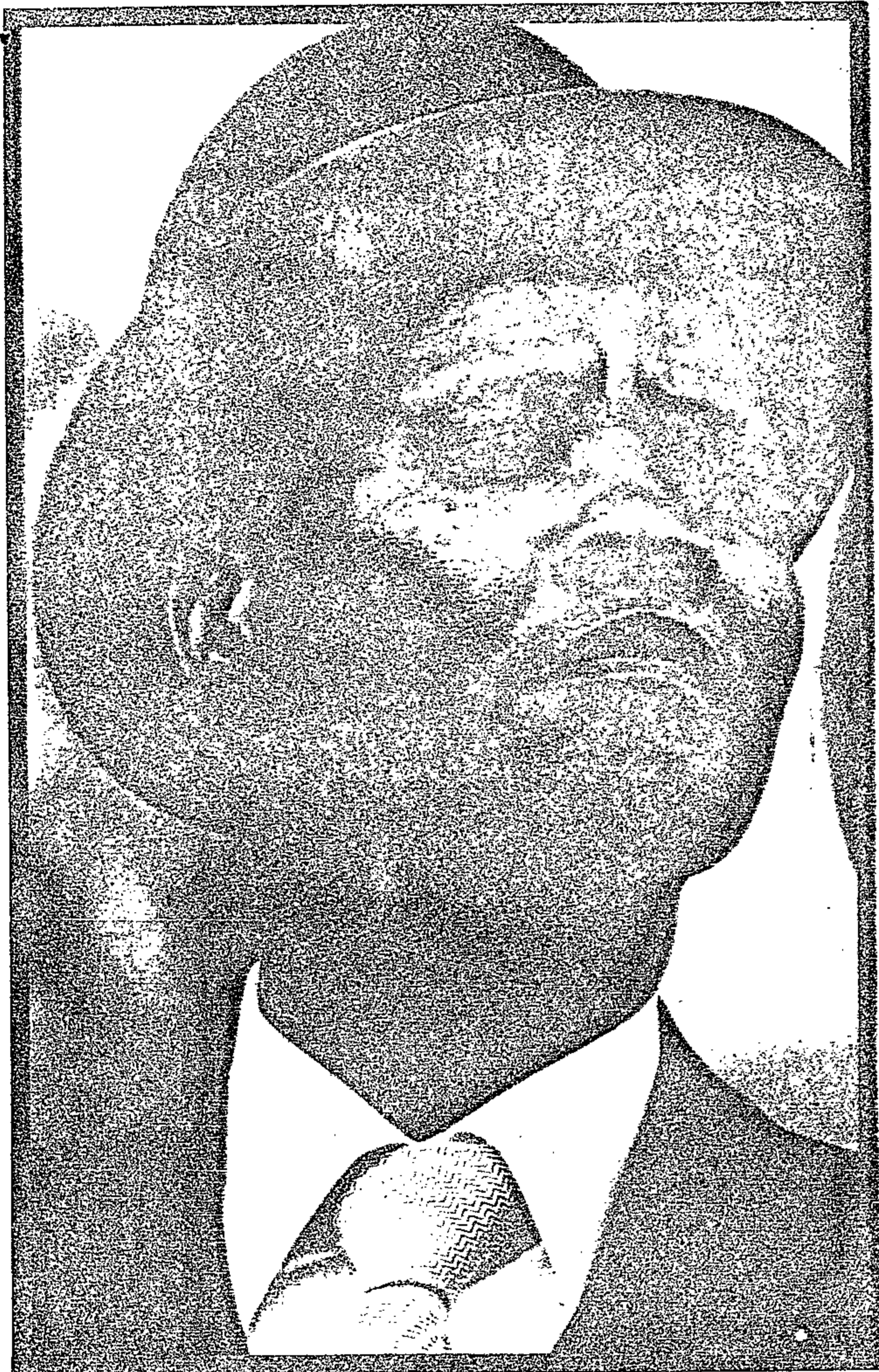
The government's attempts to control the flow of information have been just as unsubtle.

Members of the ten-person press corps in Umtata have been detained, deported and interrogated. The only independent paper in the territory was outlawed after its editor, Vuyani Mrwetyana, was detained. Mrwetyana eventually fled into exile in neighbouring Lesotho.

The latest journalist to be detained, Sydney Moses of the *Daily Dispatch*, was released following three weeks in detention. He was never interrogated while in jail, and his offence was to have asked the Prime Minister about a telephone call he had received about the possibility of the former Shah of Iran taking up exile in Transkei.

In less than four years, Transkei has broken off diplomatic relations with the only government to recognise it — South Africa — and then resumed ties without resolving the initial cause of the break, the refusal of the South African Government to transfer the disputed East Griqualand area to Transkei.

It has banned the Methodist Church of Southern Africa and set up its own Methodist Church, which is firmly under the control of the government. Kaiser Matanzima was angered when the Methodist Church adopted a resolution



Kaizer Matanzima

critical of Transkei. And the Matanzimas have been long-standing Methodists.

The government has done deals with international speculators to develop harbours and airports and then, after losing money at the planning stages, broken off negotiations with them.

The latest, Salim El Hajj, a Lebanese operator, is reported to have been paid R9 million for his projects which are nowhere near getting off the ground.

Prior to the diplomatic break with South Africa, it hired a former British MP, Humphrey Berkeley, as an international adviser. When that went sour, Berkeley was kidnapped from his Umtata hotel, assaulted and then dumped across the South Africa border.

During the Berkeley period, it was decided to reduce obvious dependence on South Africa — which was actually an impossibility unless massive alternative finance could have been found — and a British businessman, Jimmy Skinner, who had had experience in Tanzania, was appointed managing director of the government-controlled Transkei Development Corporation.

Skinner started introducing reforms which displeased the Matanzimas and he was fired and then deported. He, too, is involved in legal action as a result.

Then there was a major financial crisis in the government when overspending almost bankrupted the state coffers. Fearing that Transkei would not be able

to pay civil servants, South Africa came to its aid with a massive financial grant.

In the post-Berkeley situation, the Transkei Government hired the Group Editors public relations firm to portray its image internationally. Its three-year campaign was ended abruptly after three months, because the President had not been consulted and did not approve.

This sorry tale of debacles in nearly four years' "independence" can partly be ascribed to the style of leadership exercised by the Matanzima brothers and their key aids, particularly Brigadier Martin Ngceba, a former South African security policeman and Boss agent, who heads both the police and the Security Police, and V.M. Ngcai, the head of the Transkei Intelligence Service.

Aloof and often arrogant, KD Matanzima has ruled the country aggressively and determinedly. He has surrounded himself with allies and quickly removed any challenges to his leadership with the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, such as those generated by former cabinet ministers like Curnick Ndamse and Stella Sigtau.

The effect of this form of leadership was underlined by the open fears expressed by Transkei MPs when a closed-circuit television was installed in the Parliament. This, they said was to enable the President to keep an eye on them.

At the same time, KD Matanzima is a skilled politician, quick to exploit issues to his advantage and frequently many steps ahead of his opposition. And he is backed by the crucial support of the South African Government.

With this power and political guile, together with the ability to give real rewards to supporters, he has been able to keep control in spite of the problems he has faced.

A major problem is that "independence" has meant very little positive, if anything at all, to the average Transkeian living inside the country and it has detrimentally affected the status of those people officially regarded as Transkeian but who are in reality permanently resident in South Africa.

While clearly a number of the Transkeian elite have benefitted considerably from "independence" — such groups as the chiefs, the civil servants, the teachers and the businessmen — the masses have remained extremely poor.

For the elite, the symbols of their new situation have been obvious in the form of houses, cars and the like, but the people living in the rural areas struggle as much as ever to survive. The ravages of the migratory labour system still take place — labour is indeed the only export commodity of any real value — and in spite of some isolated successes, agricultural programs have been a disaster.

In spite of black masters, the economic position of the masses has not changed.

With the elite obviously benefitting from the new dispensation, the economic disparities have become a source of major tension.

PLEASE TURN OVER

Prestige projects take priority

CONTINUED

In a sense, there was little that any government could do about this, simply because Transkei does not have the resources to materially change its overall situation, but the actions of the government have worsened it.

Ignoring rural development programs, the government has concentrated on capital intensive projects such as the massive University of Transkei campus outside Umtata and huge extensions to the Umtata Hospital.

These prestige projects - classically symbolised by the vast, security-fenced presidential palace which was given to Transkei by South Africa at independence - are regarded by the government as important indications of its status and independence, but they mean little to the majority eking out an existence in the rural areas.

Some industrial development has taken place at Umtata and Butterworth, but this not resulted in any substantial employment, although both areas have expanded rapidly since 1976. And low wages at these industries are themselves a source of tension among the workers.

However welcome, development in the urban areas is simply not going to contribute much to Transkei's basic economic problems and the Matanzima governments have not been able to tackle those. For understandable reasons...

Fundamental to the balance of power in Transkei is the fact that government-paid chiefs dominate the legislature: there are 75 nominated chiefs and 75 elected MPs. As long as the chiefs can be persuaded to support the government, its support in the parliament is assured, no matter what popular feeling is.

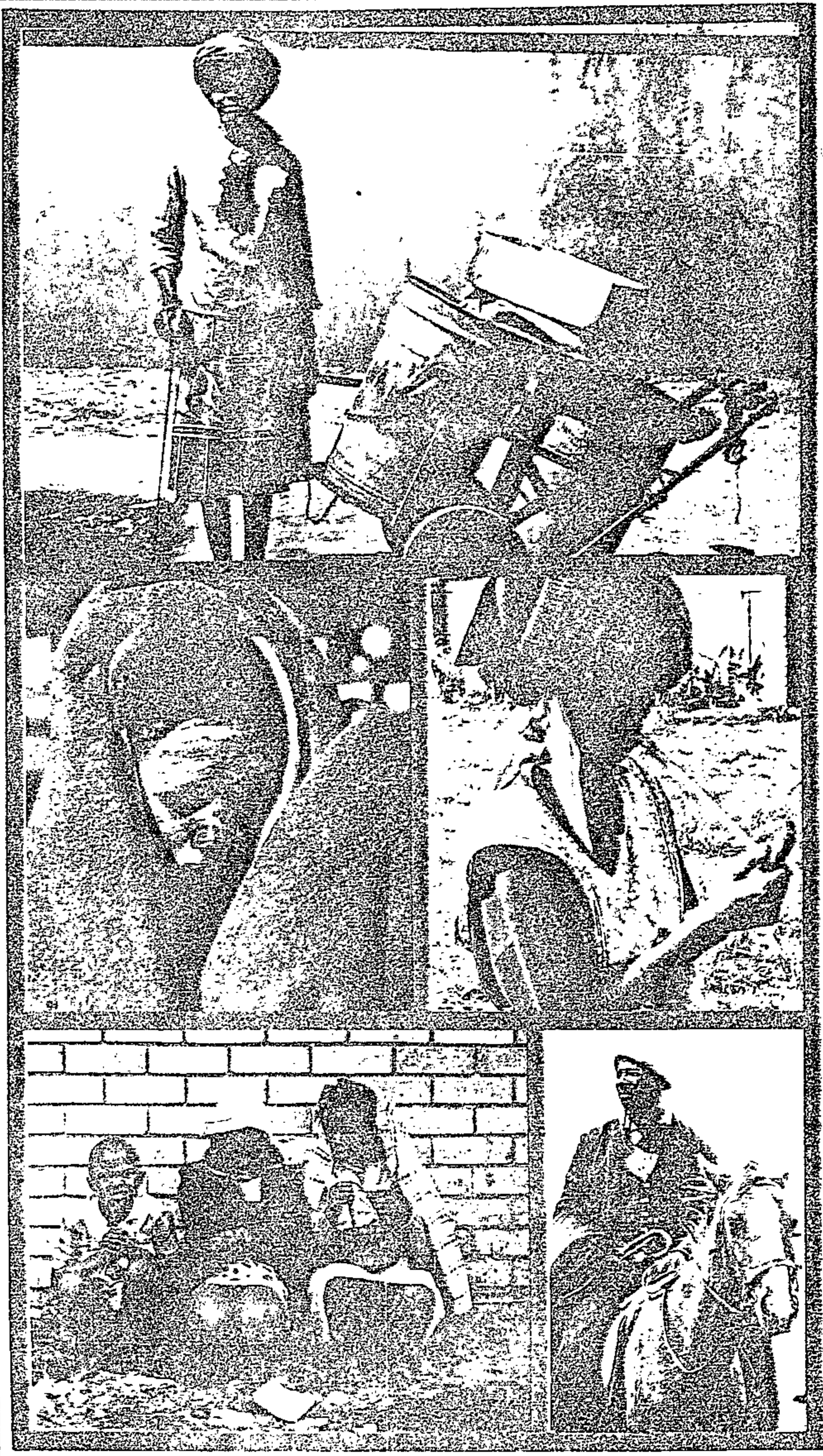
The moment the government starts tampering with the basic power of the chiefs - their control over the rural areas - it risks destroying itself.

So any land reform program, or improved marketing of agricultural products, or local government independent of the tribal authority system, is virtually out of consideration in the Transkei of today.

In a sense, this problem is the familiar one of modernization in traditional communities, but in Transkei the dependence of the government on the traditional rural elite exacerbates the issue considerably, and change in this regard is extremely unlikely.

These tensions may have been eased if the TNIP was a popular mass party, with a charismatic and popular leader and with a coherent ideology.

But as Prof Newell Stultz argues in *Transkei's Half Loaf*, the TNIP is not a popular movement with a mass base but rather a patron party with a small and weakly articulated membership.



"What is special about Matanzima is not that he has accumulated a near monopoly of political power in Transkei, but that he has not developed the personal following that has frequently accrued to such leaders," writes Stultz.

Add all this together, and it suggests a high possibility of major difficulties to come - posing problems for South Africa's theories of separation as much as for the Matanzimas.

The South African Government will go a long way to avoid disruption in Transkei. It may even, in terms of the non-aggression pact between the two countries, send in military support to shore up a beleaguered government.

That would be a short-term solution.

In the longer term, the policies of separation are on trial in Transkei - and there is every indication that they are failing.

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We will oust thugs says Chief Kaiser

Indaba Reporter

PORT ST JOHNS —
"Thugs" will be axed from
the public service.

This pledge was given here by the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima who said Transkei departments of state tried to serve the people but unfortunately they were bedevilled by the presence of thieves, drunkards and subversive elements.

President Matanzima told a large gathering that the government had not been aware it had engaged "thugs", but these would

DD 3/10/80
soon be eliminated from
the public service.

According to records in the year to the end of June, overall staff wastage of 808 represented 4,7 per cent of the establishment, 515 resigned, 18 left through ill health, 99 were dismissed for misconduct, and 40 had their services terminated from probationary appointments, 66 died and 70 retired.

At the end of the period, there were 1 124 vacant posts, 6,5 per cent of the establishment.

According to a Public Service Commission report eight officers in Transkei Government had their salaries withheld on account of unsatisfactory work performance and or misconduct.

Those who absconded from the civil service included a legal assistant, 11 post office clerks, a matron and five hospital sisters. The total number who absconded is 80. The records revealed that 95 civil servants, including a hospital staff nurse, were found to be drunk on duty; 74 were fined R50 each and the rest were fired. Five civil servants were discharged and had criminal charges laid against them for stealing government money.

The worst-hit section was the post office. Its annual report shows that 15 post office employees were found to be drunk on duty and 14 had their services terminated for either theft, dereliction of duty or drunkenness.

The record of the incidence of misconduct dealt with over the last four years is as follows: (figures represent the number of civil servants) 1974: 131, 1975: 157, 1976: 150, 1977: 243, 1978: 221 and 1979: 250.

Bus driver in fight to clear name

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DD 3/10/80

Indaba Reporter

EAST LONDON — A Transkei Development Corporation bus driver is battling to clear his name following an allegation of "short fares".

The controversy of Mr S. Mdaka, followed his transfer to Cala after a driver's strike over the payment of bus rent at the depot in Engcobo.

After battling for months — he maintained he was innocent — Mr Mdaka appealed to the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

A spokesman confirmed Mr Mdaka's case was being handled by the department. He said the matter was in the hands of the secretary, Mr M. Nkungu.

The assistant secretary for the Department of Interior on Labour Matters, Mr B. B. Mazwi, said he recalled the case involving Mr Mdaka.

Mr Mazwi said there had been a dispute between bus drivers and the TDC at Engcobo. As the matter was between employer and employee they were invited to the meeting as observers.

Mr Mazwi said the drivers apologised and were asked to return to work.

Mr Mdaka said in a statement to Indaba he

was stationed at Umtata and asked to be transferred to Engcobo, to be nearer his home. After a month at Engcobo there was a strike over bus rental, he said.

After the strike he was transferred to Cala. A month later a depot supervisor stopped his bus and ordered him off.

He said passenger's tickets were examined but they found no irregularity.

He said a few days later he was called to appear before a disciplinary committee and he was told nine of the tickets that day had not paid full fares.

He said he denied knowledge of any shortage and asked for the tickets as exhibits.

Mr Mdaka said he was ordered by the Cala chairman of the disciplinary committee, a Mr Van Rensburg to go to Butterworth.

Mr Mdaka said he went to a Mr Paget in Umtata, who referred him to a Mr Mostert, who referred him back to Mr Paget. He saw him on many occasions to no effect.

Mr Mdaka said he decided to appeal to the Department of Commerce and Industry and Tourism when it was clear Mr Mostert and Mr Paget "were not prepared to take me back to work".

Editor issues an apology in detention

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RDA 11/10/80

UMTATA. — The Commissioner of Transkei Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, yesterday released a signed statement by the detained editor of Drum, Mr Stan Motjuwadi, in which he apologised for articles he wrote on Transkei.

The police chief said the release of the statement did not necessarily mean Mr Motjuwadi would be released from detention. He would decide later on what action to take.

A photocopy of the statement said Mr Motjuwadi had been told that he was being detained because of an article he wrote about the "bankruptcy of Transkei".

Mr Motjuwadi said it was made clear to him that the article had done great damage to the Transkei's economy by discouraging investors.

"After discussions with the security officials it became clear to me that there were discrepancies in the report."

"Without any inducement or threats, I hereby take the first opportunity to apologise for the inconvenience caused, and of my own free will decide to set the record straight," he said.

Mr Motjuwadi said it had

never been Drum's intention to belittle Transkei or to make its people lose confidence in the government. He regretted any harm or impairment caused by the article.

"I would like to take the opportunity to make it clear that nothing was done out of malice. It was done out of our duty to inform." Mr Motjuwadi said he hoped the article would not affect future relations of Drum and Transkei authorities. He added that on his next duty visit to the Transkei, he would inform the authorities.

Mr Motjuwadi said: "The mere fact that tents have been put up for relief of flood victims does not mean that a country is bankrupt. Tents are a temporary measure resorted to in such emergencies everywhere."

"It was also erroneous on our part to attribute the appeal Transkei made to organisations for help as a sign of bankruptcy. It happens all over the world."

"We also failed to take the necessary precaution of confirming our correspondent's statement that hospital services were at a low ebb and also that many doctors were leaving the country.—Sapa.

11/10/80 (2/103)
Former police
chief charged

UMTATA. — The Transkei's former Police Commissioner, Brig Elliot Cwele, has been released from detention and charged with theft.

He was detained last month, after newspaper reports of an alleged abortive coup, at the same time as the late former Cabinet Minister, Mr S K Ndzumo, who died in detention on September 9.

After appearing briefly before an Umtata magistrate, Brig Cwele was released on R200 bail. — Sapa

Ex-chief (103) turns up RDM in Maseru 11/10/80

MASERU — The deposed King of the Tembus, Paramount Chief Sabat Dalindyebo, who disappeared from Transkei earlier this year, made a public appearance in Maseru yesterday.

Chief Dalindyebo was present at a diplomatic reception in the company of Lesotho's Minister of Foreign affairs, Mr Charles Molapo.

He was a leader of the Transkei opposition party, the Democratic Progressive Party, until his conviction on a charge of injuring the dignity of Transkei's President Kaizer Matanzima.

The chief said he had arrived in Lesotho on September 16 and had been "lying low". He was planning to travel abroad but did not elaborate. — Sapa.

Transkei court frees detained students

By MARCUS NGANI

A TWO-MAN defence team took less than 30 minutes this week to secure the acquittal of 10 students who had been detained for nearly two months in the Transkei.

They were accused of having incited other scholars at Umtata's St John's College to boycott classes in sympathy with the detention of their hostel boarding master.

Appearing in the Umtata Magistrate's Court this week, Bukelwa Nxiweni (23), Bongwe Tyekela (20), Busisiwe Pityi (20), Nontombi Coko (19) and six other minors, pleaded not guilty to three counts of attending unlawful gatherings.

When the state closed its case 30 minutes after the start of the trial, the defence attorneys — Mr G M Mxenge of Durban and Mr S Letlaka of Tsolo — were not even called upon to address the court.

The presiding magistrate, Mr C Dreyer, found that the accused had no case to meet.

sur 867
5/10/80

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THE Writers' Association of Lesotho (Wal) this week strongly condemned the recent arrest of Stan Motjuwadi, editor of Drum, by authorities in the South African-dominated Transkei.

