

HOMELANDS — TRANSKEI
GENERAL

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Mkele is deported

UMTATA. — A former committee member of the banned Black Community Programmes organisation, Mr Nimrod Mkele, of Johannesburg, has been deported from Transkei.

The head of the Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, said in Umtata yesterday that Mr Mkele, who was released last week after 28 days in detention, was advised to leave Transkei because he was "involving himself too much in the country's politics".

Col Ngceba said it had also been found that Mr Mkele was not a Transkeian and that his passport had been issued under false pretences.

"No official deportation order was issued, but he was simply advised to leave and was then accompanied by police across the Umzimkulu bridge on Saturday." — Sapa,

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Transkei's Sabata is re-elected

UMTATA. — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalinyebo of the Tembus was unanimously returned, in his absence, as head of the Transkei Democratic Progressive Party at a party congress in Umtata yesterday.

Chief Sabata, on bail pending trial on charges under the Transkei Public Security Act and Transkei Constitution Act, was not allowed to attend the conference.

Miss Florence Mancotywa, also on bail on charges under the same Acts, was unanimously re-elected publicity secretary.

Mr C S Mda, MP for Bizana, was re-elected deputy-leader; Mr Babini Pikahe national organiser and Mr A S Xobololo, treasurer.

Mr W M Dweba was elected secretary and Mr J M Ndika, chairman. — Sapa

Deported Mkele releases

Other detainees names

AFTER 30 days in security police detention in Umtata the former Soweto psychiatrist, Mr Nimrod Mkele, released the names of 20 people with whom he was held before his deportation from the Transkei.

They include three soldiers in the Transkei Army Battalion and two alleged PAC activists who have spent over a year in police custody. Mr Xola Mkele of Soweto and Mr Ziza-

mele Gush of Umtata were detained between November and December in 1978 and, according to an official explanation subsequently made in the Umtata parliament, they were allegedly involved in PAC attempts to in-

filtrate Transkei for subversive activities against the government. While the Government generally declined to account for security detentions, public speculation is that the arrest of the three soldiers — Hofmeyer Sese of Ngq-

mathe, Bafu Skosana of Herschel and Mankwa Gcasamba of Butterworth — is linked with the recent circulation of anonymous pamphlets threatening to overthrow the Government by military means. According to Mr Mkele one of his fellow detainees was a white

man from Durban Mr Mark Morgan — who was held for four days and later released and deported home after staging a hunger strike in jail. Other fellow detainees whose names were released by Mr Mkele are: Zolile Nyangwe from Dube, Soweto, and two

businessmen from Cape Town, Mr Gert Kotze and Mr Ebrahim Nuster-dien. Also included in Mr Mkele's list of fellow detainees are the following Transkeians: Lindi-xolo Nontanda, Mzwabantu Nontanda (Tsolo), Stanley Tyelantsimbi (Engcobo), Michael Mkhahla (Umtata), Thembile Magingwa (Umtata), Mike Mvebi (Umtata), Joseph Kobo (Umtata) — formerly a security detainee in the Ciskei, Bileana Mkunguzo (Sterkspruit) and Mphahlofi Motlbi (Mantlatheng).

POST
TRANSCVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

SA citizenship is our right

THE deportation of Mr Nimrod Mkele from the Transkei must have come as a blessing to him.

Not only will Mr Mkele's case give the South African Government anxious moments, but it will once more demonstrate to this Government that people cannot forcibly be made citizens of their homelands.

Mr Mkele, who is Xhosa, has, through the stroke of a pen, been denied his South African citizenship like all other Xhosas. If he has to travel, he will have to seek a Transkei passport.

We wonder just how the South African Government will view his case in view of his deportation from Transkei. Will he now be stateless in the true sense of the word? Or will South Africa find another homeland that will be prepared to accept Mr Mkele?

It's strange, is it not, to be deported from your "own" country?

But as we said, this case will once more demonstrate the need for people to have a choice in their citizenship. Denying people their right to South African citizenship simply to boost the "citizenship number" of so-called independent homelands must rate as one of the worst invasions of human rights, and the sooner the Government recognises this fact, the better for all of us.

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Mkele tells why he was deported



Mr Nimrod Mkele

By Phil Mtinkulu
SOWETO Industrial Psychologist Mr Nimrod Mkele who has been deported to South Africa has been warned that if he puts his foot in the Transkei he will be jailed indefinitely.

The sudden detention and the subsequent "deportation" came as a complete surprise for Mr Nimrod Mkele who returned to South Africa yesterday.