Mr Motjuwadi was detained two weeks ago when he arrived in Transkei. He is being held incommunicado under the territory's security laws.

In a statement the president of Wal, Lebhang Lejakane, said the editor's detention was "a flagrant violation of human rights."

Wal warned that such arrests only strengthened the determination of oppressed South Africans to "fight harder to win

their legitimate freedom." Wal expressed its "abhorrence at the detentions and other atrocious and inhuman acts perpetrated by a desperate puppet regime." — AFP.

Stan's detention slammed

SUNDAY POST, October 5, 1974

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Transkei Minister, officials for court

Argus Correspondent
UMTATA — A number of Transkei Government officials have been detained and will be charged in court following a police investigation into theft of Government property.

Transkei's Minister of Works and Energy, Mr. H. D. Mlonyeni was due to appear in court today on charges of theft.

He was questioned and

detained by police on Friday and resigned from the Cabinet.

His departmental secretary, Mr. S. Mgudlwa, was also detained and will also likely appear in court on charges of theft of Government property.

The Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba said that many departmental officials had been detained for thefts as a result of investigations.

Afgesien van ons
ons 'n ernstige te
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bronne is hoofsaak
mannekrag oftewe
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in die Republiek

de mense het
ë groeikoers,
enselike hulp-
van hoëvlak-
er en werker
In ontwikkelde

lande is hierdie verhouding gewoonlik 15 tot 1 en selfs so laag as 10 tot 1 in 'n land soos die Verenigde State van Amerika. Eintlik is enige vergelyking tussen die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die buiteland in 'n hoë mate ongeldig vanweë die onvergelykbaarheid/....

heid van lande veral met inagnome van verskille in bevolking-samestelling, ekonomiese geskiedenis ensovoorts.

Suid-Afrika is in elk geval, wat die res van Afrika aanbetref, ook in hierdie opsig vër voor. Ons mag egter nie na die res van Afrika kyk en onself op die skouer klop nie. Nee, ons in hierdie land onderskryf en handhaaf 'n vry markeconomie waarin werkgewers en werknemers vry is om hulle individualiteit te laat geld, hulle beroepe te beoefen en opleiding te gee en ondergaan met 'n minimum van Staatbeheer. Dit lei tot werksekuriteit, maksimale ontwikkeling en voorspoed vir alle inwoners. Juis daarom is dit belangrik dat elke werker in hierdie land die geleenthede vir selfontwikkeling moet aangryp ten einde die hoëvlak-mannekrag, veral wat bestuursposte aanbetref, te verhoog.

Former minister appears

103 DD
8/10/80
UMTATA — Transkei's former Minister of Works and Energy, Mr H. D. Mlonyeni, and his department secretary, Mr S. Mgudlwa, appeared in the magistrates' court here yesterday charged with theft.

The case was postponed to October 14 for further investigation. They were not asked to plead, and no evidence was led before the packed court.

Mr Mgudlwa, who has been in detention for seven days, was remanded in custody. The magistrate, Mr Z. C. Dreyer, said a bail application could be made for him on or before October 14.

Mr C. M. Madikizela appeared for Mr Mlonyeni and Mr Mgudlwa was represented by Mr P. Madikizela.

Mr Mlonyeni resigned from the Cabinet on Monday, with immediate effect. The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr S. W. Mbanga, would run the Works and Energy department until a new minister is appointed.

The Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, has said several Works and Energy department officials have been detained in connection with theft of an undisclosed amount of government property. —

DDR.

More SA aid for dry Transkei

103

UMTATA — South Africa had agreed to give Transkei further grants of money and food to relieve droughtstricken families and to provide employment opportunities, the Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, has said in Umtata.

Miss Sigcau, who met members of the central drought committee, district commissioners, labour organisations and senior government officials this week, said her department had been alarmed by reports of homes without food and with no prospects of getting any.

Food in the form of fortified maize meal will be given to most needy families. It will also be given to needy mothers by hospital and clinic officials.

"I hope the department is not going to be seen to encourage people to depend on handouts by giving out food, as that may sometimes have a very bad psychological effect on recipients.

"This is one way of meeting the disaster that had befallen responsible people who had cultivated their land, but got no harvest through no fault of theirs," Miss Sigcau said. — Sapa.

SA man held two weeks

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

UMTATA. — Mr Stan Motjuadi, the Johannesburg Drum journalist who was arrested shortly after he arrived here, is still being held incommunicado in a jail somewhere in Transkei.

Mr Motjuadi had come to Transkei to attend the funeral of Mr Saul Ndzumo, the former Minister of the Interior, who died in detention.

He was taken by two local security branch men from the Umtata bureau of Weekend Argus's sister newspaper, the Daily News, two weeks ago and has not been charged with any offence.

LAWYERS

Major-General Martin Ngceba, asked this week whether Mr Motjuadi would be charged, said he would discuss the matter only with lawyers.

Mr Kerry Swift, the news editor of Drum, said Mr Motjuadi is a South African citizen and representations were being made to Pretoria to intervene on his behalf.

QUESTIONS

The head of the Transkei police had refused to talk to him, Mr Swift said, but Major-General Ngceba had said through Drum's attorneys that Mr Motjuadi might be released if he answered questions correctly.

Mr Swift would not disclose the name of the Umtata attorneys acting for Drum.

Mr Motjuadi is being held under the Section 47 of the Public Security Act.

In terms of the section he can be held until he answers questions satisfactorily.

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND
LION AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ne enquiries may be directed to the section Staff
tration (Tel. No. 282551 extension 466).
r before 20 November 1980.
the forms duly completed, to the Secretary for the
Interior, Private Bag X114, Pretoria 0001 and to
essary forms for this purpose from the Secretary
d bodies and persons are kindly requested to obtain

Don't insult me, says KID's wife

A FEUD surrounding Transkei State President's wife, Mrs Neneko Matanzima, is threatening to wreck the professional career of a top education official in Umtata.

By MARGUS NEANI

The educationist is Mrs Beauty Seoka, who recently resigned as president of a women's cultural club — the Transkei United Women's Organisation (Tuwo).

Mrs Seoka resigned because she was accused of offending Mrs Matanzima's dignity as Transkei's first lady.

Mrs Matanzima, who is the life president and honorary official of the women's organisation, told Mrs Seoka in writing: "Your arrogance and pride have made you forget what you are . . . I am wife of the State President and I cannot be insulted by you."

Mrs Seoka then resigned as Tuwo president in protest. But as a 'pretext', she said she had to concentrate on her work as school inspector of Lome economic in Transkei.

Sketching out the background behind the feud, Mrs Seoka said trouble started when Tuwo conferred delegates at Sterkspruit early this year objected to a brochure she had prepared for the conference — the tenth anniversary of the organisation.

She was later summoned by Mrs Matanzima to account for alleged discrepancies in the brochure before the executive of the organisation.

Mrs Seoka then wrote back declining to attend the meeting and telling Mrs Matanzima that it would be below her dignity to be involved in the proposed discussion.

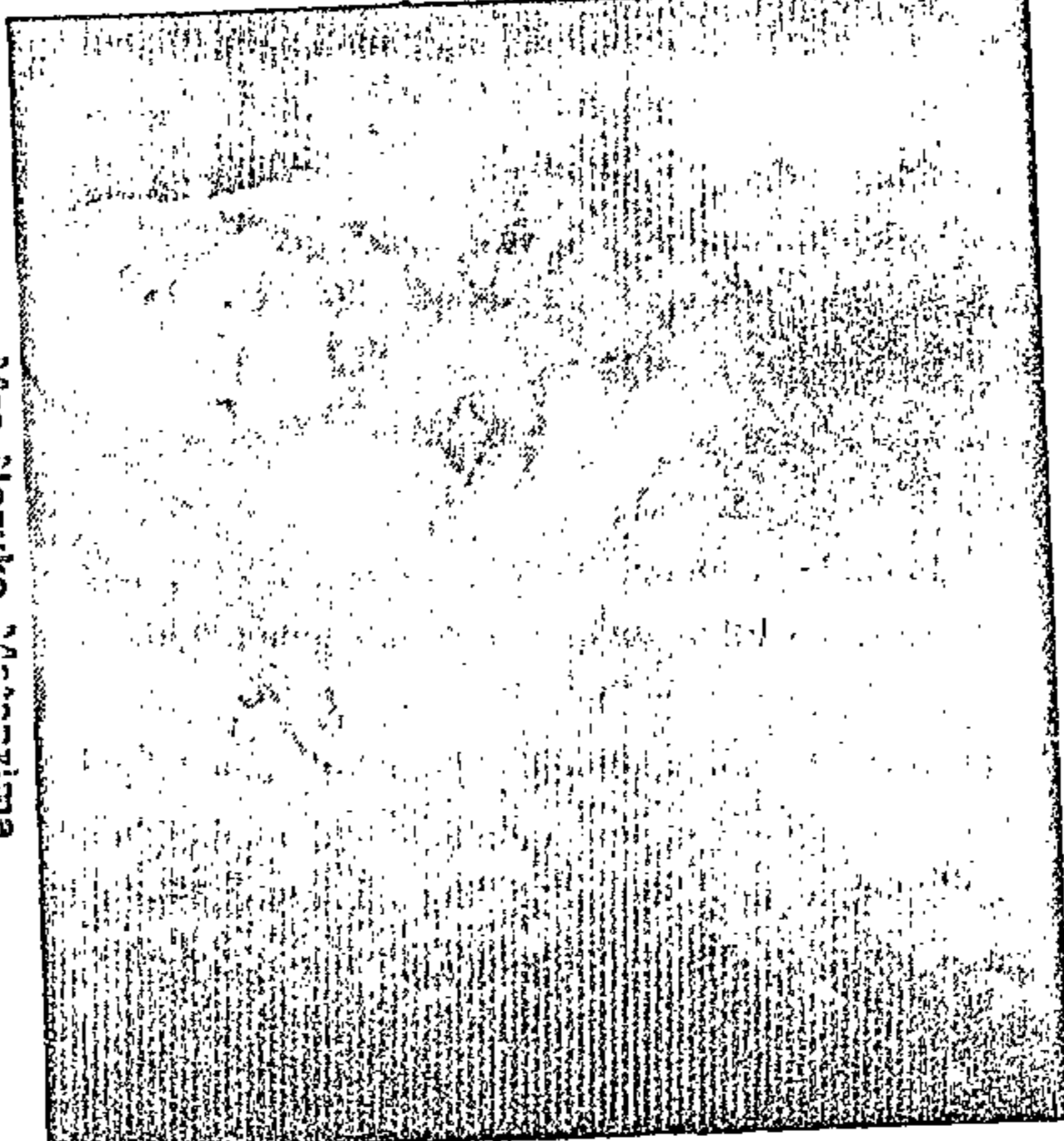
"I was actually trying to protect Mrs Matanzima's dignity as State President's wife. I did not intend to insult her," Mrs Seoka explained.

Feud brews as Tuwo's president resigns over alleged insult

to SUNDAY POST.

In reply, Mrs Matanzima wrote: "Had I known that you had times of losing your head, I should not have joined you in forming Tuwo. Your arrogance and pride have made you forget what you are."

Mrs Seoka has since written to Prime Minister George Matanzima asking him to seek the intervention of his elder brother, President K D Matanzima, on the matter.



Mrs Neneko Matanzima

Hopping mad (my)

PLAYBOY bunnies, known for their curves in certain strategic spots, have gained the right to a large curve in a place Playboy founder Hugh Hefner might not find so sexy.

This bunny tale began when Catherine Hopkins, a bunny at the Playboy club in Manchester, became pregnant.

Ms Hopkins' hutchmaster offered her a new position, with an accompanying drop in salary, then fired her when she refused to take the job.

But a sympathetic court was all ears, and Ms Hopkins will be back on the bunny trail soon.

"I am happy with the decision," said Ms Hopkins, "not only for me but for all the other bunnies." — AFP.

South Africa's Soweto's Council had been sent to 500 black and white people who were expected to attend a dinner at the Johannesburg City Hall. Mr Malan said the occasion would be part of

desperately needed hours, but for a bird sanctuary.

This scheme, which is bound to cause a flutter in Soweto, is the brain child of deputy mayor,

South Korea and the Central African Republic are named as among many countries where forms of house arrest are used to stifle dissent.

Abduction, house arrest, prosecution on false criminal charges and

WITH AN estimated

ALTERNATIVE CITY

DD 14/10/80 103

R6m aid for Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei has been given a further grant of R6 million by the South African Government to assist citizens of the country who had been hit by drought.

Mr M. Titus, secretary of the Department of Interior, said this money would be used solely to relieve drought-stricken families and to provide other relief measures in the form of employment

opportunities as well as fortified maize meal.

"The whole of Transkei is in the grip of a drought," Mr Titus said.

The department had received alarming reports of homes without food and with no prospects of getting any.

Mr Titus said the drought varied in degree from district to district. —
DDR.

Fugitive chief ⁽¹⁰³⁾ RDM 14/10/80 surfaces

Southern Africa Bureau

TRANSKEI'S deposed Opposition leader, Chief Sabata Dalinyebo, who disappeared from his palace in August, evaded the police for six weeks before fleeing to Lesotho.

Chief Sabata, deposed Paramount Chief of the Tembus, surfaced in Maseru on Friday at a function to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China. His whereabouts had been a mystery for nearly 10 weeks.

On Saturday, he left by air for Maputo and is believed to be en route to West Germany for medical treatment, but observers believe he will link up with the banned African National Congress to oppose the Transkei Government.

Sources in Maseru said yesterday that Chief Sabata arrived in Lesotho on September 16.

After Chief Sabata's disappearance, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, told the Rand Daily Mail that he had ordered a police investigation.

Last year Chief Sabata was convicted of violating the dignity and injuring the reputation of the Transkei President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima. An appeal against conviction is pending.

(103)
S.M. 14/10/80

Plea to Amnesty on jailed editor

The wife of the detained Drum magazine editor, Mr Stan Motjuwadi, who is being held in a Transkei jail, has appealed to Amnesty International and the Red Cross to help secure his release.

Mr Motjuwadi was detained two weeks ago by Transkei security police shortly after he arrived in Umtata to cover the funeral of MP Mr S Ndzu-mo.

Mrs Nono Motjuwadi said she had been unable to contact her husband. His employers and colleagues had had similar difficulties.

"That is why I think matters have now reached the stage where I must get help elsewhere," she said.

Mrs Motjuwadi told The Star she had contacted Amnesty International and the Red Cross to help free her husband.

In Umtata the Commissioner of Transkei Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, yesterday released for publication a signed statement by the detained editor of Drum, Mr Stan Motjuwadi, in which he apologised for articles he had written on Transkei.

DAMAGE

The police chief said the release of the statement did not necessarily mean that Mr Motjuwadi would be released from detention. He would decide later on what action to take.

A photocopy of the statement said Mr Motjuwadi had been told that the reason for his detention was an article he wrote about the "bankruptcy of Transkei."

Mr Motjuwadi said it was made clear to him that the article had done great damage to the economy of Transkei in that it had discouraged investors.

"After discussing the matter with security officials it became clear to me that there were discrepancies in the report.

"Without any inducement or threats, I hereby take the first opportunity to apologise for the inconvenience caused, and of my own free will decide to set the record straight," he said.

Editor of Drum freed after 27 days

After 27 days of Security Police detention in Transkei, Drum Editor Stan Motjwadi was released from Uitenhage yesterday morning, driven to Queenstown under police escort, and dumped there to make his own way back to Johannesburg.

Understandably his news assignment in Transkei, Mr Motjwadi had a return air ticket which would have enabled him to fly back home after covering the funeral of a former Transkei Cabinet Minister, Mr S K Ndumbe who had died in Security Police detention.

Asked whether or not Mr Motjwadi would be free to return to Transkei he had other news assignments, Gen Ngwenya declined to comment.

Meanwhile Transkei's former opposition party leader, Mr Feleke Ncoana, and three other men were released on Monday.

Asked whether or not his week after being held for 80 days under Transkei's emergency laws. Before the four were freed, a fifth man, Mr V Goolstela who had also been detained in a Security Police swoop in Putterworth, escaped while admitted for medical treatment at Putterworth hospital.

He is still at large. The three who were released together with Mr Ncoana are former Toban Island political prisoner, Mr Walter Robinson, and two other Putterworth businessmen — Mr N N Nkomo and Mr M M Mzandanyi.

On his arrest before

103
15/1/80
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MR PRESIDENT, THE R.S.A. IS DETERMINED TO WALK THE ROAD OF ORDERLY GOVERNMENT AND ENSURE A STABLE SUBCONTINENT AND WE REALISE THAT IT MIGHT NOT BE EASY AND WILL INEVITABLY DEMAND SACRIFICES IN ADDITION TO AN INDOMITABLE WILL TO SUCCEED.

IF GIVEN THE ENCOURAGEMENT I WILL SEEK THE ALTERNATIVE TO THE PERENNIALY PROVED SIMPLE MAJORITY RULE AND TO CONCLUDE, I WISH TO

Transkei
 16/10/83
 given R6-m aid
 103
 104

Argus Correspondent DURBAN. — Transkei has received R6-million from the South African Government for drought aid. The money will be used to provide relief measures for drought-stricken families for fortified maize meal, and will be used to provide employment opportunities for stricken families, according to the capital secretary of the Department of Interior, Mr M Titus.

He said the whole of Transkei was in the grip of drought, but it varied in degree from district to district.

Government departments have begun employing drought victims, who will be given work repairing roads and earth dams and in the Department of Forestry.

BEGIN THE SPADEWORK AND SET THE SCENE FOR CONSULTATION BETWEEN POPULATION GROUPS ON AN EQUAL AND EQUITABLE BASIS. THERE IS ALSO THE DECLARED AIM THAT DELIBERATIONS WILL IN DUE COURSE BE STARTED INVOLVING OUR BLACK POPULATION GROUPS AND NATIONAL STATES.

DIFFERENCES IN APPROACH AS TO HOW THESE CONSULTATIONS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED I AM BEING MORE OF METHOD THAN OF PRINCIPLE. THAT THE PROCESS WILL EVOLVE SATISFACTORY THAT THE PROBLEMS ARE NOT INSOLUBLE IN NEAR FUTURE OR AT LEAST IN THE MEDIUM TERM

BECAUSE BASICALLY ALL POPULATION GROUPS BELIEVE IN PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE, SECURITY FOR MINORITY GROUPS AND A BETTER LIFE FOR ALL; BUT WE OFTEN STALL OUR PROGRESS TOWARDS THESE GOALS BY ELEVATING METHOD OR POLICY MATTERS TO HOLY PRINCIPLES.

Editor: 2-10-12
17/10/80

Why was I held?

By Obed Must

The editor of Drum magazine, Mr Stan Motjuwadi, who was freed this week after being held by Transkei police for three weeks, still does not know why he was detained.

Mr Matjuwadi was in Transkei to attend the funeral of a Kei MP, Mr S Ndzumo, when he was arrested.

He was released this week by Transkei Security Police after he allegedly apologised for articles in Drum damaging Transkei's reputation.

"To this day I still don't know why I was detained," Mr Motjuwadi said.

"It was hell for my family, but then the jail in which I was held was not that bad and the head warden was very sympathetic and made sure I was not wanting for anything."

He said that while in detention he was unable to speak to officials or contact his attorneys.

Berkeley to lay charges

(103)
D.D. 20/10/80

JOHANNESBURG — Former Transkeian overseas diplomatic representative and former British Conservative Party MP, Mr. Humphry Berkeley, has arrived in South Africa to initiate private criminal proceedings against three Transkei security policemen who he claims attempted to murder him. Mr Berkeley said at the

weekend that the South African Government had given him a special 28-day visa to visit the country as he had been a prohibited person since 1965. He said he was arrested by six security policemen in his Umtata hotel on February 15, 1979.

"The men put me in a car and drove me to a remote spot where I was severely beaten up," he said. They then put him in the boot of the car and drove across the South African border where they left him, he said. He suffered head, body and internal injuries, Mr Berkeley said. He said he was grateful to the Attorney-General

for the Eastern Cape for allowing him to bring a criminal prosecution. The men would be charged and their extradition would be sought so they could face trial in South African courts. "On October 23 (Thursday) I am due to travel to Umtata to attend preliminary hearings of the civil actions which I

am bringing against the Transkei Government," he said. Mr Berkeley said he had no idea why he was arrested by the Transkei security police in the first place. "I did not have a fall-out with the government. In fact, I had an appointment to see the Prime Minister the following morning," he said. — SAPA.

Kei adviser arrives for action on police

STAR 20/10/80 103

A former Transkeian overseas diplomatic representative and former British Conservative Party MP, Mr Humphry Berkeley, has arrived in South Africa to initiate private criminal proceedings against three Transkeian security policemen whom he claims attempted to murder him.

Mr Berkeley said the South African Government had given him a special 28-day visa to visit the country as he had been a prohibited person since 1965.

He said he was arrested by six security policemen in his Umata hotel on February 15, 1979.

"The men put me in a car and drove me to a remote spot where I was

severely beaten up. They then put me in the boot of the car and drove across the South African border where they took me out of the car. One had a revolver and said he was going to shoot me.

"I told them that I was not scared to die, but that I wanted to pray for them before I was shot, and asked them to kneel down.