But the "deportation"

did not upset him except "to ridicule the two countries involved."

Mkele, who spent 30 days in detention, could only hazard a guess as to why he was deported. But he is not sorry to have left the Transkei. Actually he says it was his intention to return to Johannesburg.

One of the reasons he believes was responsible for his deportation was a statement he made soon after 34 organisations were banned by the Transkeian government.

"In a statement I made I said they even ban organisations which teach women to knit. I believe they took offence at that statement," said Mr Mkele.

Mr Mkele also told POST that he heard Mr George Matanzima, Transkei Prime Minister, remark that he could detain and deport him to South Africa. He said: "I thought that was a nasty joke and told him so. Today here I am, deported from one area of my fatherland to another."

According to Mr Mkele, he was told in no uncertain terms that he was a South African citizen. He was accused of having obtained a Transkeian passport fraudulently. He says the same passport was stolen by the Transkeian security police.

Mkele who was the chairman of the Institute of Black Studies left South Africa in November 1976. "That was when you guys were getting detained. I had gone to

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Mkele tells why he was deported

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the Transkei to attend a conference, and I then decided to stay on. I did not go into exile," he said putting the emphasis on exile.

While in the Transkei Mkele said he used to rub shoulders with the big wigs of the Transkei who included Chiefs K D Matanzima the president, and cabinet ministers. He ran a Management Consultancy Agency and he says he was also looking after bus shelters. He explained this "job" by saying he was responsible for the advertising placed on the shelters.

Mr Mkele described how people were being arbitrarily arrested and detained indefinitely by the Transkei security police. He said he did not know why he had been arrested and subsequently "deported".

Mkele said when he was detained no allegations were made against him. All what he was told was that charges

against him were being investigated. "I don't know what that meant. I was taken to Umtata Prison where I was detained until I was released," he said.

Mr Mkele also told of fellow detainees who are allegedly Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) activists. Some of these detainees have been held for periods exceeding 15 months. They include five members of the Mketi family.

The alleged PAC detainees are: Mketi X, Mketi V, Mketi M, Gushu Z, Vitshuma M, Toboti W, Gqweta S, Mpundulo S, Mabuza M, Makwetu C and Madlebe S.

Mrs N Mketi of Soweto, who is the mother of the detained Mketis was recently released after 90 days' detention.

"There is no hope for the Transkei while Chief K D Matanzima is still around. He wants to run the Transkei as his fiefdom. Apart from this, there is wide scale cor-

ruption and inefficiency in the Transkei. There is no secrecy about even sensitive matters. The people's grapevine is known as the York Road Times.

Not everybody enjoys the so-called independence of the Transkei. Only a few people at the top enjoy it. There has been no development of any kind. There is a lot that can be done if only one is allowed to contribute.

The only thing that is apparent in the Transkei is the absence of apartheid otherwise nothing has changed. Even the Transkeians themselves don't think much of independence. Everybody regarded their cutting of links with South Africa as a big joke," he said.

About his future plans Mkele said the first thing he will have to do is to sought out his residence in South Africa. "I am a South African, and so are the Transkeians," he said. He is looking for a job.

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Matanzima terrorising Transkei — deportee

By Carol Mathlani

Mr Nimrod Mkele, a former minister of the banned Black Community Programmes who was deported from the Transkei at the weekend, alleged today that President Kaizer Matanzima had placed his country under siege.

Speaking in Soweto, Mr Mkele said: "President Matanzima is terrorising Transkei and running it as his fiefdom."

After spending 30 days in detention, Mr Mkele was deported to South Africa. The reasons given were that he had obtained a passport fraudulently and was an enemy of Transkei.

"I was told to pack in less than an hour and had to leave my wife and son. I suppose they will join me," he said.

"Before independence, there were only five security policemen in Umtata. Today they occupy a whole floor in Blotha Sigcau's building.

"President Matanzima has built a security network to entrench his personal authority and is abusing his presidential powers."

Mr Mkele also alleged that there was corruption among officials in Transkei. Companies in South Africa were donating funds for use in education projects, but some ministers, but some Ministers for their personal benefit, he said.

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DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans 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. (See also ref.15). 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 Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rate England and Wales representative for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death groups for the seventeen major International Classifications.
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated.
7. Competing Mortality Risks. Population under the hypothesis of a particular cause of death of the relative effect of

The calculation of rates involved specific population. No official inter-censal years. For which has been projected forward to 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

Matanzima silent on El Hajj reports

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said his government had entered into a contract with the Middle East broker, Mr Salim El Hajj, and would not comment on press reports about him.