"They did this and I prayed for them. After that they seemed to panic and drove off, leaving me on the side of the road."

He said he was picked up by two South African men soon afterwards and taken to the Komga police station. From there he was taken to hospital where he was treated. He suffered head, body and internal injuries, Mr Berkeley said.

He added that his legal advisers had been informed he might be arrested if he went to Transkei, but said he intended going there anyway.

Mr Berkeley's statement said in part: "I am in South Africa in order to initiate, with my legal advisers, a private criminal prosecution against three Transkeian security police officers who attempted to murder me on South African soil on February 15, 1979."

"The men will be charged and they extradition will be sought so that they may face trial in the South African courts."

Mr Berkeley said he had no idea why he was arrested by the Transkeian security police in the first place.

"I did not have a fall-out with the Government. In fact, I had an appointment to see the Prime Minister the following morning," he said.

Sapa.

DAILY DISPATCH 21/10/80 (103)

President blames communists

COFIMVABA — Black education in South Africa had been destroyed by the infiltration of communists, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here.

Chief Matanzima was the main speaker at the 21st anniversary celebrations of the Daliwondga High School.

He said he was the second person to graduate with a bachelor's degree in Western Tembuland in 1939.

He referred to an article in a Sunday newspaper which reported that South African draft-dodgers

were recruited by agents of the South African Communist Party.

He said the report explained how young South African blacks who arrived in Britain were lectured, drawn into the anti-South African organisations and made part of an international network that had embarked on undermining the morale of the people of South Africa.

"I am giving you this report so that you can evaluate whatever teachings you receive from strangers purporting to be in your interests.

"Whoever comes

forward to tell you to boycott classes is your potential enemy and my advice is, ostracise him, because his intention is to destroy your future career.

"All the people who leave this country with sinister intentions never return. You are advised to carry on with your studies — qualify in senior secondary education and proceed to university.

"It is only after university education that you can consider the sociopolitical life of your country as a free and independent nation.

"Transkei is our country — we have

nowhere to go to. We build its economy, education and its social institutions. We are looking forward to you young men and women to take over from where we shall leave and make your valuable contribution," Chief Matanzima said.

He congratulated the students in high schools in Western Tembuland for taking it upon themselves to repulse the intruders who wanted to influence them to join the schools revolts.

The function was attended by cabinet ministers and the secretary. — SAPA.

Transkei

(103)

can't take

RDM 23/10/80

SA pupils

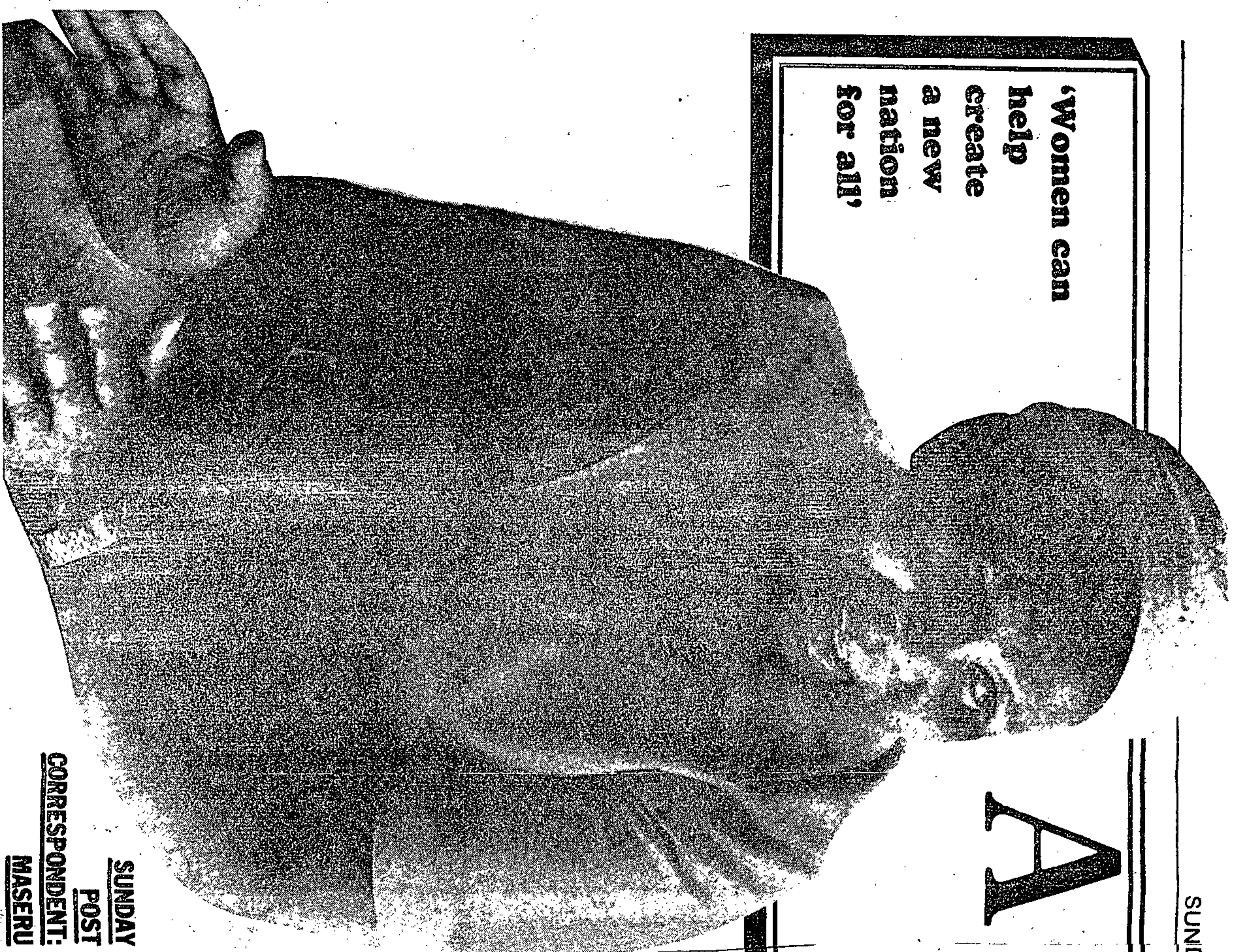
UMTATA. — The Transkei Government stood on the alert against any further subversive activities by students who caused general unrest and turmoil in some parts of South Africa, the Minister of Education, Mr H H Bubu, said in Umtata yesterday.

He was commenting on reports that certain South African parents were considering enrolling their children at Transkei schools next year because of escalating unrest in the Republic.

However, because of school accommodation problem caused by the stringent financial climate Transkei was facing — which had created congestion — his department would find it impossible to admit foreign students.



'Women can help create a new nation for all'



A mother of our nation

Florence Maccotywa tells why she fled Kaiser's harsh regime

IT ISN'T easy to flee a country at 50, with a 14-year-old son and only the clothes on your back.

Florence Maccotywa did it. Six weeks ago she fled the wrath of Transkei's Matanzima brothers to continue the struggle in exile.

Mrs Maccotywa, who was the Transkei Progressive Democratic Party's publicly secretary, could no longer stand the continual harassment from the authorities.

"I was tired. I have been in and out of jail for my political convictions. I was in from 1976 to 1977 for seven months, 1977 to 1978 for five months and 1978 to 1979 for another five months. And I knew I would be arrested again when news of a planned coup broke, and supporters of King Sabata were among those being blamed."

Mrs Maccotywa is an ardent supporter of the Tembu king, who fled to Lesotho just before she did.

This mother of Africa talks of the King with great admiration and affection.

"He is the pride of the black people. He is one of the few chiefs who has

sacrificed himself for the people."

Under normal circumstances Mrs Maccotywa's party would have frowned on the King's involvement in party politics. But circumstances were not normal.

"He assumed a leadership in black politics because he saw the destruction of the black nation."

What of Sabata's future? "I believe he's going to see more African leaders to tell them of the plight of South African black people, and not just the Transkeians. I don't see him coming back until the struggle is over," she said.

And Mrs Maccotywa, what of her future? When SUNDAY POST spoke to her, she was unhappy about having to rely on charity from friends and the host country, but at the same time was grateful for the comradeship she's receiving. She is hoping for a teaching post,

so she'll be able to support herself and her son.

Mrs Maccotywa, like the banned Peko leader Thozamile Botha who also fled to Lesotho, places herself firmly in the camp of the African National Congress.

"I am fighting apartheid," she says. "I cannot fight alone. I am a democrat. I can't say we want South Africa purely for blacks."

The middle-aged mother talks at length about the harsh rule under the Matanzima government. She says people are being forced to carry membership cards of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, and those in opposition to the Matanzima brothers are constantly harassed.

"The system of law in Transkei is questionable."

She said that just before she left, a Transkei Cabinet Minister told a

meeting that if anyone did not like government policy, "we will deal with him or her accordingly. If you take a local attorney, we shall arrest him. If you take an attorney from outside, we shall negotiate with the South Africans to have his travel documents confiscated."

"My attorney from Durban couldn't attend my case the last time I appeared in court. The South African Government refused to endorse his travel documents, permitting him to visit Transkei."

He has since received an endorsement.

Mrs Maccotywa is clearly homesick, but she's confident she'll be back soon.

"When you look at how fast things are moving in our country — and when I talk of our country I mean South Africa, as I don't see Transkei as an independent country — I think we will be liberated in two years."

Mrs Maccotywa calls on "the women of South Africa to come together."

"They should take a leading role, because a woman is the mother of a nation."

SUNDAY

POST

CORRESPONDENT:

MASERU

Transkei Government faces R1/2-m claim for damages

THE Transkei Government is facing the grim possibility of two damages claims totalling R½-million, both instituted this week.

In the first case, Transkei's former diplomatic envoy in Britain, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, intends suing the Umtata government for R380 000 for alleged assault, attempted murder, abduction and unlawful arrest involving security policemen.

He is also suing for alleged breach of contract, based on a claim that his services as the territory's agent for international recognition were terminated prematurely.

In the second case, Mr J Skinner, former managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) who was fired and then deported from Transkei during February last year, is suing the government for R120 000.

Like Mr Berkeley, he also claims that his employment contract was terminated prematurely.

Apart from his proposed

From MARCUS NGANI in Umtata

civil suit, Mr Berkeley is also pressing for criminal prosecution against six security cops in the Transkei police service.

He claims that the policemen abducted him from an Umtata hotel on the night of February 18 this year (the day Mr Skinner was deported), then loaded him in a car, assaulted and eventually left him for dead beyond the Kei River border post, in the hope that the South African Police would be blamed for the attack.

Mr Berkeley's plans for civil and criminal action emerged this week when he was in Umtata to attend to a special Supreme Court sitting which saw him winning the first leg of the civil action.

The preliminary action stemmed from an Umtata Supreme Court order which required him to pay a security fee of R120 000 before instituting the proposed civil action against the Transkei Government.

Ruling that the security fee was too high, Mr Justice van Coler set aside the order and fixed the fee at R20 000.

During his Umtata visit Mr Berkeley also received an assurance that Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr G Muller, was prepared to order police investigation into his claim that six security cops had attempted to murder him.

Confirming this, Mr Muller said he would order the probe provided Mr Berkeley could identify his alleged assailants.

A prohibited immigrant in South Africa, Mr Berkeley has been granted special permission to stay in the country for 28 days and to be in Transkei for two days preparing his proposed cases against the Umtata government and its security police officers.

In the other Supreme Court action in Umtata this week, the former TDC head, Mr Skinner, was unsuccessful in his

application for an order allowing him to sue the Transkei Government jointly with the TDC.

On the basis of this judgment, also made by Mr Justice van Coler, Mr Skinner may institute his proposed civil claim only against the Umtata government.

The judge rejected Mr Skinner's argument that the government liability to pay anything was also the liability of the TDC.

Advancing this argument in papers before court, Mr Skinner pointed out that although he was working for TDC his appointment to the post was recommended by the Matanzima cabinet and the employment contract signed by the Finance Minister.

Explaining why Mr Skinner had been fired and later deported from Transkei, the then Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr R Madikizela, claimed the man was a hardened anti-Afrikaner racist who had tried to introduce socialism, revolution and chaos in Transkei.

Cash for Transkei rebels pours in, says KD

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UMTATA. — The President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has alleged that money is being poured into Transkei to assist revolutionary elements to rise against the established government.

Chief Matanzima made the charge in a weekend address to thousands of people at Umtata's Independence Stadium, during the fourth independence anniversary celebrations.

The South African Ambassador to Transkei, Dr R du Plooy, was among the guests.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei had reached its fourth year of independence without any sign of internal unrest.

He cited the World Council of Churches' recent decision to distribute R604 000 from its Special Fund to Combat Racism, which included large grants to Swapo and the banned African National Congress.

"Make no mistake, these organisations are favoured because they are sponsors of criminal acts of violence," he said.

"Sam Nujoma has been allowed to address international conferences in Europe — which is fast turning Leftist — where Foreign Ministers of other countries are present.

"The English Press is so vocal about unemployment in Transkei, but will say nothing about the 2-million jobless people in the United Kingdom."

Chief Matanzima said Transkei had a judicial system equal to any in the world, and that the University of Transkei had a top-quality academic staff.

The government, he said, was therefore confident that any attempt to rise against its administration would be engineered from outside the country.

South Africa was a great friend and benefactor of Transkei. Chief Matanzima said this friendship had "aggravated the hatred" of the international community, and it had to be understood that when South

Africa was attacked, Transkei would be a target too

In an independence anniversary address at Cofimvaba, the Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, said the territory's failure to achieve international recognition could not be blamed on the State, as it satisfied all the requirements of statehood.

Addressing Tembus, Mr Madikizela accused the world community of conspiring to withhold recognition.

This state of affairs presented "certain difficulties", denying Transkei access to the normal sources of foreign aid available to developing countries — "instead, we have been outlawed", he said.

"The nations of the world think this device will cripple our government and destroy our country. Instead they have not succeeded in four years, and will not succeed in any given time," he said.

Industrial development was rapid, and a factor to be reckoned with. The Western world was showing great interest and many countries in Europe were fully aware of Transkei's economic potential.

Referring to the unemployment problem, he said Transkei was inviting foreign investment to create job opportunities.

Turning to South Africa, Mr Madikizela said Transkei was looking "very closely" at Pretoria's regional economic planning proposals, and referred to the ongoing discussions with South Africa on the issue.

Speaking in Cala, the Minister of Health, Chief D D P Ndamase, said it would be naive to expect total independence without problems such as inflation, unemployment, droughts and undisciplined government employees.

"But it is no secret that such problems are common to all developing countries and the Transkei Government has not found them insurmountable," he said. — Sapa.

Transkei 'did the right thing'

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Argus Correspondent

BUTTERWORTH — Transkei took her rightful place among the free people of the world four years ago, Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, said here.

'We proclaimed our break with South Africa's separate development policies based on race, discriminatory laws and inequality built into the South Africa constitution.

There was simply no way for Transkei to become free but for the country to take independence. What else could Transkei have done?

Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland became independent in the 1960s and Transkei did not deplore

it or begrudge their right to do so.

These black neighbours cultivated close ties with South Africa on a co-existence basis, because this was a normal thing to do.

'But we do deplore the vilification and criticism by these neighbours when we adopted exactly the same attitude towards South Africa as they do'.

The Prime Minister said Transkei would never tire of helping our South African friends to accept Transkei's philosophy of non-racism, which we firmly regard as the beginning of the end of white supremacy.

He said that on this special occasion he wanted to extend the hand of

friendship to all neighbours, especially fellow Africans, and invite them to 'bury the hatchet and see what we see — thousands of young people who must be fed, and workers for whom jobs must be found'.

He called on blacks in Africa to reason independently and stop going to South Africa cap in hand in secret while kicking the country in the teeth publicly.

The Prime Minister said South Africa had kindly agreed to requests for drought aid in the form of money and food.

Transkei to keep middle way

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UMTATA. — Transkei was a friend of the West, but would continue to choose a course of peaceful non-alignment in the imminent conflict between East and West, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, President of Transkei, said here at the weekend.

He was speaking to more than 3,000 people and guests at the independence stadium at celebrations marking the fourth anniversary of Transkei's independence.

'South Africa is our greatest friend and benefactor, just as other underdeveloped states have their own friends and benefactors,' he said.

AGGRAVATED

Transkei had chosen to continue this friendship, and this had aggravated the hatred of the international community against Transkei.

Make no mistake about the fact that when South

Africa is attacked, we shall be involved.

The President bitterly attacked the United Nations for favouring organisations which sponsored criminal acts of violence.

SCAPEGOAT

Swapo was now regarded by the UN as South West Africa's legitimate representative, and the African National Congress had taken South Africa's seat in the world body.

These terrorist organisations were the people who abducted pupils from their homes, he said.

The rise against the educational system was a scapegoat intended to recruit pupils for terrorist service against South Africa and other independent states in Southern Africa.

'Lesotho is already having a taste of that sour pudding. With due respect, let me assure the peaceful public that they will be completely protected from all forms of outside or internal aggression.'

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Umtata reporter detained?

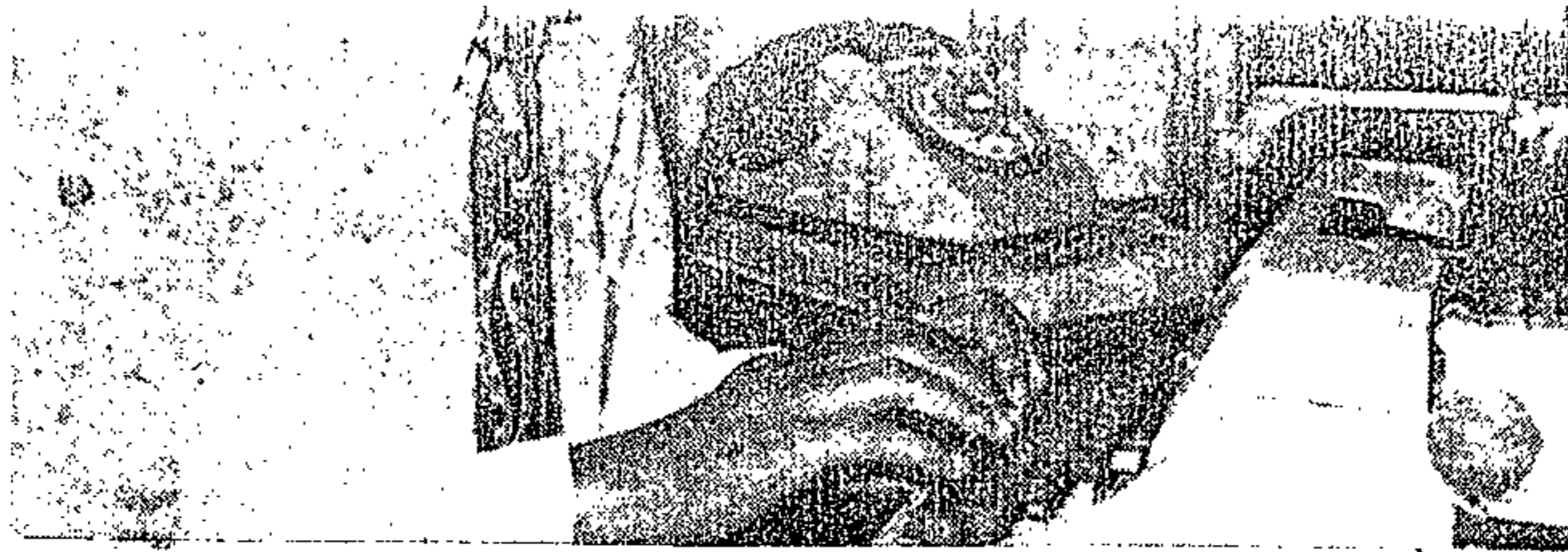
UMTATA — The Sunday Post bureau reporter, Mr Marcus Ngani, 48, was seen to leave the parliamentary press gallery here yesterday in the company of security policemen.

The commissioner of police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, said he knew nothing of the matter. Neither did Lt Zolisa Lavisa.

But if Mr Ngani had been held in custody,

he would probably receive a report today.

Mr Ngani had not returned home by 7.30 last night, according to his brother, Mr Christopher Ngani, who also lives in Umtata. — DDR



● Umtata-based POST reporter Marcus Ngani.

Post reporter detained in Kei

POST 30/10/80 (103)

By CHRIS MORE

MR MARCUS NGANI, a reporter on POST and SUNDAY POST based in Umtata was yesterday believed to be detained by Transkei Security police.

According to Mr Ngani's colleagues, he was taken by two men believed to be security police of the Transkei at 2 pm when the Transkei Parliament had adjourned.

The two men are reported as having told Mr Ngani to accompany them to their offices. They allegedly told him he would be back soon.

The chief of Transkei security police, Major General Martin Ngceba however told POST that he had no knowledge of the detention. The same answer was given by his deputy, Lieutenant Z Lavisa, who said their establishment

was big and that it was not always possible to know of all arrests.

Lt Lavisa promised to inform the Press on the detention as soon as it was brought to his knowledge. He said this would perhaps be possible this morning. Journalists in the Transkei capital, Umtata, said security police refused to comment on the detention and referred all enquiries to the general.

Mr Ngani is the second black journalist to be held by Transkei security police in two months. Two weeks ago, senior Johannesburg journalist and editor of Drum magazine, Mr Stan Motjuwadi was released from Umtata detention after 27 days.

On his release, Mr Motjuwadi said he was still in the dark about his detention. He, however, confirmed reports that he apologised for articles published in his magazine which were alleged to have been slating the homeland's "independence."

Mr Motjuwadi was allegedly told that his detention followed an article he wrote about the bankruptcy of the Transkei. According to the statement he wrote, Mr Motjuwadi "acknowledged" the damage he had caused to the homeland through the said article.

No clues in PE blast after police sift debris

STAR 31/10/80

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Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — An all-night police search last night through the debris at the house of the Transkei consul in Port Elizabeth has revealed no clues about the powerful bomb blast that rocked the house and surrounding area last night.

In Soweto, police are seeking two people responsible for the grenade explosion at the Wrab offices in Diepkloof on Wednesday night.

Brigadier Kobus Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, said the grenades were of foreign origin. He

could not say from which country they were.

The Security Branch chief for the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said of the blast at the consul's home:

"Whoever it was, they did their work well."

A powerful explosive of an undetermined sort had been used. The bomb had been placed on the top step in front of the house, about two metres from the main front door.

The consul, Mr M A Dumalisile, was asleep upstairs at 11.15 pm when the blast happened. He was alone at home.

No one was hurt but

windows of five houses and a block of flats were shattered several hundred metres away. Neighbours spoke of anxious moments and shock.

Almost all the windows and doors of the consul's house were damaged.

In Soweto, at 9.30 pm on Wednesday night, two grenades were thrown at the Wrab building from outside the security fence. The attackers fled.

A security guard and his girlfriend were injured in the blast which damaged the building extensively.

Windows were blown out and the walls badly damaged.

Journalist is detained

3/10/80

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UMTATA — Transkei's Commissioner of Police and head of the Security Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, yesterday confirmed the arrest of the reporter here of a Johannesburg newspaper.

Mr Marcus Ngani, 48, was taken from the press gallery in Parliament on Wednesday afternoon.

Gen Ngceba said: "I have been told Mr Ngani has been arrested. I am not sure under which law he has been detained but I will be in a position to tell you after I receive the relevant documents."

Gen Ngceba said he

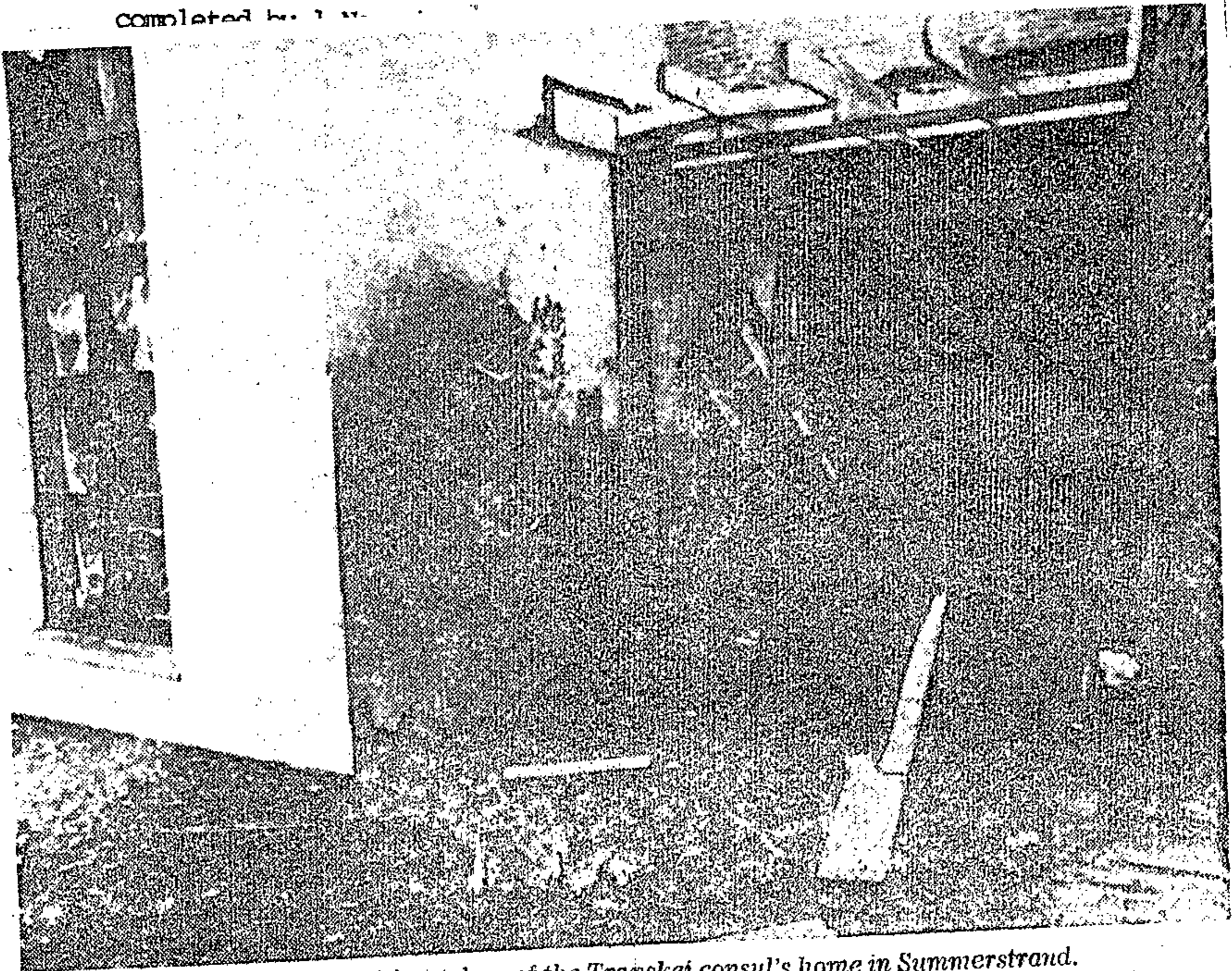
would have all the information today.

Mrs Vuyiswa Ngani, said she was visited by members of the Security Police yesterday. They took her husband's South African reference book and his Transkei travel document.

Mrs Ngani said she first learnt about her husband's detention from his colleagues and had not been informed officially by the Security Police.

She only got news about his detention officially yesterday when she visited Gen Ngceba at his office. — DDR.

and State Auxiliary Services. This Department will have the following main functions when the rationalisation is completed by 1970.



THE wrecked front door of the Transkei consul's home in Summerstrand.

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH. — Police are still searching for clues today following the powerful bomb blast in Summerstrand last night that rocked the house of the Transkei consul, Mr M A Dumalisile, shattering windows and blowing out the front door.

Windows in neighbouring houses were also broken by the force of the explosion which occurred at 11.15 pm.

'Whoever it was did their work well,' the head of the Eastern Cape security branch, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said today.

From the intensity of the blast it was clear that a powerful explosive had been used, but it has not

Blast rocks Transkei consul's home

been established what type.

The bomb had been placed in front of the house about two metres from the front door.

Mr Dumalisile was asleep in his upstairs bedroom at the time. No one was injured.

Almost all the windows and doors of the house were damaged.

'I was awakened by a powerful explosion,' Mr Dumalisile said. 'I did not know what it was. Glass was shattering and I first thought the house was on fire because of all the smoke. Then I realised it had been an explosion and that I had to get out.'

SAW NO ONE

A security guard, Mr A Malunga, said he was in the courtyard at the side of the house when the explosion took place. He did not see anybody approach or leave the house.

Mr Dumalisile's wife, who was at their Transkei home at the time of the blast, was told. Their four children are at school in Transkei.

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PE blast: extremists blamed

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PORT ELIZABETH — The Transkei consul here, Mr M. A. Dumalisile, said yesterday he believed the bomb blast at his Summerstrand home on Thursday night could have been the work of extreme right-wing whites or radical blacks.

He said he thought elements of either group could have placed the bomb outside his front door.

High ranking policemen from Transkei arrived at the house yesterday to assess the situation for the Transkei Government.

Colonel L. S. Kawe, of the criminal investigation department in Umtata, said the South African Police were handling the investigations but they had come to make an on the spot assessment.

He could not comment on whether security

arrangements were to be tightened at the Bourne-mouth Street, Summerstrand, house and at a second house owned by the Transkei Government, as well as at a block of flats in Sydenham bought for consulate staff.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, would not comment on the blast and referred reporters to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S. M. Qaba, said there was a possibility that an opposition group within Transkei could have been responsible.

Mr Qaba also said he was concerned about the safety of Transkei officials in South Africa.

This concern had been passed on to the South African Government and the South African ambas-

sador in Transkei. Mr Qaba said he would visit Port Elizabeth next week.

South Africa's Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, was not available for comment but a spokesman said later the matter was being investigated.

"We are in touch with the Transkei Government," he said.

Mr Dumalisile was asleep in a room upstairs when a powerful blast blew out the front door and windows at 11.15 pm. Windows in neighbours' houses were also broken.

Police, including top ranking officers of the Security Police, were at the scene within minutes.

Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, divisional commander of the security police, said it was not possible at this stage to say what explosives had been used.

Samples would be sent away for expert analysis.

Security Police were busy until late yesterday morning sifting through the debris.

Fragmented glass and splinters lay thick in the house's hallway, which took the main impact of the blast. Splintered glass also lay on the thick pile of carpets in a lounge leading off the hall.

There were gaping holes in the eaves. Glass in the floor to ceiling windows in front of the stairs case were shattered.

The most damage was to the entrance hall and front of the house. Part of the top outside step leading to the front porch was blasted away.

Mr Dumalisile said his neighbours had been cooperative and friendly. They had sent him refreshments after the explosion.

His wife, Theodora, who was visiting relatives in Willowvale, Transkei, described her shock at hearing of the incident.

"I was awakened by police knocking at the door telling me to telephone my husband because there had been an explosion. I did not believe he was alive until I spoke to him myself," she said.

Their four children are at school in Transkei.

The fulltime security guard at the consul's home, Mr A. Malunga, said he was patrolling around the house and was in the courtyard to the side of the house when the explosion took place. He did not hear or see anybody approach or leave the house.

An employee and her daughter sleeping in the servants' quarters were badly shocked, but not injured. — DDC-DDR-SAPA.

Transkei has a Change of mind

BY RODNEY JACKSON-SMITH

IN A dramatic turn-about Transkei authorities are considering steps to bring to trial three security policemen who allegedly assaulted the territory's former overseas envoy, Humphrey Berkeley, more than 20 months ago.

After months of stalling investigation of Mr Berkeley's claims, there are now moves afoot to institute criminal proceedings against his alleged assailants.

It is understood that early this week a decision will be taken on whether the first step in the proceedings — an identification parade — should be initiated.

Mr Berkeley's legal representative in Johannesburg told the Sunday Tribune he believed the identification parade would be held "within the next month" but Transkei's Attorney-General, George Muller, QC, declined to comment on this possibility.

"If an identification parade is held Mr Berkeley's attorneys will be notified," is all Mr Muller would say.

He would not comment on reasons for the delay in acting on Mr Berkeley's claim that he was abducted from his hotel in the Transkei capital in February last year and

badly beaten up before being taken in the boot of a car and dumped on the South African side of the border.

Mr Berkeley arrived in South Africa from Britain last month on a special 28-day visa — he is a prohibited person here with the intention of starting private criminal proceedings against his alleged attackers.

Last week he visited Transkei with his legal team to contest a decision by the Registrar of the Transkei Supreme Court that Mr Berkeley had to provide security of R120 000 for the costs of a civil action against the

Transkei Government.

Formerly a prominent figure in British politics, Mr Berkeley is suing the Transkei Government for R380 000 damages for abduction, assault, attempted murder, unlawful arrest and breach of contract.

He was employed by the Transkei Government as its unofficial overseas ambassador and travelled extensively in an attempt to get Transkei internationally recognised.

It is understood that Mr Berkeley used the opportunity of his Transkei visit to discuss the institution of criminal proceedings against his assailants.

His civil action against the Transkei Government is likely to be heard late next year.

POSSIBLE TRIAL FOR POLICE IN ALLEGED ASSAULT



Sir Humphrey Berkeley as he normally appears (left) and after the alleged assault

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, NOVEMBER 2, 1980. PAGE 103. BY RODNEY JACKSON-SMITH. PHOTOGRAPHS BY [unreadable]

Lawyers condemn advocate's arrest

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Staff Reporter

THE COUNCIL of Lawyers for Human Rights yesterday condemned the arrest of a black Durban advocate, Mr Lewis Skweyiya.

Mr Skweyiya was arrested in Umtata on Friday under Transkeian security laws. He had defended a number of people who had been charged with entering Transkei without travel documents. The defendants were found not guilty.

The council said in a statement it was deeply concerned at events such as Mr Skweyiya's arrest.

"Our courts must be manifestly open to all. Lawyers for Human Rights considers that the courts, and all those concerned with the administration of justice, should ensure that detentions or arrests do not take place in circumstances

which suggest that access to the courts is being discouraged or that the courts are powerless to protect those who seek relief from them," the statement said.

It said a number of Durban attorneys, "acting for clients in politically contentious matters", were detained recently and a person was arrested in the Johannesburg Supreme Court building where he had gone as a litigant for an urgent interdict.

"Lawyers, litigants, witnesses and the public at large should at all times be free to approach a court without fear of arbitrary detention."

It said their views were being conveyed formally to the authorities concerned.

Mr Griffith Mxenge, a Durban attorney who is acting on behalf of Mr Skweyiya, said on Friday that the Bar Council

had taken up the matter with the authorities.

Mr Skweyiya was one of the advocates who appeared on behalf of the widow of the late Mr Joseph Mdluli, a member of the ANC who died while in police custody in Durban.

And in Umtata, the Transkeian Commissioner for Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, told Sapa yesterday that Transkei-based Johannesburg Sunday Post reporter, Mr Marcus Ngani, 48, was being held under Section 47 of the Transkeian Public Security Act.

He said Mr Ngani would be allowed consultation with his legal representatives only when he had been charged.

Mr Ngani was taken by two security policemen from the Press gallery of the Transkeian National Assembly on Wednesday.

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation. He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Klaas van der Poel

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Transkei still holding journalist

By CHRIS FREIMOND
'Mail' Africa Bureau

UMTATA-based Post journalist, Mr Marcus Ngani, is still in detention, the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said yesterday.

Mr Ngani, who was arrested last Wednesday while reporting on a special session of the Legislative Assembly in Umtata, is being held incommunicado.

Brig Ngceba said the case was still under investigation.

Mr Ngani is the fourth journalist detained in the Transkei this year.

In January Mr Peter Honey of the Daily News, Durban, was arrested after the publication in The Star, Johannesburg, of an article alleging that the Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller, was considering resigning.

Brig Ngceba said at the time that Mr Honey would be held incommunicado under Transkei security laws "for as long as he refuses to talk".

Mr Honey was released by court order two weeks later. The court ruled that he was being held unlawfully.

In April the Umtata correspondent of the Daily Dispatch, East London, Mr Sydney Moses, was detained for a month after inquiring about a Transkei offer of asylum to the late Shah of Iran.

According to Brig Ngceba, Mr Moses was released "after police interrogation had failed to yield anything".

The editor of the Johannesburg-based magazine, Drum, Mr Stan Motjuwadi, was released last month after 27 days in detention in Umtata following a written apology for two critical articles about the country published under his name.

Lawyer's detention ⁽¹⁰³⁾ not related to his profession ^{Prof. 5-11-70}

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, has given an assurance that the detention of a Durban advocate, Mr Lewis Skweyiya, had nothing to do with the performance of his professional duties but was related to an alleged offence affecting the security of the state.

The chairman of the Society of Advocates in Transkei, Prof D F L Thompson, of the University of Transkei, said Chief Matanzima, in his capacity as Minister of Police, had granted an interview on Mr Skweyiya's arrest.

Mr Skweyiya was detained by Security Police on the prem-

ises of the Transkei Supreme Court last Friday, after he had represented clients in court.

Prof Thompson said the society recognised that the security of the State was of paramount importance in relation to the maintenance of law and order.

"Whilst appreciating that a state of emergency prevails in the Republic of Transkei, the Society of Advocates of Transkei views with concern the number of detentions which have been made under the Public Security Act and under the Emergency Regulations and hopes that all detainees will be charged or released without undue delay," he said.

During the interview, Chief

Matanzima told Prof Thompson that he appreciated the attitude of the society but the security of the State demanded extraordinary measures, particularly under a state of emergency.

Investigations concerning the security of the State were of a serious nature and sometimes time-consuming.

Regarding Mr Skweyiya, the matter was still under investigation and as soon as the investigation was complete, he would be charged or released.

The Prime Minister also gave the assurance that no member of the legal profession, who had the right of appearance in Transkei, need fear that he would be interfered with. — Sapa.

Detainees: PM, lawyers meet

UMTATA — The Society of Advocates of Transkei has issued a statement expressing concern over the number of detentions under Transkei's Public Security Act and emergency regulations.

The Chairman, Prof D. F. Thompson, said he had met with the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who assured him the detention of Durban advocate, Mr Lewis Skweyiya, had nothing to do with Mr Skweyiya's performance of his professional duties. He had allegedly committed an offence affecting state security.

Mr Skweyiya was detained as he left the magistrates' court here on Friday. Chief George said he would be charged or released as soon as investigations were complete.

Prof Thompson said Chief George had assured him no members of the legal profession who had the right of appearance in Transkei need fear being interfered with or prevented from performing their duties.

The statement issued yesterday also said: "The Society of Advocates of Transkei recognises state security is of paramount importance for the maintenance of law and order and that, within the confines of the provisions of the Public Security Act

and-or the emergency regulations, individual freedom and the operation of the rule of law may, in proper cases, be suspended in the interests of state security."

The society also expressed the hope that all detainees would be charged or released without undue delay.

Prof Thompson said the Prime Minister had told him investigations concerning state security sometimes took time, but he realised the need to charge or release detainees.

Meanwhile, the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), has called on the Transkei Government to release Mr Marcus Ngani, the Sunday Post reporter detained by the security police in terms of the security laws.

In a statement released in Johannesburg yesterday, Mwasa said this was not the first time the Transkei Government had detained journalists and that none of those detained had ever been charged.

"This makes us convinced that there is a systematic harassment of journalists by the Transkei Government."

Mr Ngani was detained on October 29 after being taken from the press gallery in Parliament by security police. — DDR.

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Because of the accession of a large number of books (purchases as well as British Council donations) and because of the focus on African Studies at SACHED, Cape Town, the library is being reorgan

The SACHED NEWSLETTER will be edited by the S.R.C. with the co-operation of Chris.

Preliminary discussions about the Students' Medical Aid Scheme have taken place but because of the generally unstable situation in the Peninsula during the period under review, these discussions have not yet been finalised.

The S.R.C. has disbursed only a small amount of money from the Students' Assistance Fund for the purpose of assisting unemployed students with transport problems. A film projector costing R300.00 has been bought for use by students in group work both within the SACHED framework and in the community at large. The S.R.C. is at present preparing a report/proposal concerning the manner in which the fund is to be used.

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(103) (220) Daily Star
Sabata's son held? 6/11/80

UMTATA — Another son of the deposed Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, together with the son of an attorney, and five other youths, are believed to have been detained.

Mrs M. Dalindyebo said her son, Sonto, had been arrested by security police on Wednesday last week and had not returned.

Mrs S. M. Mpotulo, the wife of an Umtata attorney, also said she had not seen her son, Buhle, since last Wednesday and believed he had been detained.

They said the security police arrested five other

youths as well but could not identify them although one is believed to be Bhunga Ndzobole.

Major-General Martin Ngceba, commissioner of Transkei police and head of the security police, could not be contacted yesterday. — DPR.

Transkei youths ^{STP} 6/11/80 ₍₁₀₃₎ detained

UMTATA — Seven youths including a son of the deposed Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, were detained by Transkei security police here last week.

Major-General Martin Ngueba, Transkei Commissioner of Police, was not available for comment.

Meanwhile police are still keeping in detention Sunday Post reporter Marcus Ngani, who was taken away from the Press Parliamentary gallery while covering a special session of the Transkei cabinet on October 29.

5 MAR 6/11/80
103
29

Ngani is deported

Special Correspondent
UMTATA — Sunday Post
reporter Mr Marcus Ngani,
detained here last week,
is being deported today
by the Transkei Govern-
ment to South Africa.

Mr Ngani was detained
by Security Police under
Section 47 of the Trans-
kei Public Security Act
on October 29.

He has written several
Xhosa books and has been
a journalist for more than
20 years. He is regarded
as one of the most forth-
right and prolific writers
in southern Africa.

He was resident in Um-
tata with his wife Vuyie
and son Tando.

Mr Ngani's Transkei
citizenship and passport
have been withdrawn.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der Poel

103

Post journalist released from Transkei jail 7/1/80

Southern Africa Bureau
THE Post journalist, Mr Marcus Ngani, who was detained last week in Transkei, was released yesterday and immediately deported to South Africa. Mr Ngani, who was based in Umtata, was arrested on Wednesday last week and held incommunicado.