Chief Matanzima was reacting to a report published in the Sunday Times and Daily Dispatch that the South African Government had stepped in to prevent Mr El Hajj, who was involved in massive projects in Transkei, from under-

taking similar ventures in Venda.

It was also reported that Mr El Hajj was believed to be R8 million richer following his agreement to finance projects totalling about R200 million in Transkei.

When he visited Transkei early last month Mr El Hajj revealed details of his agreement with the Transkei Government to build a harbour at Mazeppa Bay, an oil refinery and an international airport at Darabe between Elliotdale and Mqanduli. — DDR.

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by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the number of deaths.

Rumpus over issuing of Transkei travel documents

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Examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds' are in categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II.

EAST LONDON — Non-Transkeians are receiving Transkei travel documents in the Border, Ciskei and Eastern Cape, said a representative for Transkei Trade and labour, Mr S. A. Njobe, who is based in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Njobe was commenting on the removal of forms which people, who apply for travel documents, had to fill in before being issued with the documents.

"People who are not Transkei citizens are not supposed to be issued with Transkei travel documents".

Mr Njobe pointed out that Mr W. Maranjana, who helped when documents were issued, had not been appointed by his office, and had not been paid for doing the job.

The forms were taken from the Assembly of God Church to Port Elizabeth by two clerks, Mr Malgas and Mr Mancotywa, when they came to issue the documents.

This did not exclude the other member of the Transkei Consultative Committee, who had also been giving a hand.

Mr Njobe said that steps had been taken to "kill" the racket.

Mr Njobe said the official Transkei documents had been taken away in Duncan Village because of some mischief there.

"Even if the Transkei consultative committee in East London was functioning, forms could not be kept there," Mr Njobe said.

The secretary of the Transkei Consultative Committee, Mr W. Maranjana, admitted he had not been appointed by the Foreign Affairs Department to help when Transkeians were being issued with travel documents.

Mr Maranjana said he had no knowledge of any non-Transkeian being issued with the document. He had just helped and expected no pay because he had been helping people from his independent country.

Officials in his department had been having problems when scrutinising people who applied for documents. They had to be questioned and if they gave satisfactory answers they were issued with Transkei travel documents.

"People would claim they were born, for an example: Butterworth, and yet he had never been there," Mr Njobe said.

Mr Maranjana said he was a member of the committee because he represented Emboland chiefs in East London. He became a member after being elected at a meeting held at the Community Centre. He said he believed the elections had been constitutional.

that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Change of only 19,7%. It is appreciated that the greater the decrease in mortality rates, the greater the corresponding increase in life expectancy, although it is to be expected that the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

rates (SMR) whilst the indices are comparatively low. to 21/1 000, 1' IMR has calculated.

Transkei

A-G is

expected

to resign ^{4/1/80}

Argus Correspondent

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UMTATA. — The Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr George Muller, is expected to resign before the end of the month following behind-the-scenes manoeuvring in top echelons of Transkei Government.

The dispute is said to be connected with Mr Muller's attitudes towards some cases involving political detainees in which legal sources say there are differences of opinion between him and Transkei's Security Police chief Colonel Martin Ngceba, over the strength of certain evidence.

Indications of differences between the Attorney-General and Colonel Ngceba appeared after the detention of the popular Tembu's leader, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, when the two

authorities were reportedly at variance of the issue of bringing the political prisoner to court.

PROSECUTOR

When Chief Sabata's case first came to court, the prosecutor was not the Transkei Attorney-General, but the former Transvaal Attorney-General and now a practising advocate, Dr Percy Yutar, who was given the State's case.

The official reason given for Mr Muller not being appointed prosecutor for the trial, was that he was to be kept out of local politics. But this explanation was regarded with scepticism in some legal circles.

The Government is said to have set important store on the successful prosecution, which could frustrate the political future of Chief Sabata who is also the leader of the official opposition, The Democratic Progressive Party.

CONTRACT

Sources say that a problem facing the Government is that Mr Muller holds a five-year contract and acceptable terms of terminating it still have to be agreed on.

Mr Muller, who is on holiday with his wife in Port St Johns today declined to comment on the issue and his impending resignation, while the Secretary for Justice, Mr J.D Zeka professed no knowledge of the move.

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WATCH the Transkei in this new year. The average person has no idea of the potentially explosive situation that exists in this, the first of apartheid's illegitimate children.