He was the fourth journalist to be detained in Transkei this year. All four have all been released without being charged. Mr Ngani was declared an undesirable person under the Transkei Aliens Act and an order for his deportation was signed in Umtata yesterday by the Interior Minister, Miss Steyn.

la Sigcau.
His Transkeian citizenship papers were also withdrawn by Miss Sigcau.
He was taken from the Lintate prison to his house in Umtata by three security policemen and allowed to contact his family and collect some belongings before being taken

to the border post at Kei Bridge and told to leave the country.
Mr Ngani said later he had not been interrogated while in detention nor told why he was arrested.
He was returning to his home town, Middeldrift, where he would hide what to do next.

ree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company international consultant in several countries around the world. Experience includes the design and development of systems for management, manufacturing control and production optimisation.

ught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and UFS.

Recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Transkei rail talks in EL

EAST LONDON — The Transkei Minister of Transport Mr A. Jonas met the System Manager of the South African Railways (Sar) here, Mr A. J. Jonker, for a few hours yesterday to discuss matters of general interest.

This was the first meeting between the two men since Mr Jonker became System Manager in August.

Among matters discussed were the reopening of railway stations closed just before Transkei became independent; training facilities for diesel engine drivers, stevedores and others; business sites situated in Sar grounds in the Transkei; matters within the Sar operations in the Transkei and other matters of common interest. — DDR

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1.5.2 Amelia undertook an evaluation of tutorial effectiveness and
and student satisfaction with tutorials. All the large
classes and some of the smaller ones were interviewed.
have learned a great deal from this and the whole will be
written up to serve as one of the discussion documents for the
tutor training sessions.
1.5.3 Most of the tutors who attended the meeting of 22nd July 1980
were of the opinion that the Foundation for Further Studies
Course (FFSC) is an extremely valuable idea. Many of them
are eager to assist in the creation and the structuring of the
course.
Michael and Neville that the course as conceived and executed
would be on a much too elementary level for the majority of
people in and around Cape Town even though no special effort was
made to advertise it. However, it soon became obvious to
students

1.6.1 The S.R.C. appears to be functioning smoothly. Many meetings
were held to discuss the various boycotts until the
meetings of more than 10 people was imposed.

1.6.2 S.R.C. representation at and participation in staff meetings
has been excellent and co-operation between the S.R.C. and the
staff has been very good indeed.
The Bursary Project Meeting was held in Cape Town on 8 - 9 May
1980. The visitors from Johannesburg and Durban were put up
by students, staff and friends. The meeting appears to have been
successful at all levels and some very searching questions were
raised. In particular, a very successful session with the
theme FOCUS ON... A report on the meeting is
being typed now. It was decided that one bursary project
meeting per annum would be quite adequate. The next meeting
will be held in Johannesburg in December 1980 and thereafter
should always be held at one of the centres in December of the
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Matanzima warns against 'quacks'

By WILMAR UTING

THE State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, this weekend called on the territory's citizens to seek medical treatment only from properly-trained people — and to shun homoeopaths, naturopaths, "quacks" and other "impostors who are doing all in their power to draw your minds into the dark ages".

Chief Matanzima's attack on homoeopaths, herbalists and naturopaths was the theme of his speech to 2 500 members of the Mampondomiseni tribe.

The occasion was the official handing over of a R100 000 clinic to Transkei by Johannesburg Consolidated Investments. The company employs more than 12 000 Transkeians at the Rustenburg Platinum Mines.

The chief called on his people to place their trust only in trained medical personnel and to use the clinics to their fullest advantage.

"The Government of South Africa recognises these

homoeopaths. I disagree with them," he said.

"Medical impostors" felt they could move round willy-nilly in Transkei, trying to take the place of those who had spent many years training and were dedicated to improving the health of the Transkei people, he said.

A Transkei Department of Health spokesman later explained that Chief Matanzima felt strongly about unqualified practitioners. So do members of the department since their operations were seriously jeopardised recently by the arrival in Umtata of two South Africans.

The department, with few clinics and a scant staff, was fighting ill-health on many fronts — a rising TB and infant mortality rate, alcoholism and malnutrition — and ignorance, the spokesman said. Recently another problem was added to the list: care of the mentally ill.

The two South African men had taken rooms in the centre

of Umtata, claiming to be "naturopaths" and saying they could cure patients for R10.

They had operated with financial success, "treating" 400 to 500 people a day.

The Department of Health said the South Africans had operated fraudulently. Patients were asked by a receptionist what their symptoms were. The descriptions were relayed to the men through a microphone. Then the patients were ushered in for a consultation.

The men, dressed in long white robes, threw bones and then described the patients' symptoms. Impressed, they paid R10.

But patients with pneumonia were merely given a few vitamin pills or injections. Patients with diseases of the eyes actually lost their sight and then went to the Department of Health in despair.

The men were finally deported.

"We actually don't object to them if they come with proper qualifications and are kept

under control," the spokesman said.

He said the government's criticism of untrained people dabbling in medicine did not extend to witchdoctors.

They operated within the tribal structure and were invaluable in that they actually sent people to the clinics when they believed they were ill, he said.

The doctor said that in spite of the growing number of clinics and doctors, TB, the scourge of the homeland, was still rife and "well-nigh uncontrollable".

Official statistics of the prevalence of "open" or infective tuberculosis are 4% of the 3 000 000 population, but practising doctors believe this figure is an optimistic one. Also optimistic, they say, is the official infant mortality figure of 300 in every 1 000.

"People have babies in the bush. They don't register them. When they die they are buried with no official notification. Official statistics are just guesswork", one doctor said.

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation. He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

Deportation highlights citizenship 'absurdity'

103
1977

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE deportation of a Transkeian journalist to South Africa highlighted the "absurdity" of Pretoria's homeland citizenship policy, says Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies.

The deportation was also contrary to international law, he said.

The journalist, Mr Marcus Ngani, is a Transkei citizen and the correspondent of Sunday Post in the former homeland.

He was taken across an unmanned part of the border by Transkei police last week after South African officials at the Kei Bridge border post refused to accept him.

The officials told the Transkei police they had not been advised of Mr Ngani's deportation and were not authorised to accept him.

The police then drove Mr Ngani out of Transkei on the Queenstown route. There is no border post on the Queenstown-

Umtata road, and they were not checked.

Prof Dugard, an authority on international law, said yesterday: "In law, a state may deport aliens in its territory, but it may not deport its own nationals or citizens."

"The deportation . . . of Mr Ngani to South Africa constitutes an acknowledgement of the farce behind the policy of separate citizenship for independent homelands.

"The situation seems to be that Transkei can deport one of its own citizens to South Africa, when it is politically convenient, and that South Africa can deport persons permanently resident in South Africa — but connected to a homeland — to that homeland, when it finds it politically expedient.

"It serves to emphasise the absurdities inherent in the notion of denationalisation of blacks when 'their' homelands became independent."

Attempts by the Rand Daily Mail to obtain a statement

from the South African Department of Foreign Affairs on Pretoria's attitude to the deportation to South Africa of "foreign" nationals from Transkei were unsuccessful.

An agreement signed between the Transkeian and South African governments on October 22, 1976, specifies that entry into or sojourn in South Africa by Transkei citizens is "governed by the laws and regulations governing admission to, residence in, and departure from" South Africa.

On the face of it, the agreement means that the Aliens Act applies, and that it precludes the "dumping" by the Transkei Government of unwanted Transkei citizens on South African territory.

The Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has repeatedly stressed determination to resist attempts by South Africa to "dump" its unwanted blacks in Transkei.

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation. He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

DD 13/11/80 (103) (227)
Transkei nurse held?

UMTATA — The wife of Mr Sigqibo Mpendulo, who was detained for nearly two years in connection with an alleged plot to attack South Africa and Transkei, is believed to be in detention.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba,

could neither confirm nor deny whether Mrs Zanele Mpendulo, a nurse at Umtata Hospital, is being held.

Relatives said Security Police took her from the hospital on Monday. They have not seen her since. Her husband was released from detention two months ago. — DDR.

DD 13/11/80
**Ndzumo post mortem
results delayed** (103)

UMTATA — Official results of the two post mortems on the body of the sacked Transkeian Interior Minister, who died in police detention over two months ago, have still not been released.

They were originally scheduled for release by the end of September.

Mr Saul Ndzumo, a diabetic, was found dead in his Idutywa police cell on September 10.

Separate autopsies were performed, the first by a Cape Town pathologist commissioned by the government, and the second by a Johannesburg pathologist instructed by the Ndzumo family.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, said the first post mortem had shown Mr Ndzumo died of natural causes.

He said yesterday he was still waiting for official reports from both pathologists, and could not explain the delay.

Mr Ndzumo was sacked on August 27 and detained less than a week later in connection with an alleged unsuccessful plot to overthrow the Transkeian Government. — DDR.

DD 14/11/50
Transkei
goods ¹⁰³
must be
declared

DURBAN — Transkei border officials are insisting that documents showing the value of all goods entering their country for use or sale there and bought in South Africa must be produced.

Mr H. T. Yiba, Transkei's Assistant Secretary for the Interior, said yesterday his country believed the R13 million allocated to Transkei by the South African Government in customs duty was too low. Statistics were being compiled by the Transkei Department of Finance so that a higher claim could be substantiated.

His comments follow a complaint by a Pietermaritzburg glass company that a truck transporting glass to Matatiele was turned back by Transkeian authorities at the Umzimkulu border post because the driver did not have an invoice showing the value of glass he was carrying.

Mr Yiba said the regulation applied only to goods destined for Transkei. A declaration had to be made, but no charge was levied.

"Even a loaf of bread bought in South Africa must be declared at the border post," Mr Yiba said.

He said some people feared they would have to pay duty if they declared goods they had bought in South Africa, but the declarations were aimed solely at compiling statistics. — DDC.

NM 15/11/80



Mr T L Skweyiya

Transkei frees ¹⁰³ Durban ¹⁰³ advocate ¹⁰³

African Affairs Reporter

A DURBAN advocate, Mr T L Skweyiya, who was detained in Umtata by the Transkei security police on October 31, was released on Tuesday without any charges being laid against him, a spokesman for his attorney's office in Durban said yesterday.

After being released he was admitted to Umtata Hospital. The Transkei police took him there after he complained of stomach pains.

Mr Skweyiya was detained by the Transkei police in the grounds of the Magistrate's Court where he was defending clients on a charges of fraud and entering the Transkei without passports.

Before his release his wife, Mrs Edith Skweyiya, held talks with the head of the security police in the Transkei, Brigadier Martin Ngceba.

While Mr Skweyiya was in detention, Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of the Transkei, told a Durban newspaper that his detention had nothing to do with his work as a lawyer.

Lawyer tells of ordeal in Transkei jail

By G R NAIDOO

AN advocate released this week after spending 10 days in solitary confinement in Transkei told the Sunday Times he was held after successfully defending two Transkeian citizens charged with fraud.

Mr Louis Skweyiya of Durban was briefed to defend the men by Mr G P Madikizela, son-in-law of President Kaiser Matanzima.

"The case was heard in Umata. After it was over I was preparing to return home when I was told that the branch commander of the area whom I had cross-examined at length in court earlier that day wanted to see me," said Mr Skweyiya.

"He was not in his office and when I went looking for him, I found him being trailed by security policemen. I was in the robing room when a detention warrant was served on me.

"I was taken completely by surprise. None of my questions was answered by my captors and I was taken and locked in a cell. I wrote letters to the Ministers of Justice and of Police and asked them to intervene.

"I complained that I had not been interviewed by anyone in the security police, but apparently my pleas were ignored. I saw my wife for the first time a day before my release and was allowed to talk to her in the presence of policemen.

Degrading

The Act under which Mr Skweyiya was detained is the equivalent of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act in South Africa.

"I consider my detention to have been not only unnecessary but to have been intimidatory. A detainee's life is a lonely, demoralising, degrading, miserable and tortuous one.

Mr Skweyiya said he was told five days after his detention that he was being held because of a speech he delivered at a nurses' day of prayer in the first week of June at Umzimkulu Hospital.

"I had a copy of that speech at my home and when I offered to take the police there to give it to them they refused."

His detention had reaffirmed the view he had always held that provisions like Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and its equivalent in the Transkei should be repealed and that no court of law should ever be placed in a position where it had to base its findings on evidence obtained from persons who had been in detention.

Transkei Govt razes homes of expelled 18

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der P

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He has taught
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Stellenbosch.

He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

UMTATA. -- Eight homes of Tembu tribesmen in the Mputi area of the Umtata district were bulldozed by Transkei Government graders after their thatched roofs were set ablaze by police at the weekend.

Transkei Security Police supervised the operation and government trucks stood by to remove each family's belongings.

All the homes belonged to people who were among 18 Mputi residents detained on September 23, 1977, and released on March 3, 1978. The men had been suspected of planning to overthrow the Transkei Government.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and the Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba,

could not be reached for comment on the operation yesterday.

The first kraal to be razed at dawn on Friday was that of Mr Gengelele Mtebekwane. All five of his huts were burnt.

His younger brother, Mqoma, who stayed behind to collect mielies, livestock and building materials, said the family and all the goods that could be loaded on to the lorries were taken to the Mqanduli district, to which they were being "banished."

Others whose homes were destroyed included Mr Bangilizwe Joyi and Mr Naderson Joyi, who were banished in March 1978 to Qumbu and Cofimvaba respectively. -- Sapa.

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Some of the huts that were destroyed by a road grader in the Mputi district of Transkei at the weekend.

Families moved after graders demolish huts

DD 17/1/80 (215)
(103)

UMTATA — Eight homes belonging to Tembu tribesmen of the Mputi area in the Umtata district were bulldozed at the weekend.

It is claimed that government motor graders were used to knock down the properties after thatched roofs had been set alight allegedly by Transkei police.

Government trucks stood by to remove each family's belongings after the demolition.

Members of Transkei's security police were also present.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and the Commissioner of Police, Major General Martin Ngceba, could not be reached for comment.

The first kraal to be razed at dawn on Friday was that of Mr Gengelele

Mtebekwane, whose five huts were all burnt.

Mr Mtebekwane's younger brother, Mqoma, who remained behind to collect grain mealies, livestock and building materials, said the family had all that could be loaded onto the lorries were taken to the Mqanduli district.

Other properties affected by the demolitions belonged to Mr Bangilizwe Joyi and Mr Anderson Joyi, who were banished in March 1978 to Qumbu and Cofimvaba.

Other homes destroyed were those of Mr Xakalegusha, Mr Loli Mtebekwane, Mr Mpunzima Joyi, and Mr Hudson Nwelende.

All these people had been among 18 people from Mputi who were detained on September 23, 1977, and released on March 3, 1978. — SAPA.

DD 18/11/80

Mputi: Ngceba tells ⁽¹⁰³⁾ why ~~(103)~~

UMTATA — Transkei's Department of Justice had authorised the demolition of eight homes at Mputi near here because people living there "had displayed signs of rebellion against the government," the Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, said yesterday.

He said they had assaulted chiefs in the area and had subsequently appeared in court, but were found not guilty. All were among 18 Mputi people detained on September 23, 1977, and released on March 3, 1978.

General Ngceba said the homeowners were "deemed unfit to remain in the area," and had been banished to various parts of Transkei.

Alternative accommodation had been provided, and their possessions and livestock transported to their new homes. No other houses would be demolished.

The homes bulldozed belonged to Tembu tribesmen. Graders were used to knock them down after thatched roofs had been set alight.

The homes destroyed belonged to Mr Anderson Joyi (Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's former parliamentary representative) and Mr Bangiliwe Joyi, who were banished to Qumbu and Coffmyaba in March 1978. Mr Gengele Mtebekwane, Mr Kakalegusha, Mr Mtebekwane, Mr Mpunzima Joyi and Mr Hudson Nwelende. — DDR.

DD 18/11/80
Mlonyeni
case (103)

postponed

UMTATA — The former Transkei Minister of Works and Energy, Mr Hubert Mlonyeni, 62, and his departmental secretary, Mr Seymour Mgudlwa, 44, made a brief appearance in the magistrate's court, here yesterday charged with the theft of government property.

Mr Mlonyeni and Mr Mgudlwa were remanded to December 31.

No evidence was led and they were not asked to plead.

Seventeen other employees from the same department have also been charged in separate cases of theft of state property. —SAPA

DD 18/11/80 (103)
Transkei seeks R5m

loan for agriculture

UMTATA — Transkei is floating a R5 million loan on the South African capital market to finance agricultural development.

The Standard and Central Merchant banks have been appointed to raise the money.

Transkei's Finance Minister, Mr R. S. Madikizela, said yesterday the loan would be for 15 years at 12,75 per cent interest, issued at par.

Stockholders have the option to redeem 100 per cent of their holdings every five years, Mr Madikizela appealed to Transkeians to support the move and accelerate development.

He said all countries had to approach capital markets for loans to fund development projects. Transkei's policy was con-

trolled borrowing within her means to repay capital and interest for major works, especially those which would generate income.

"The transformation of the subsistence farmer into an efficient food provider remains sacrosanct," Mr Madikizela said. Transkei would not borrow to meet expenditures like salaries and pensions, which were the taxpayer's responsibility.

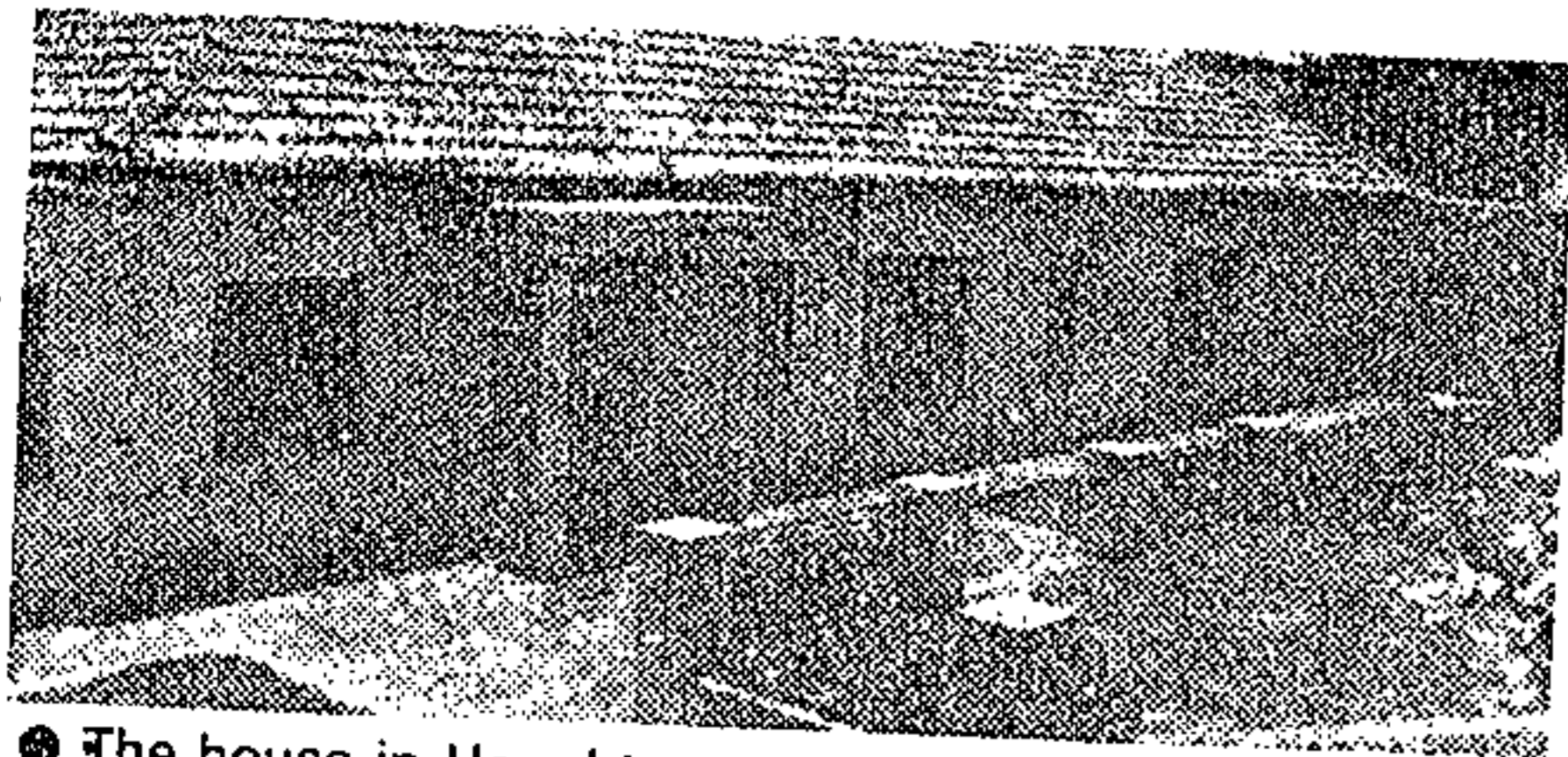
He said funds flowing into the capital market originated mainly from savings. "South Africans are immensely rich and have acquired the propensity to save. They have accumulated wealth, albeit with the assistance of the Transkeian labour force."
— DDR.

103
Detention confirmed

UMTATA — Transkei's Commissioner of Police and head of Security Police yesterday confirmed the detention of a nursing sister at the Umtata General Hospital.

"Mrs Felicia Mpendulo is detained in terms of the Transkei Security Act and is being held incommunicado," Major General Martin Ngceba said. "She will be charged and brought to court."

Mrs Mpendulo, wife of Mr Sigqibo Mpendulo, who was detained for almost two years under the security laws, was taken from work last Monday. — DDR



● The house in Houghton, attached this week for debt.

HOMELAND
'DOESN'T'
PAY ITS
DEBTS'

SA court grabs Transkei consular home

S. Express
7/12/80
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LEGAL history was made in South Africa this week when the property of a foreign State was attached for debt.

It followed an unprecedented court battle by a man who says homeland governments do not pay their bills properly.

A house in Lower Houghton, Johannesburg, owned by the Transkei Government and used as a residence for the Transkei consul, was attached by a deputy sheriff after a Johannesburg company obtained a Supreme Court order.

The attachment was unique in South Africa, said Professor Johan Van der Vyver, Professor of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Property belonging to foreign governments was not subject to diplomatic immunity; this only applied only to people.

However, the SA Department of Foreign Affairs is attempting to have the attachment set aside.

A deputy State Attorney, Mr C Beukes, phoned the Johannesburg company's lawyer, Mr Benjamin Liebmann, and asked if the attachment could be set aside if the Transkei Government undertook to submit itself to the jurisdiction of a South African court.

Mr Liebmann refused, saying the attachment was not only to found jurisdiction but to ensure security for the debt.

On Tuesday another order will be sought to authorise the attachment of property owned by the BophuthaTswana Government for an unpaid debt owed to the same company.

Two houses in Johannesburg, all furniture, fittings, fixtures and office equipment in the BophuthaTswana Embassy in Pretoria, and four diplomatic cars



● Mr Jeffrey Martin
... "slow payers"

By **JEAN LE MAY**
Political Reporter

Mr Jeffrey Martin, general manager of International Paper Industries, which initiated action against the two Governments, has slammed them for being "slow payers".

"I've had my first — and last — financial dealings with any homeland or former homeland government," he told the Sunday Express.

Mr Michael de Klerk, managing director of the Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation of South Africa, said: "In general there are delays in recovering payments from the Transkei and BophuthaTswana Governments, but they are not of such a nature as to make us consider refusing insurance proposals," he said.

The Transkei attachment was ordered this week by Mr Justice Nicholas to found jurisdiction in a claim brought by International Paper Industries against the Transkei Government for R33 749 worth of stationery supplied earlier this year.

BophuthaTswana Government and to sue it by edictal citation for R156 371 owing for goods supplied.

Mr Martin said in an affidavit that when he had requested payment, he had been told that an inquiry was being made into the conduct of the official who signed for the goods and that until it was complete nothing would be paid.

He told the Sunday Express it was the "first — and last — time" he had had financial dealings with any homeland government, independent or otherwise.

He said: "I have never read any report that these governments are slow or unwilling to pay for goods they have ordered. Since becoming involved in these matters, I have come across many men controlling small to middle-size businesses who tell me they have found it too precarious to trade with homeland governments.

"I have never had this experience in negotiations with either Malawi or Zambia. Malawi has always paid within seven days and Zambian officials either say they can't pay, and therefore can't buy, or make arrangements for me to be paid the day the goods are delivered.

"The Government of Zimbabwe has always dealt with me fairly since independence, saying much as they would like to buy goods from us, they are unable at the present to find the money. They have told me when they do have money they will do business with me and I would feel confident that I would be paid immediately.

"I have made my first and last deals with homeland Governments for all time. I have no doubt they pay eventually, but the cash-flow in small companies means we cannot afford to absorb delays in payment for goods delivered."

● A deputy sheriff, who refused to give his name, serves a notice of attachment on a gardener at the house.

a Mercedes-Benz and three Datsuns — are listed as goods to be attached.

On November 18 Mr Justice F S Steyn postponed the request to attach BophuthaTs-wana property until December 9 and ordered that the Director-General of Foreign Affairs should be asked whether "the goods mentioned in the application are subject to diplomatic immunity".

Leave was also given to the company to sue the Transkei Government by edictal citation.

Mr Martin said in an affidavit he had made numerous requests to be paid and that invoices on goods he supplied all said clearly that his terms were strictly 30 days nett.

International Paper Industries is also bringing the application to attach property of the

Mr Liebmann, who represented International Paper Industries, told the Sunday Express there was legal precedent for attaching property of a foreign nation for debt.

A Canadian businessman, Mr Wallace Edwards, last month succeeded in freezing the bank account of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and in having the Soviet freighter, Stanislavski, attached after a seven-year legal battle to recover about R30 000 from the embassy.

The debt had been incurred in producing a Soviet propaganda magazine distributed in Canada.

Mr Edwards obtained a small bonus to his claim against the Soviet Union, which is not likely to be repeated in the Transkei case — he demanded, and got, a case of vodka and 500g of caviare to celebrate.

No jobs, too little food — that's Transkei today

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By Pieter de Vos

Transkei seems to have little to offer to industrialists. While South Africa has experience one of the world's highest growth rates this year, its economy was virtually stagnant.

No figures are available, but growth was "very low," according to a Government spokesman.

Though Transkei has the agricultural potential to become the pantry of Southern Africa, farming generates very little wealth. In fact, there is a shortage of food with some essentials like vegetables, milk and even maize being imported from South Africa.

The rolling hills are defaced by dongas caused by erosion of the fertile farming soil.

Animal husbandry practices are of a poor standard. Animals are allowed to roam free with fencing only around the small patches set aside for household vegetable gardens.

About 90 percent of agricultural production is for subsistence purposes alone. The major cause of Transkei's ailing economy seems to be an ancient system of land tenure, with virtually no private land ownership.

Jobsless

The country's employment potential seems to be dismal. Annually about 25 800 people enter the labour market, but most must find work in the Republic. The country has a potentially economically active population in excess of 1-million people, but there were only

the private sector, public authorities and Government by 1977.

Two thirds of all males under the age of 65 were registered as migrant labourers in 1977. Paid employment in Transkei accounted only for 13 percent of the labour force while the remainder was engaged in traditional agriculture.

The earnings which migrant labourers send back home account for more than half of Transkei's net national income. Its domestic labour force is largely untrained, while illiteracy among adults is still a problem.

Surprising

It is therefore with surprise that one learns that the Transkei Development Corporation is currently investigating 29 new projects from various industrialists — most of them South African — who wish to establish industries in Transkei. Of these, 12 are expansions to existing industries involving an estimated R13m.

There is also a strong interest in Transkei from Taiwanese businessmen. By May next year, it is expected that five Taiwanese industries will have been established in the country.

Transkei's head of state, President Kaiser Matanzima, says he would like to open another area for industrial development — on the Transkeian side of the border near Queens-town.

There are at the moment four industrial areas in the country: two at Umtata and two at

A total of almost 100 industries has already been started in Transkei with the assistance of the Transkei Development Corporation.

The basic task of the Corporation is to develop the economy of the Transkei, including the planning, financing and implementation of undertakings.

Incentives

It draws industrialists to Transkei with some strong incentives. These include:

- The Corporation will erect a building to the specifications of the industrialist, who leases the building. The annual rental for the first ten years is 5.8 percent of the construction cost. After the ten-year period the Corporation may increase the rental at its own discretion.

- The Corporation can finance up to 50 percent of the capital required for machinery, equipment and working capital. The annual interest charged during the first ten years is 2.8 percent. After expiry of this period, this may be increased at the discretion of the Corporation.

- Altogether 30 percent of the value of the manufacturing machinery and equipment and 50 percent of the wages paid to Transkeian employees in the first seven years after establishment can be deducted from tax payable. If the industry is not liable for tax during the initial years of operation, these amounts can be claimed

- The Corporation makes housing available to key personnel at an annual rental of 2.5 percent of the cost of the dwellings.

- An industrialist who relocates his factory or part thereof from the PWV or Durban-Pinetown area will be fully compensated for the direct costs.

- A railage rebate of 40 percent is offered on goods manufactured in Transkei and railed out of the area and a rebate of 50 percent is offered on manufactured goods shipped from East London harbour to other South African ports.

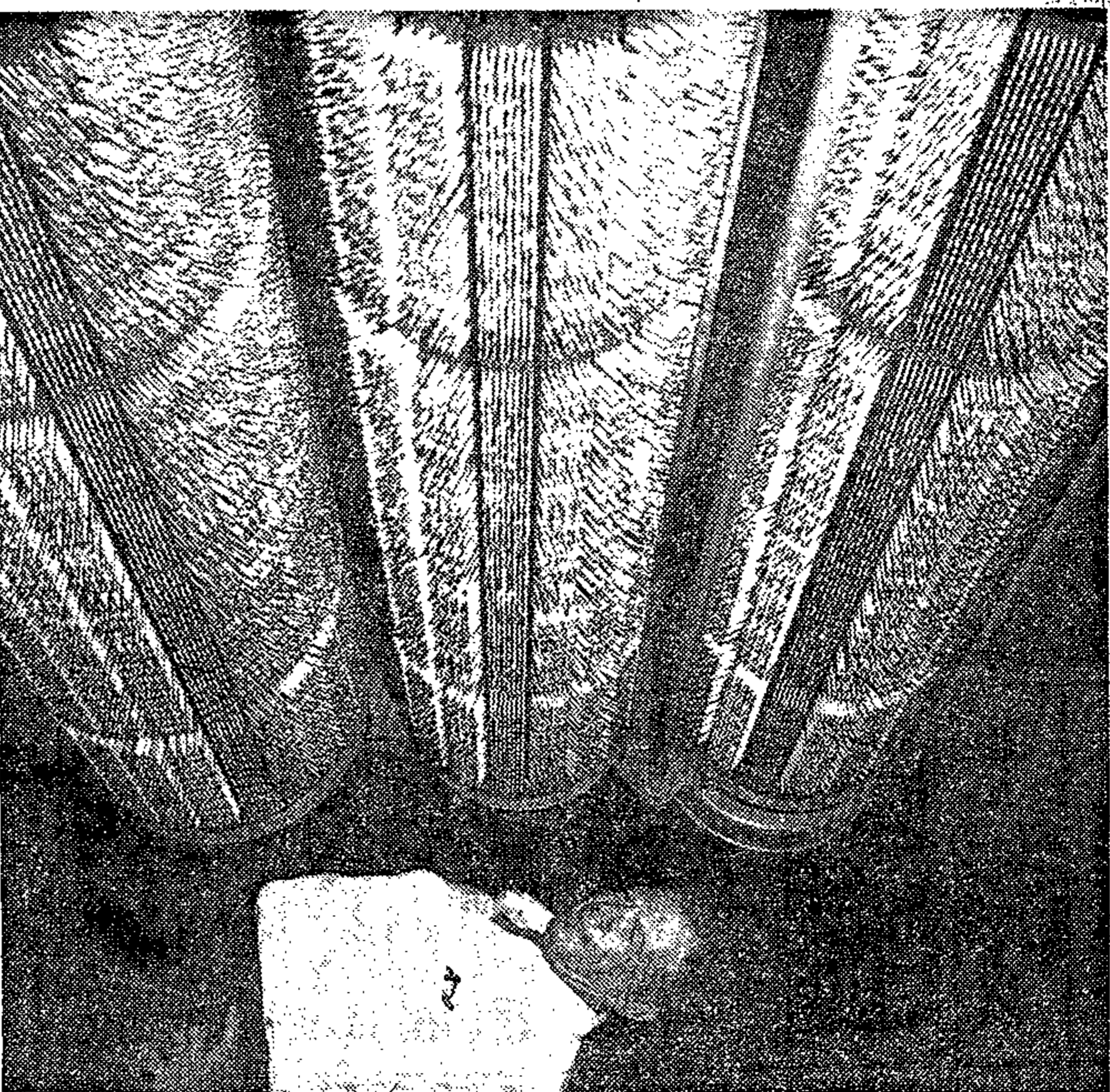
- In respect of projects involving a total investment of more than R3m, concessions will be considered on merit.

The Transkei Development Corporation has made significant progress with the industrial development of the Transkei in the past year, says Mr Roy Gammie, managing director of the Corporation.

Optimistic

A total of 14 new industries representing an investment of R15.6m have been established. About 1 000 job opportunities for Transkeians have been created.

Mr Gammie is optimistic that more South African and overseas investors will in the near future invest in Transkei as a result of the upturn in the overall economic conditions in Southern Africa. Recently I visited some of these pioneer industries in Transkei.



Mr Cecil Kessler, South African industrialist in Transkei. His factories near Butterworth manufacture 1m toothpicks a day, 2m lolly sticks a day, 0.75m clothes pegs a day and 34m matches a day. Mr Kessler is pictured next to one of the machines which puts sulphur on the matches.

and clothing, woodwork, engineering and agricultural factories, started by Taiwanese, German, Italian and South African businessmen.

Mr Andrew Ou, a Taiwanese industrialist, pointed out that the tax concessions were highly competitive compared with other regions in the world earmarked for development.

President Matanzima points to three advantages which the Transkei offers:

- Ample labour
- Ample water and electricity

"We," he says, referring to the Transkeians, "live a very normal life."

However, some exporters appear to be battling against the rising value of the rand (which means that their exports earn less overseas) and the lack of export incentives. Export incentives only apply to South African exporters.

Mr Cecil Kessler, owner of the Chet group of companies with most of its interests in Transkei, threatens to stop exports of a R30m West German order by March next year should he get no relief.

high rate of personal tax for people in the higher income groups. "It is killing," says Mr Gammie. It keeps managerial talent out of the country.

These industries, which have mushroomed from the veld in recent years, could be but the beginning of industrial development in Transkei.

But without development of its own resources such as agriculture, regional growth seems set to remain patchy, its workforce largely dependent on the South African labour market, and its industrial growth the result of subsidised investment.

UMTATA — More than 37 000 cattle in Transkei have died because of the drought and pastoral farmers have been advised to sell their stock to avoid losses.

Professor G. van Beers, chairman of the drought committee and economic adviser to the Transkei Government, said up to September 37 033 cattle had died as a result of the prevailing drought.

Last year 14 670 cattle had died up to September. This year the number of deaths had increased by 22 363. He said there was nothing to be done but advise pastoral farmers to sell their stock to avoid losses.

Professor Van Beers said districts seriously affected by the drought were Herschel, Matatiele,

37 000

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cattle die in drought

Lady Frere and Idutywa.

Meanwhile, the Secretary for the Department of Interior and Social Services, Mr M. Titus, said distribution of fortified maize meal to families hard hit by the drought had started in Lady Frere, the district considered to be the worst affected.

He said the South African Government had

given Transkei a grant of R6.9 million to assist the people of the country. Out of this amount R4 million was in cash and R2.9 million was given in kind, including medical services and the assistance given by members of the South African Defence Force in carting water for domestic purposes in areas badly affected by the drought. — DDR.

Banishment — Transkei style

By IAN WYNNE

THE Transkeian Government this week banished a group of political opponents and their families to remote areas of the country and burned and broke down their homes.

Seven families were moved, but a further 15 are preparing for a raid by the police.

The head of the Transkei police, Major-General Martin Ngceta, said the home owners had been deemed unfit to remain in the area because they had assaulted chiefs.

He said the demolition of their homes had been approved by the Transkei Department of Justice. A number of those involved were charged with assaulting a chief and were acquitted.

The man behind the banishments, Chief Mvuso Joyi, of Mputi near Umfata, is also head of the Umfata branch of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

He claims those banished were the ringleaders of a group which had been terrorising residents of Mputi, murdering people in the night and burning homes. These claims were dis-

missed as ridiculous by the banished people, all of whom support the deposed paramount chief of the Tembu and leader of the opposition in Transkei, Chief Sathata Dalindyebo, who has fled Transkei.

They see the banishment as the removal of government opponents to areas where they will be politically ineffective and unable to communicate with each other.

Mr Anderson Joyi, former parliamentary representative of Chief Sabata, was banished to near Colimvaba two years ago. His wife, mother and children have now been banished to the same area.

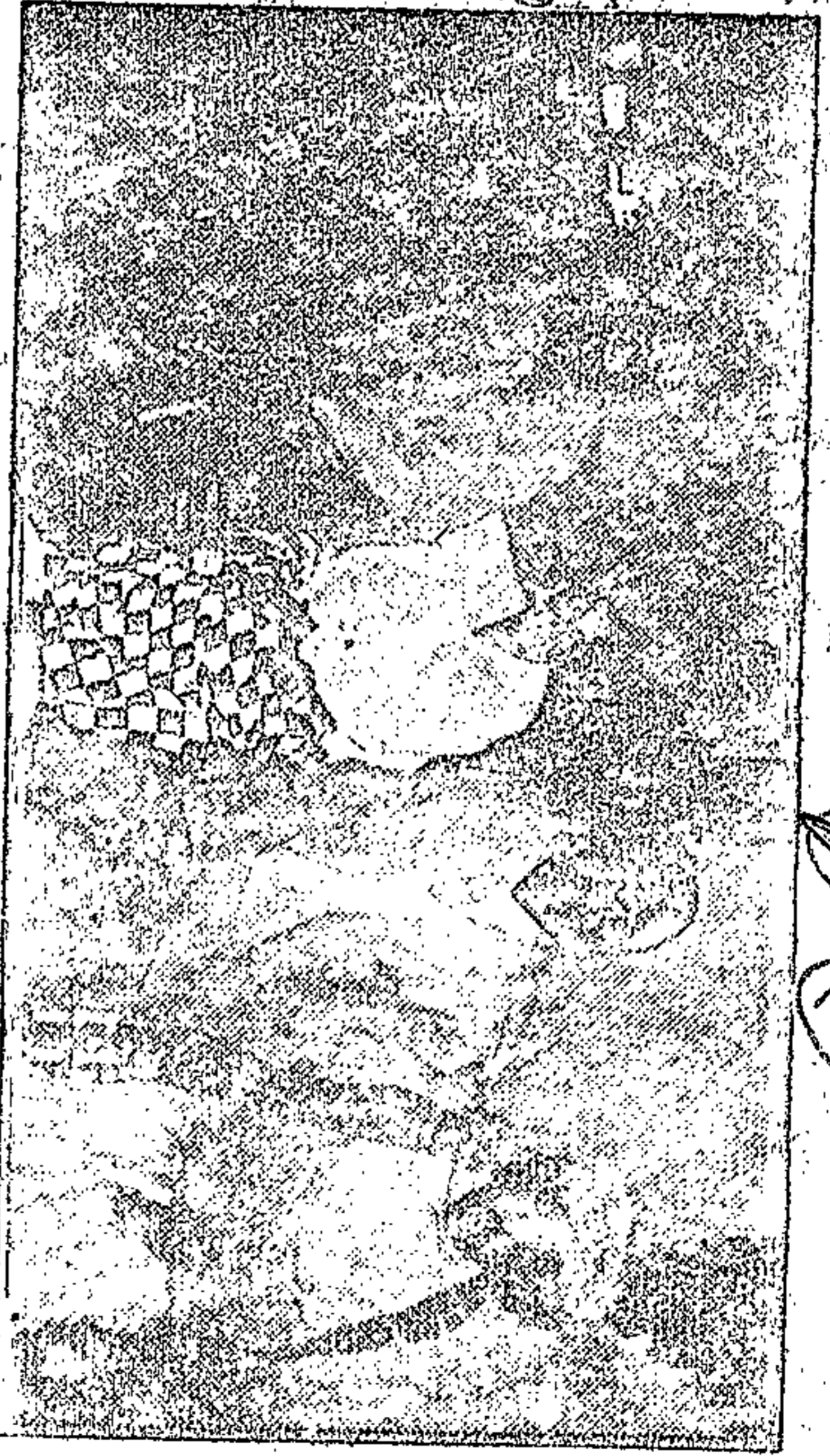
While their household possessions were transported with them, their livestock and crops remain behind and Mr Joyi said he was left with no way of making a living.

His wife described the raid on their kraal at Mputi: "The police arrived and moved us out. They didn't say what we had done or where we were being taken to. They just moved our stuff out and set the houses alight."

Mr Joyi said none of his family had been involved in any assault on a chief or had been charged with any assault.