First the territory — out of sheer respect I refuse to call it a country or State because it is neither — is suffering from what they call bankruptcy.

Which is rather strange. The whole territory is wallowing in the midst of an expected economic boom caused partly by the price of gold gone mad. Yet a corner of this territory is suffering from the indignity of being bankrupt.

If this whole situation could have taken the mitey out of the Matanzima brothers, that would have been okay. But our own kith and kin are going to undergo intense and serious hardships in the next few months.

The political climate is heavy, with hunger and unemployment playing havoc with the people of the Transkei. This being so, the Matanzima brothers are going to experience a lot of resistance from their people — a fact they have already realised judging by the idiotic spate of security detentions they have embarked on.

The most idiotic act was to throw into jail, without trial, Nini Mkele, and after keeping

him there for weeks on end, to deport him to South Africa. A strange case of "deportation" when one considers that both the South African and Transkei constitutions are unambiguous that Nini is a Transkeian! The jailing without

trial and the subsequent court action against Chief Dalindyebo Sabata, was yet another demonstration of the filthy state of the Matanzimas.

But anybody who knows anything about Transkei politics will tell you the action against Sabata was a fatal mistake. He is a man of considerable stature and following among the people. One can safely predict that the Transkei Government has not heard the last

of the indignity imposed on Sabata. Despite the abject poverty of the majority of the people of the Transkei, the affluence of its top politicians knows no bounds. One only has to compare the miserable stumps

around Umhata, with the glittering background of Ministerial residences nearby, to see the vulgar contrast in the lifestyles of this territory.

Unless something is done, but fast, to improve the material condition of the majority of the people, then there is trouble threat. And it's no use South Africans deluding themselves by disclaiming responsibility for what happens there.

Transkei SA's bastard child is growing up a brat

personally speaking...

While South Africa is facing an economic boom, the Pretoria Government's illegitimate child, Transkei, faces increasing economic hardship. The only solution, writes SUNDAY POST editor Percy Oboza, is for the Transkei to reject its "independence".



The South African Government fathered the Transkei in an illicit political love affair. Paternal responsibilities must now be met. What is more, a serious situation developing in the Transkei cannot leave us unaffected.

We believe the only honourable course left to the Matanzima brothers is to take that farcical "independence" and throw it right back on the doorstep of South Africa. Then they can take their rightful place in our nation — as proud citizens of South Africa.

This is a step I would also recommend to the other Bantustans. There is far too much at stake to allow ourselves to be duped out of our citizenship as is happening now.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an appro-

Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974.

REFERENCES

DPP supports 'the liberation struggle'

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By MARCUS NGANI
THE Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) has expressed solidarity with political detainees, awaiting security trialists and others either banned, banished, deported or forced into exile while involved in liberation struggles against forces of oppression in Southern Africa.

A motion to this effect was adopted in Umtata at the weekend during a two-day National Congress of the party attended by only a handful of delegates and observers.

Commenting on the poor turn-out the National Party Treasurer, Mr A S Xobololo, said the Transkei Government had ad-

'KEI 'GAGS' SLATED

SUNDAY POST Reporter THE Transkei Government has been accused of suppressing freedom of speech in order to eliminate legitimate opposition.

Mr Teddy Mpahlwa, a delegate at a two-day national congress of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party in Umtata recently, also urged the Transkei Government to refrain from interfering with Press freedom.

He said he was aware of threats made in top government circles to gag

opted intimidatory tactics designed to weaken the DPP and create a one-party state without actually banning the opposition.

"Had it not been for the fact that our supporters are either in detention, banned, banished, deported or in exile, this conference hall would be overflowing," Mr Xobololo said.

Highlighting the plight of political victims in Transkei, Mr Xobololo said the banned had been condemned to the silent world of the Zombies.

The deportees and the banished had been subjected to the agony of broken family life while those in exile were homesick and pining for families left behind to fend for themselves, he added.

"Those detained are waiting in jails not

certain newspapers circulating in Transkei, including SUNDAY POST.

"This, I feel, is highly irresponsible on the part of the Transkei Government when it claims to be a democratic state," Mr Mpahlwa said.

Accusing the Government of suppressing freedom of speech, Mr Mpahlwa said he had a feeling that the opposition parties would not be allowed to campaign freely during the next general elections in 1981.

He had a notion the Democratic Progressive Party in particular would

knowing what charges they face, while others have come back in coffins," Mr Xobololo said.