**HOMES OF
POLITICAL
OPPONENTS
BURNED
AND
BROKEN
DOWN**

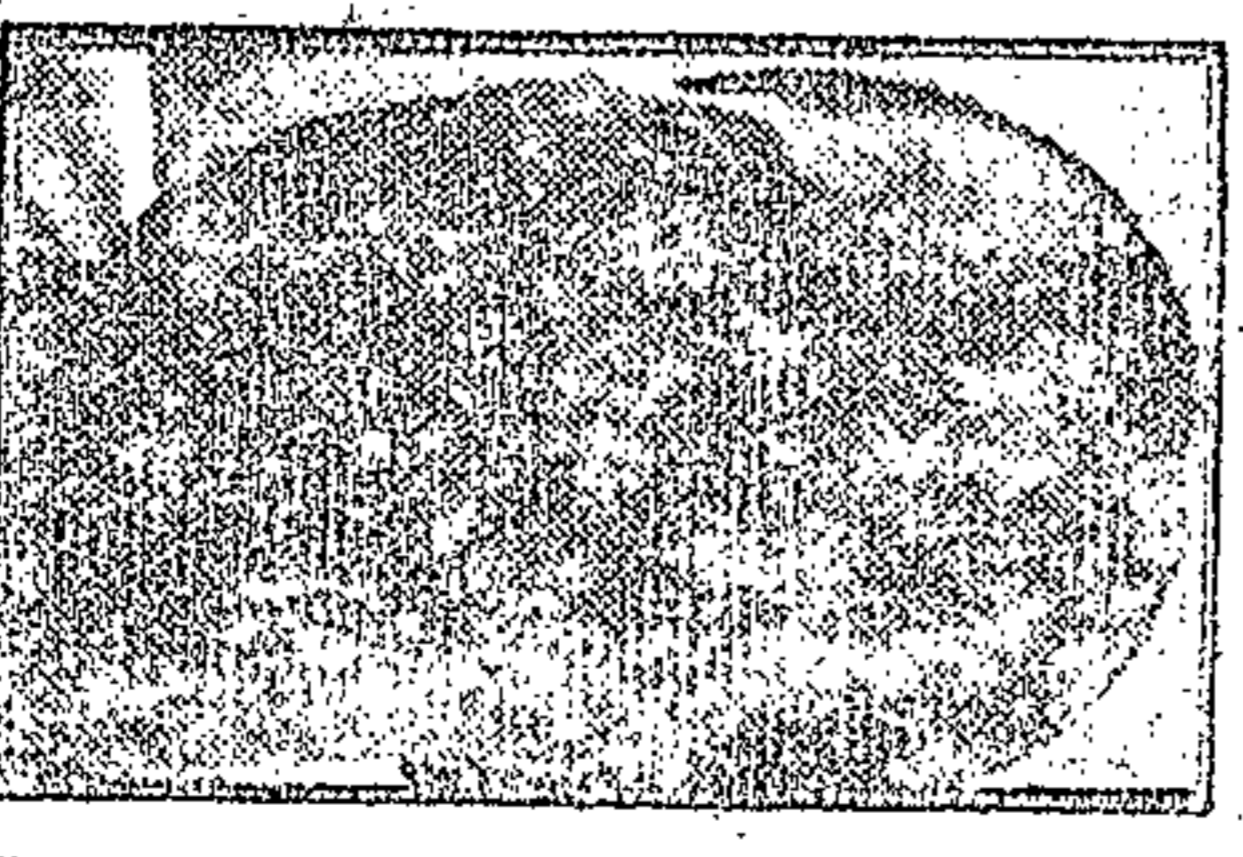
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Banished... Mr. Anderson Joyi and his family at a farm near Colimvaba



Benson Joyi takes down fencing at one of the demolished kraals. He has been told he must go



Chief Mvuso Joyi... the man behind the removals

BUTTERWORTH — The Transkei state of emergency had managed to control the situation caused by unrest at schools, but the government still had to be careful about admitting pupils to schools, the Transkei Minister of Education, Mr H. H. Bubu, said here.

Mr Bubu was the guest speaker at a ceremony at which diplomas were awarded to six graduates

Bubu: students will be selected

of the theological section of Bethel College near Butterworth. His head was swathed in bandages following an accident in which his private car overturned in thick mist near Lusikisiki at the weekend.

He said the government

had decided to bar students from outside the country from enrolling at Transkei schools, but Bethel College had received special dispensation because of its high standard of discipline.

Students from outside

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the country who had already enrolled at the college would be allowed to continue their studies, but fresh applications would be dealt with by his department.

He promised college authorities he would speak out boldly in support of a more lenient attitude, but emphasised that selectiveness would have to be adopted.

— SAPA.

Varsity students urged to return

UMTATA. — Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday urged all Transkeian students who left the University of Fort Hare during this year's class boycotts to re-apply for admission to the university for 1981.

Chief Matanzima also issued a stern warning to Transkeian students to abide by the rules and regulations of the university to avoid being dismissed.

"I have no doubt that the University of Fort Hare will show the same benevolence in this matter as in the past and will favourably consider the applications for re-admission," he said.

"The schools unrest which

flared up in many areas in South Africa, and particularly at Fort Hare during 1980, ruined the academic careers of many Transkeian students, some of whom were government bursars."

Chief Matanzima said it was appropriate to reflect on some of the problems of 1980 and to inculcate new attitudes in the country's youth for the year 1981.

His government had every year made available a large number of bursaries for full-time study at various South African universities in an endeavour to improve Transkei's human potential, particularly in the professional and technical fields, he said. — Sapa.



Lindsay Scott next to the kiln with one of Izandla's best throwers, Mrs Florence Xindolo. Left: Mrs Ascellina Sidlayi on the wheel.

Transkei pot skill is better than pot luck

UMTATA — It takes more than pot luck to have 11 items accepted for the National Ceramic Exhibition.

Izandla Pottery's project manager, Mr Lindsay Scott, submitted 12 including storage jars,

teapots, a casserole dish and wine jug and the provincial judges liked them all.

They also accepted a dinner service submitted by the pottery.

The two-week exhibition is being staged in the

Durban Art Museum this year and features articles from throughout South Africa.

Lindsay, 33, studied ceramics for two years at Portland State University in the United States, and subsequently established a stoneware pottery in Oregon.

He returned to South Africa to set up a studio in Johannesburg, and five years later was appointed project manager of Izandla pottery, outside Umtata.

Izandla was founded three years ago by a husband and wife team, Steve and Angelique Kirk, who sold to Transkei Development Corporation.

Lindsay has trained the 23 people working at Izandla. "I try to develop an aesthetic skill simultaneously with technical skills," he said.

Two employees specialise in refining clay imported from the Cape. Eight throwers, all women, man the wheels.

The pots are fired to a red heat of about 900 C before they are dipped in glaze and reloaded into the kiln for a second firing at middle-white heat — 1 350 C, which takes them 60 hours to cool.

Izandla has one and a half firings a month, involving pottery worth R10 000. Raw diesel flame is used instead of electricity to reduce the atmosphere, enabling a deep, warm effect.

Artist potters prefer this method, considering it a more authentic way of firing pots, says Lindsay, whose work is at once strong and delicate, often with a distinctly Oriental touch.

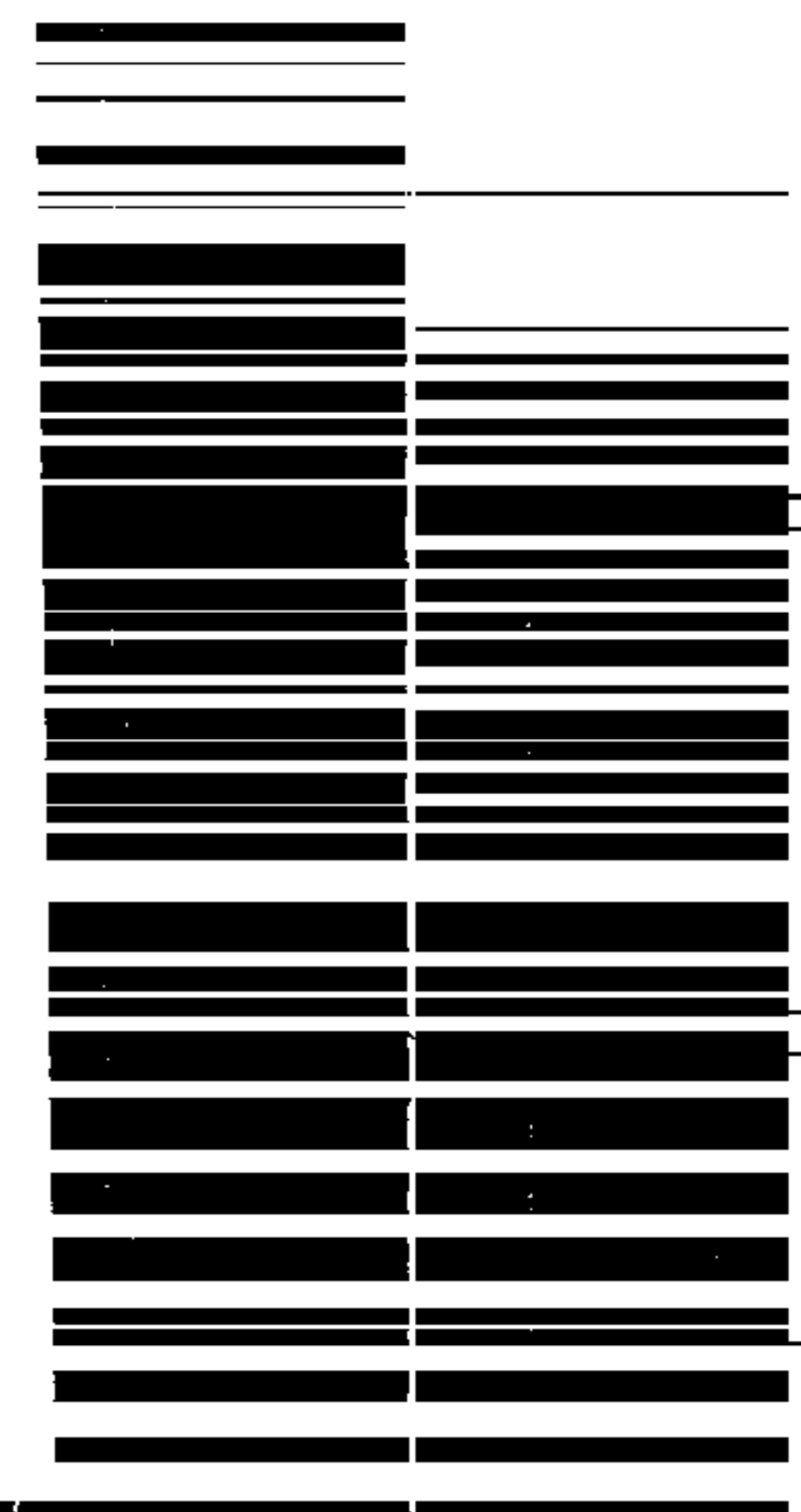
He is building a second kiln, half the size of the existing one, which will allow him to get orders out more quickly.

Izandla, which has outlets in Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and the Wild Coast hotels, is visited regularly by tourists who account for a third of sales.

He has
and worked for that company
countries around the world.
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Miss Caslinah Ngobo demonstrating slip combing on the wheel.



Joint control plan for E.L. Harbour

By Drew Forrest

Proposals to place East London Harbour under the joint economic control of South Africa, Ciskei and Transkei and to open the harbour hinterland to black businessmen are being "actively considered" by the Government.

The scheme — devised by local businessmen in response to the intractable problem of unemployment in the region — could not be launched until the homelands governments had given it their blessing, sources said today.

But the favourable response of the Van der Walt Commission indicated an impending shift in South African Government policy "with major implications" for the country as a whole, they said.

According to East Lon-



Buffalo Harbour in East London may fall under joint control soon to become "international."

don mayor Mr Donald Card, the scheme envisaged the creation of an "international zone" encompassing the city's har-

bour and its immediate hinterland.

The zone would fall under a controlling body comprising South African,

Ciskeian and Transkeian representatives.

Harbour revenue would be shared between the territories, and entrep-

reneurs of all races would be free to set up shop in the area.

However, residential segregation would remain

and the "nuts and bolts" of the scheme — including the integration of facilities — were still under consideration, Mr

Card said. Mr Card said the creation of an "international zone" in white East London might be the first step in a larger plan designed to meet the massive unemployment in the Ciskei, southern Transkei and Border areas.

Unemployment in this region has been conservatively estimated at 25 percent, and the problem has not responded to Government decentralisation policies.

With Government approval, "international" growth points would also be established at Dimbaza in Ciskei, Butterworth in Transkei and elsewhere in the region, he said.

Prerequisites for the success of the scheme were increased labour mobility throughout the region and generous State incentives to outside investors, Mr Card said.

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Lennox Mbuli

SUPREME COURT REINSTATES OFFICIAL SACKED BY MATANZIMA

Tribune Reporter

A DRAMATIC legal battle has been played out in Transkei's Supreme Court to keep the country's most powerful civil servant out of his job.

This week the 71-year-old chairman of the Public Service Commission, Mr. Lennox Mbuli, got a Supreme Court ruling that he should be reinstated in his R13 188-a-year job from which he was sacked in November last year. His salary must also be paid from the day he was sacked.

Mr Mbuli's application for reinstatement was filed although the government attorney had already informed Mr Mbuli's legal advisers that the respondent, the Prime Minister, did not intend opposing the application.

A jovial Mr Mbuli refused to be drawn out on the matter which led to his clash with the government nor would he predict anything on the future of his job.

History

"I think this matter is still sub judice. I don't know when I will take up my post as I have merely learnt that my application has been successful and have to await further instruction from my attorneys," he said.

"Of course I am looking forward to taking up my post again," said the man who made legal history in South Africa in 1968 when he was appointed the first black magistrate.

Mr Mbuli's attorneys also refused to elaborate on the matter.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was not available for comment.

The Sunday Tribune tried to piece together the events leading to the fallout between the highly qualified Mr Mbuli and the Matanzima Government who once hailed him as a breakthrough for the black man in South Africa.

According to civil service sources, Mr Mbuli clashed with the government when he failed to ratify certain appointments in the civil service and matters deteriorated when a trainee diplomat in the Department of Foreign Affairs was detained in connection with youths leaving the country for military training.

Inquiry

A departmental inquiry found the trainee guilty of misconduct but when the trainee appealed, Mr Mbuli overruled the misconduct verdict.

The trainee was later transferred to the Department of Justice and demoted to the post of interpreter.

The axe finally fell for Mr Mbuli in 1979 when his two-year contract, which would have expired next year, was terminated prematurely.

At the time Mr Mbuli was replaced by Mr L. L. Cemane, a former Umzimkulu member of the Legislative Assembly who lost his seat in the 1978 election.

Mr Cemane could not be contacted about the future of his position.

Sabata, Tambo on ANC platform

From BRUCE
STEPHENSON

LONDON — The former Paramount Chief of the Tembus, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, publicly announced his support for the African National Congress (ANC) in Lusaka yesterday.

The former Transkei opposition leader appeared on a platform with ANC president Oliver Tambo in the Zambian capital and said he would "dedicate all my existence to the destruction of apartheid."

Until he was deposed by the Transkei Cabinet earlier this year, he commanded the allegiance of the powerful Tembu nation.

He was found guilty in the Transkei Supreme Court in April this year of "violating and injuring the dignity" of President Matanzima.

He fled Transkei in mid-August after he was replaced as head of the Tembus by his half brother, Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo, and appeared in Maseru and Maputo before arriving in Zambia two weeks ago.

Speaking at the United Nations Information Centre, Chief Sabata, 52, said he would join hands with the ANC in fighting apartheid and the "Bantustans".

"I will continue the struggle until our country is free. I will dedicate all my existence to the destruction of apartheid."

The way in which the state intervenes in the African labour market is complex and takes place in terms of numerous items of legislation. For a detailed (yet not fully comprehensive, as legislation implemented by the Departments of Labour and Mines was not covered) account of this, the reader is referred to the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Legislation affecting the utilisation of manpower (the Riekerk report). It will suffice here to discuss three central Acts of Parliament: The Black Labour Act, 1964, The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 and The Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (the last is often referred to as the 1936 Land Act).

I. The Black Labour Act, 1964

This consolidated into a system a number of earlier

pieces of legislation

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Transkei to control fishing
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Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Inspectors from the Department of Agriculture here are to control the Wild Coast to prevent the exploitation of Transkei's fish resources. A committee is to be established with representatives from seven Government departments to stop people interfering with Transkei's fish resources or fishing without a permit. Mr. J. M. Madikane, Transkei's Assistant Secretary for the Department of Commerce, Industries and Tourism, said there were only three registered fishing companies in Transkei. The Wild Coast will be patrolled by inspectors from the Agriculture and Forestry Department to make sure that fish caught by these companies comply with the law in both quantity and quality. New regulations have been introduced by the Natal Parks Board which provide that nobody will be permitted to import seafood from Transkei without a permit.

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Hotel employees released

EAST LONDON — Three hotel employees who were detained on November 18 in Umtata have been released.

The men were junior hotel manager, Mr

Anthony Hamilton-Jones, a chef, Mr Theo Mda, and a steward, Mr Ben Xobongo.

They were detained under Transkei's security laws, and released on Friday afternoon. — DDR.

Transkei to use Cape syllabus for exams

UMTATA — The Deputy Minister of Education in Transkei, Mr Sydney Kakudi, has announced that as from next year Transkei pupils will write examinations based on the Cape syllabuses and teacher training colleges will affiliate to the University of Transkei.

Mr Kakudi said at the official opening of the Neum-cuzo Junior Secondary School's new buildings near Cofimvaba that

students who attempted to boycott classes in Transkei this year were irrelevant and showed lack of knowledge of the historical developments of education in the country.

"Both children and adults should know that our prime enemy has always been the Bantu Education system which has since its inception, been responsible for the undesirable drop in standards," Mr Kakudi said.

— DDR.

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Tembus claims Whittlesea

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UMTATA — State President Kaiser Matanzima warned the South African Government yesterday not to sow seeds of ill-feeling by giving Whittlesea to the Ciskei.

Installing Chief Bambilanga Dalindbeye as Paramount Chief of the Tembus, President Matanzima said: "There is conclusive evidence that the Tembus own Whittlesea, that land must be restored to its original owners and must not be given to the Ngqikas as a bribe."

He warned the South African Government not to sow seeds of ill feeling between the Tembus and the Ngqikas by ceding Whittlesea from the district of Queenstown.

He said they did not want bloodshed.

"I say this because all is not well and I will not repeat what I said."

Whittlesea is administered by the South African Government and the Van der Walt Commission of Inquiry into Ciskei land consolidation proposed that Whittlesea be incorporated into the Ciskei.

Pres Matanzima said those who followed Chief Sabata Dalindyebo as their leader should take note that the deposed paramount chief had pledged to support the African National Congress.

"The ANC is being paid by the World Council of Churches to fight for the recolonisation of Africa, and Chief Sabata wants to fight for them."

"We as Transkeians will

never fight against the whites in South Africa as they are stronger militarily. Anybody who wants to fight must cross the Kei River, as we have left the fighting to the Ngqikas in the Ciskei," he said.

President Matanzima said there was no apartheid in Transkei and if Chief Sabata wanted to fight apartheid, he would have to fight South Africa.

He said the opposition party would have to explain Chief Sabata's stand to Parliament.

He told Tembus and the people of Transkei to be patriotic.

"If anybody undermines the authority of the leaders and makes a mockery of your country and its people, assault him as punishment, but do not kill him."

He said they should

respect their chiefs as the government held them in high esteem because they were traditional leaders. He warned of communist elements who wanted to destroy chiefdomship, which he compared to the British system of royalty.

President Matanzima said the United Nations concerned itself with the policy followed in South Africa. They were not worried because this body would never rule the country.

"Threats made by this body of economic boycotts will not succeed. Most member countries of this body are experiencing trouble, chaos and wars that never come to an end. South Africa is an example of a civilised society that respects the rule of law."

In his maiden speech

Paramount Chief Bambilanga vowed to see to it that Tembus became a God-fearing tribe, and that they respected the government and the chiefs.

"I will encourage the Tembus to progress educationally and to dedicate themselves to exploring the agricultural potential of Tembuland."

"There was no reason for them to import food when the land they occupied was fertile."

"Tembus, men and women and young, will have five days to work on the lands, Saturday to have a drinking spree and attend sporting events, Sunday to attend church services."

Chief Matanzima robbed Paramount Chief Bambilanga to office with a kaross presented by Chief Tidimane Pilane of Bophuthatswana.

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Reports of Umtata explosions

UMTATA — Neighbours claim they heard two light explosions in the vicinity of the home of the Transkei Police Commissioner, Major-General Martin Ngceba, here last Thursday night.

The neighbours, whose names have not been revealed, said the explosions were followed by what sounded like a gunshot.

They said they had since been questioned by a white policeman who told them he was in Umtata only to investigate the incident.

Nobody was hurt but a few windows were reported to be broken.

No official comment on the matter could be obtained from either the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, or the Police Commissioner himself. Gen Ngceba told reporters to leave his office when he was asked about the incident.

The incident was first reported by Transkei's Capital Radio at 1 pm yesterday. — SAPA.

Grenades blast police chief's home

(103)
STAR 16/12/80

Own Correspondent.
DURBAN — A handgrenade attack has been made on Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, at his home in Umtata.
The attack came as General Ngceba was driving into his Wesley Street home in Umtata last week.

He was not injured in the blasts, although witnesses say his car was damaged and scorch marks were left on the garage and garden walls.
There has been no official confirmation or denial of the incident, but neighbours say they heard two "thunderous blasts" at midnight.
About a minute later,

two shots were heard.
"My wife and I were asleep when the blasts came and woke us up," said a neighbour, who asked not to be identified.
"They were in quick succession, and then a short while later — it could have been a minute or less — we heard two sharper sounds like shots from a pistol."

It is not known how many assailants were involved in the attack, but Transkei police sources say General Ngceba is handling the investigation personally.
A source said General Ngceba left the car shortly after the two grenade blasts and sprinted to his house from where he fired two shots.

Referring back to Table 10, one may note that in the case of men, differences in age structure help considerably to explain regional variations in average activity rates (where the denominator is taken to be males of all ages) (Simkins, 1979a:79) but there are clearly differences in age-specific activity rates, especially between the 'white' areas and the homelands. The reasons for the low rates in the latter deserve special investigation. In the case of women, activity rates behave in the way one would expect: highest in the metropolitan areas

The very considerably lower estimates of the activity rate for men and women aged 15-19 in 1978 reflect a real process which took place between 1970 and 1978: the rapid expansion of secondary education for Africans. The lower rates for other age groups are less easy to explain; some explanation is required, however, before consensus can be reached on the level of African unemployment.

Notes: * refers to estimates based on the South African born population only.
Standardised EAP refers to an economically active population calculated on the basis of 1970 population estimates in Simkins, 1980.

100 18/12/79
DPP man detained?
 103

UMTATA — The chairman of the Democratic Progressive Party youth league, Mr Mazwi Yako and the organiser of the student guardian fund resource, Mr Loyiso Mpumliwana, are believed to have been detained. Relatives of both men said they were taken by security police yesterday and had not returned home last night. Major-General Martin Ngceba, Commissioner of Police and head of the security police, could not be contacted yesterday for comment. Mr Yako was detained twice this year and released without being charged. Mr Mpumliwana was detained before Transkei gained independence and was released without being charged. — DDR.

Agriculture: regular and casual workers - Simkins 1978a Table 2 1979 figures taken to be the same as in 1976, the date of the last published Agricultural Census. Subsistence farmers - Simkins 1978a, Table 13. The 1979 figure is reduced (from the 1960 figure) in proportion to the population excised from South Africa by the exclusion of Transkei and Bophuthatswana. Urban areas - taken from the 1960 and 1970 population censuses, 1979 again taken as 1960. All others: Taken from the relevant issues of South African Statistics. Mining figures include a small allowance for salt works employment. The 'series B' construction figures are an allowance to try and decrease the large discrepancies between Population Census and S A Statistics employment estimates. Private sector components of the transport, storage and communication estimates had to be obtained from In but new series h Bulletin of Stat components of ft ment have to be Censuses.

Some ised for 1979. Some factor services employ- 969 & 1970 Population nlation Survey - Statistical News

Sources: 1) 1960, 1970 and 1979A

1979 averages tak 1979B (11) Blacks - January Release, P27.3 of 14

DD 15/12/80 (103)

The Transkei Development Corporation published its annual report for the year to March 31 this week. Reports on this page by Business Editor DAVID DENISON . . .

R33-million development programme

EAST LONDON — The Transkei Development Corporation is currently engaged in a massive R33 million development programme.

That emerged from a wide-ranging interview with the corporation's managing director, Mr Roy Gammie, this week.

The single biggest development is the R24 million Holiday Inn being built at Mzamba near Port Edward.

The hotel-casino complex, being developed jointly by Holiday Inns, a subsidiary of the giant Rennies group, and the TDC, will be the biggest Inn in Southern Africa.

Mr Gammie also outlined other major industrial expansion programmes either completed or taking place. These include:

- A R2,6 million expansion at Tramatrix, the huge textile plant outside Butterworth;
- Timber developments totalling R1,6 million at the Singisi (R1m) and Malenge (R150 000) sawmills in the Umzimkulu district; Langeni sawmill near Umtata; and R500 000 at Umtata Timber Development;
- Over R1 million at chipboard and associated timber products manufacturers, Chet Industries and Chet Veneers in Butterworth;

- R800 000 for the installation of a carbonising section at the Beier wool washery at Butterworth;
- R750 000 at the Vulindela furniture factory in Umtata;
- R500 000 at Fila Africa (formerly Mediterranean Woollen Mills);
- R250 000 at Braun Engineering in Butterworth;
- R250 000 at Pacemaker, an Umtata company which manufactures sports shoes and cricket equipment.
- In addition, R200 000 is earmarked for Ohlsson's Cape Breweries, an SAB affiliate, for increased warehousing facilities at its Umtata depot to cope with increased Transkei production from its Butterworth brewery; and Flashman Sportswear, which manufactures track suits, is involved in a R120 000 expansion phase.

The TDC is currently involved with 57 projects and major projects in the pipeline include the establishment of two stainless steel manufacturers, one a R0,5 million Taiwanese company, and a R200 000 factory for formenti, a company which will service Butterworth's burgeoning textile industry.

Formenti will manufacture elastic and crochet cotton.

Pat on back for TDC head



SIGCU . . . "the most competent chairman I've served under."

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the TDC, Mr Sigcu, has been described as "the most competent chairman I have ever served under."

The accolade came from one of his board members, Mr Max Phillips, a former president of the Border Chamber of Industries who has also chaired numerous other local, regional and national bodies, notably in the FCI (Federated Chamber of Industries).

Mr Phillips' tribute was endorsed by the managing director of the TDC, Mr Roy Gammie, who said: "I have been helped more by Mr Sigcu than any other man in my life."

Mr Phillips added he was pleased to see black executives making an increasing appearance on the TDC stage.

Apart from Mr Sigcu, Mr Phillips also singled out the senior manager of the TDC's training division, Mr Ignatius Mdlekeza.

Pretoria out of touch says Phillips

EAST LONDON — The Pretoria bureaucratic machine came under fire this week from a Transkei Development Corporation director, Mr Max Phillips.

Mr Phillips, a former president of the Border Chamber of Industries, hit out at "the attempt to control everything from Pretoria."

"It's the old story of the bureaucracy suffering from a lack of local knowledge."

"Pretoria is right out of the picture. They (the bureaucrats) don't know what's going on in Transkei."

"They don't have the know-how and they know nothing about the language, traditions and culture of Transkei."

"It's impossible for the central government to pick up the nuances of regional situations," the outspoken Mr Phillips, who has frequently crossed swords with Pretoria, said.

With the brickbats came a bouquet for the change in direction of TDC development.

In the past, he said, there had been indiscriminate development. Now development was being concentrated on industries which "have a fair chance of fitting into the local scene."

He also applauded the move to sponsor more agricultural-oriented operations, particularly as the Transkei's economy is agriculturally based.

"We've at least got to the stage now," he said, "where agriculture will no longer be the orphan of the whole development programme."

Mr Phillips, elected to the TDC's board in 1977, also had a pat on the back for the corporation's top management team.

"There's a new outlook of reality that wasn't there previously," he said.

"And if there has been a theme this year it has been 'careful money management'."

AND THE LABOUR MARKET IN SOUTH AFRICA

"We are also making increasing use of all our resources, including human resources.

"It's a refreshing change," he said.

Umtata death crash recalled

EAST LONDON — The air crash in October last year which claimed the lives of four senior TDC men is recalled in the corporation's annual report.

Those killed on October 25 on the eve of Transkei's third independence celebrations were Mr Tony Liefeldt, general manager; Mr Ian Woods, Mayor of Umtata at the time; Mr Hannes Minnaar, a development officer; and the pilot, Mr Rusty Russell, the TDC's official pilot.

Recalling the crash in his chairman's statement, Mr Tammy Sigcu said: "The past financial year was a year of consolidation for the corporation; a year in which management was seriously disrupted by the untimely death of four of our colleagues," necessitating a complete re-organisation of top management and numerous changes within the organisational structure.

The annual report also refers to the disaster, recording the board's "extreme regret at the tragic loss of our friends and colleagues."

Outlining management changes, the report records Mr Sonny Tarr succeeded Mr Liefeldt; Mr Dendy Edwards was promoted to senior manager operations; and Mr Ron Cox succeeded Mr George Hofmeyr as development manager.

Transkeians who have moved into senior positions include Mr Ignatius Mdlekeza, senior manager in the training division; Mr Siphso Mdledle, senior public relations officer; and Mr A. Ngebulana, a senior member of the loans division.

Mr Sigcu notes Mr Mdlekeza has identified 27 members for management training in various sections of the corporation's activities.

TDC cuts losses to R2,4m

By DAVID DENISON
Business Editor

EAST LONDON — By becoming "leaner and cleaner" the Transkei Development Corporation, although still in the red, has turned last year's massive, record R11,7 million loss into a less daunting R2,4 million loss this year.

That emerges from the annual report for the year to March 31, 1980, released in Umtata this week.

Commenting on what he called a "leaner and cleaner" corporation, managing director Roy Gammie attributed the R9,3m loss cut-back primarily to R4.7m worth of bad debts being wiped out;

A reduction in staff from 398 in 1976 to under 200 now with staff who leave not being replaced;

A significant number of commercial projects being handed over to private enterprise; and

A rationalisation of the construction division and its merger with Murray and Roberts (Transkei).

The transport division was again the biggest loss-making operation — R2 835 000, but down R425 000 from 1979's R3 260 000, a 13 per cent improvement.

An amount of R2 032 000 was granted for industrial subsidies (R2 050 000 in 1979), and the phormium tenax operation was again a financial disaster — R1 206 000 (R1 068 000).

The report notes the corporation still cannot make a profit "for reasons of policy" and the lack of subsidies in providing social services.

The big loss in the phormium tenax project (jute is produced from the plant's fibre) is ascribed to the unrealistic price of the fibre; escalating diesel costs; and exceptionally high repair and maintenance costs.

However, it is also known the TDC is extremely unhappy with the price set by the Jute Controller in Pretoria and plans to negotiate a new price through diplomatic channels.

The TDC will be relieved of its loss-making garage division next year as it

has received a government directive to dispose of all garage projects with the exception of TDC Motors in Umtata.

An operating loss of R408 000 in the hotels division last year has been reduced to R279 000, primarily because of dramatically improved occupancy levels at Wild Coast hotels and resorts.

One of the few divisions to show a turn-around was the wholesale division with a R240 000 loss in 1979 converted to a profit situation of R123 000 this year.

During the year under review the property division's profit increased 135 per cent to R2 132 839 from 1979's R905 677.

The construction division is also in the black with 1979's profit of R55 000 jumping 105 per cent to R113 000.

In the industrial division trading profit was up by R367 000, an increase of R53 000 compared with a year ago.

Turnover, at R70,2 million, was up eight per cent on 1979's R65,2 million.

Short-term borrowings have been reduced from R4 million to R1,3 million and bank overdrafts from R11,8 million to R7,6 million.

Accumulated loss at the start of the financial year of R19,1 million now stands at R21,5 million (R7,4 million at the start of the 1979 financial year.

In an interview, Mr Gammie said the terms of the corporation's financing were now being renegotiated between Umtata and Pretoria and would be what he termed "straightened out" early in January.

There was every indication the corporation would get the finance it needed next year, he said.

More reports Page 14

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TV, radio, weather, tides, ships, aircraft, emergency phones	15
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Source:

Figure 1

earnings

(pension

er incomes and

transfer earnings

ance and disability



Out of control

FM 19/12/80

Official corruption, known as "black mist" in parts of Africa, seems to be on the rise in both the dependent and independent homelands. The latest indicator came this week when the State President appointed a Commission of Inquiry into "the alleged embezzlement of government funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Lebowa Government."

There has also been a tendency for homeland officials, partly from a lack of financial know-how and partly in an attempt to prove their independence, to get involved in rose-coloured schemes dangled in front of them by international operators.

The Lebowa commission of inquiry is subject to the terms of the Commission's Act and the allegations cannot be examined in detail. However, allegations of corruption have been rife for some years and are credited with forcing the resignation of at least one high official; and police have questioned another.

There have also been allegations of "irregularities" in the Lebowa Department of Social Welfare and Pensions (not connected with the present inquiry), which led to the benefits of about 7 000 pensioners being frozen while officials sorted out what had been happening.

The first of the homelands to obtain independence, Transkei, seems to have become a sink of corruption and even Prime Minister George Matanzima has admitted concern at the scale of vehicle thefts from the Defence Force and the Police Force. Soldiers are also reported to have sold their rifles to dissident Pondo tribesmen (who used them to shoot at the police), while in October this year, the Transkei Minister of Energy and Works, Hubert Mlonyeni, resigned the day before he and his departmental secretary, George Mgudlwa, appeared in court on theft charges.

Transkei also got itself involved with Middle East businessman Salim el Haj and former British Conservative MP, Humphrey Berkeley. Berkeley is attempting to sue, but the Transkei government is standing firm.

The Venda government also became involved with Salim el Haj, who was behind a scheme to build an international airport and casino complex in the territory. Before that one was sorted out, a group of politicians and officials flew to Beirut for consultations with El Haj.

Allegations about El Haj's dealings with Transkei and Venda led to his suing the *Sunday Times* for a mammoth R327m --

which amount he subsequently reduced to R30 000. The *Sunday Times* is defending the case.

Corruption and reckless spending within homeland governments leads to problems for SA -- which invariably ends up paying most of the bills.

All Pretoria can do, apparently, is to keep a firmer grip on the purse strings and scrutinise all requested grants with particular care.

Even in the case of independent Transkei this is apparently being done. And this is reported to have resulted in a slow-down on some pet projects -- like the K D Matanzima International Airport and the University of Transkei.

But the problem is largely outside Pretoria's control. Commissions of inquiry can certainly probe the affairs of non-independent homelands -- but where the sovereign territories are concerned, SA can hardly infringe the sovereignty of "national states" whose right to existence it is anxiously attempting to press on the world.

...tion of these days. —

Appeal bid dismissed

UMTATA — An application for leave to appeal against the conviction and sentence of two men in the Supreme Court here for distributing inflammatory pamphlets was refused by the acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice Myburgh.

Mr Thembile Handsome Magingxa, 22, and Mr William Zoyisile Nelane, 42, were found guilty last month and each sentenced to seven and half years im-

prisonment.

The men, who pleaded not guilty to the charges, were found in possession of inflammatory pamphlets which attacked the Transkei Sate President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik, and the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba. — DDC.

The main explanation for the discrepancy between my estimate and the CPS estimate of agricultural employment, then, is probably that I have overestimated employment in homeland agriculture. It may also be the case that the 1979 level of employment in 'white' agriculture is lower than that in 1976, continuing the trend between 1970 and 1976. This tendency for agricultural employment to contract in absolute and, a priori, in relative terms is a major 'demand-for-labour' factor against which to understand unemployment. The lack of a detailed understanding of the process remains a lacuna in any account of unemployment. It is possible, using the 1960 and 1970 Population Censuses, to analyse African unemployment by sex and region-type. The results are presented in Table 4: (see following page)

20/12/80 09
**Ncokazi
held
by
police**

UMTATA — The former leader of the opposition Democratic Party, Mr Hector Bongani Ncokazi, is believed to have been detained.

A member of the family said both security and uniformed police arrived early on Wednesday morning at Mpeko location outside here and took Mr Ncokazi away. By yesterday he had not returned home.

Major-General Martin Ngebeba, Commissioner of Police and head of the Security Police, said he had no knowledge of Mr Ncokazi's detention.

He was also unaware of the reported detention of the chairman of the Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, Mr Mazwi Yako, and the organiser of the Student Guardian Fund, Mr Loyiso Mpumlwana.

Relatives said both men were taken by security police on Wednesday and by yesterday they had not returned home. — DDR.

JOHANNESBURG — The governments of Transkei and Bophuthatswana have reached an out of court settlement with lawyers representing a Johannesburg businessman who claimed they owed his company thousands of rands for goods delivered but not paid for.

The governments were being sued by Mr Jeffrey Martin, general manager of International Paper Industries, a subsidiary of Efax Ltd.

Mr Benjamin Liebman, who is representing Efax said the Transkei government had undertaken to pay the amount owed to the company — R33 749.

Transkei to pay debt — lawyer

20/12/80 00 (103)

The Bophuthatswana Government, which he said had ordered goods worth R165 371, had agreed to return all the goods in its possession. Mr Liebman explained that not all the merchandise had been delivered because the government had apparently told his client they did not have enough storage space.

Earlier this month International Paper Industries was granted an order to attach a property in Lower Houghton, Johannesburg, which was owned by Transkei and used as a residence for their consul.

Mr Liebman said his client had accepted the terms of the agreement without prejudicing his

right to the costs incurred by the drawn-out legal battle with the governments.

Last week the Bophuthatswana Government denied taking delivery of the goods and repudiated liability for payment of the R165 371.

The Bophuthatswana Government could not be contacted for comment yesterday. — DDC.

(103) (12)

Governments settle out of court ✓

By JAYNE LAMONT

THE governments of Transkei and BophuthaTswana have reached an out of court settlement with lawyers representing a Johannesburg businessman who claimed they owed his company thousands of rand for goods delivered but not paid for.

Mr Benjamin Liebman, of Michael Krawitz, Donneburg and Company, who are representing Efax Pty Ltd, confirmed this yesterday.

The governments were being sued by Mr Jeffrey Martin,

general manager of International Paper Industries, a subsidiary of Efax Ltd.

Mr Liebman said the government of Transkei had undertaken to pay the amount owed to the company — R33 749.

The BophuthaTswana government, which he said had ordered goods worth R165 371, had agreed to return all the goods in its possession.

Mr Liebman explained that not all the merchandise had been delivered because the government had apparently told his client they did not have enough storage space.

"We will wait for the Transkei Government's cheque to be cleared before we allow them to take possession of the property for which we were granted an attachment by the Rand Supreme Court," Mr Liebman said.

Earlier this month International Paper Industries was granted an order to attach a property in Lower Houghton, Johannesburg, which was owned by the Transkei and used as a residence for their consul.

Mr Liebman said his client had accepted the terms of the

agreement without prejudicing his right to the costs incurred by the drawn-out legal battle with the governments.

Last week the government of BophuthaTswana sent the Rand Daily Mail a statement from the office of the Minister of the Interior in which it denied taking delivery of the goods and repudiated liability for payment of the R165 371. It also said any proceedings instituted would be defended.

The BophuthaTswana government could not be contacted for comment yesterday.—Sapa-AP.

Pass rate in
 'coloured' schools
 for 1979

Number of pupils who passed
 00000
 10000
 20000
 30000
 40000
 50000
 60000
 70000
 80000
 90000
 100000
 110000
 120000

TABLE 3

Capital transmitter for sale

3/12/18 05
103

UMTATA — Capital Radio's medium wave transmitter at Herschel is for sale on the open market.

The 500 kW omnidirectional transmitter, the largest of its kind in the southern hemisphere, is worth R2,2 million with ancillary equipment.

Capital's technical services director, Mr John van Hoogstraten, said the transmitter had not proved cost effective. "Proceeds of the sale will go towards new transmission equipment and antennae systems," he said.

"We've already had some tentative inquiries about the transmitter and don't anticipate any problems selling it, because transmitters of this size have a manufacture order book delay of about a year."

Mr Van Hoogstraten said the station's music line between the studios in Johannesburg and Port St John's was connected and would become operational soon. "We're waiting for final adjustments in Johannesburg by the South African postal authorities." The music

line will increase efficiency and quality, with news, music and interviews transferred direct to Port St John's for recording.

Asked about reports that the Port St John's studios were to be closed and moved to Umtata, Mr Van Hoogstraten said this was a long-term consideration, "but we are looking into the feasibility."

"It may be prudent to centralise staff. Electricity costs are very high in Port St John's, which also

lacks school and hospital facilities."

He said technical problems had cost the station "a great deal of money," but advertising had increased since August when Capital started marketing itself regionally and not nationally.

Mr Van Hoogstraten said civil action against Capital's transmitter consultants "could run into millions. But we are dealing with parties in the United States and Europe, and it could take years."
— DDR.

Xaba's claim on Kentani rejected

30, 230 100

UMTATA — The leader of the TNIP Umtata branch has attacked a call by Ciskei's Acting Chief Minister at the time, Rev W. M. Xaba, that Kentani be taken from Transkei and incorporated into Ciskei, calling it "a clumsy joke".

Chief M. Z. Joyi said in a statement that a primary school child knew enough history to be amused at the Kentani claim.

"Only a detribalised black would suggest that Paramount Chief Xolilizwe Sigcau should be absorbed into the territorial portion of Paramount Chief Sandile. There is absolutely no logic in this claim," Chief Joyi said.

A fortnight ago, Mr Xaba challenged the Transkeian Government to conduct a referendum in Kentani "and give Xhosas there an oppor-

tunity to decide whether they want to secede from Transkei and join Ciskei." He also criticised the incorporation into Transkei of Glen Grey after it had been excised from the Ciskei.

Chief Joyi replied: "Could Rev Xaba have been influenced by what he believes to have been a referendum involving a percentage poll of 58,5 per cent in the Ciskei? "Nobody has been

fooled. If Rev Xaba honestly believes that a genuine referendum has decided the question of independence for the Ciskei, he may as well try again to convince the literate world that he was one of the founders of the African National Congress."

Chief Joyi said it was Chief Lennox Sebe who had convinced the Ciskeian Assembly of the need to excise Glen Grey

from Transkei.

For someone who professes to have been a seasoned politician in the days of the founding of the African National Congress, it is rather naive for Rev Xaba not to know that matters of land and territorial boundaries belong to the office of the King, Paramount Chief or State President," Chief Joyi said.

"How long will it take for Rev Xaba to realise

that he is making blunders every time he attempts to be politically sensational — take his pitiful attacks on the management of Fort Hare University, his attack on the English-speaking whites, his claims to have been a co-founder of the African National Congress, his biased information to the illiterates on how to vote in the referendum for the independence of the Ciskei." — DDC.