The DPP also adopted a motion introduced by Mr Xobololo urging the release of political prisoners detained in South Africa, including those serving on Robben Island.

Two other motions, also introduced by Mr Xobololo, urged the Transkei Government to stop detaining people indefinitely without trial under the Public Security Act and to refrain from using the army for duties normally assigned to the police.

During the conference the National Organiser of the DPP, Mr B C Pikashe, accused the Transkei Police of being one-sided in administering the Public Security Act.

go through the same difficulties experienced in the 1976 general election when the entire opposition executive was detained and its candidates prevented from contesting the elections

Similar sentiments were expressed by the deputy leader of the DPP, Mr C S Mda.

It was regrettable, he said, to note a tendency on the part of the Transkei Government to silence people and not allow them to express views from that of the ruling party.

DPP "members" exposed as police spies

TWO women observers at a two-day conference of the Democratic Progressive Party held in Umtata last weekend were given an enthusiastic reception when they introduced themselves as official delegates for Libode. But it was later learnt that they were members of the Transkei Security Police.

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Matanzima is on rampage, says Mkele

By MANDLA NDLAZI

INDUSTRIAL psychologist Mr Nimrod Mkele, who was deported from Transkei, told SUNDAY POST on his arrival in Soweto this week that he did not wish to be used as "an experiment to prove non-issues" and suddenly find himself "a citizen of nowhere".

"I'll tell the officials that I'm back from the Transkei after three years and wish to put the record straight in being influxed so as to start looking for a job and a house," said Mr Mkele.

He said if the authorities took the citizenship issue seriously, he foresaw some difficulty.

"If they insist that I am a Transkei citizen, I'd say no and that would put me in the nasty situation of being termed stateless," said Mr Mkele.

Phoned by SUNDAY POST this week, Mr J C Pretorius, deputy secre-

tary of the Department of the Interior, said he had read newspaper reports about Mr Mkele's deportation but could not at this stage comment on the issue of Mr Mkele's citizenship.

Mr Mkele said the deportation did not surprise him. He stressed that regardless of his being Xhosa, he was still a South African citizen.

Mr Mkele said he was not surprised when he was detained for no reason and later deported. Transkei's so-called government, he said, was scared of urban people, particularly the youth and adults from areas on the Reef.

Mr Mkele said corruption was rife in Government circles. He said there had been 22 cases against people who had been charged with having belittled or insulted President K. D Matanzima.

"KD is on a rampage, attacking almost everybody and shielding himself with his presidential privilege," said Mr Mkele.

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847

0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Tragedy of real nowhere man Nimrod Mkele.

By VIV PRINCE

AT 58 black psychologist Nimrod Mkele faces the bleak prospect of possibly becoming a nowhere man. The elderly intellectual is trapped, it seems, in a twilight world.

Rejected by the homeland he was assigned to, Mr Mkele no longer knows where he stands. He simply says: "I am a South African. I was born here and for someone to tell me I'm not a South African is the height of impudence in the first place."

Mr Mkele, a Xhosa, was born in South Africa. He applied on many occasions for a South African passport but the refusals always came.

In November 1976 Mr Mkele moved to the Transkei and later in January 1978, applied for and was granted a Transkei passport.

On November 30 he was arrested by Transkei security police and held in detention until December 29. Then he was deported and told, he said, that he was an enemy of the Transkei.

Mr Mkele says it was made clear to him by the Transkei's Department of the Interior that he was not a Transkei citizen but a South African citizen.

So now the elderly intellectual is back in South Africa but haunting him is the fear of what might happen when he presents



NIMROD MKELE

his reference book for updating.

"I'm likely to be caught in the whole network that the homeland situation has created. I fear I may be unable to take up a job. I may be told 'you are a Transkei citizen, you can't work here'. I can't go back to the Transkei because I've been deported so where do I go?"

Meantime back in Umtata a small boy and a wife wait.

For first of all Mr Mkele must sort out his own situation, then the family can follow.

Calls by the Sunday Tribune to various South African departments did little to clear the confusion.

So the anguish grows but there is a little relief.

Mr Mkele was director of the Institute of Black Studies prior to his move to the Transkei.

Mr Mkele says he was in the Transkei delivering a paper when there was a countrywide swoop by SA security police.

"They visited my home in Soweto and I felt it was better at that point to stay in the Transkei."

While he was in jail in Umtata he wrote a diary of every day events in prison. It was written on toilet paper and called "The Wall of 501 Bricks or It Was a Hard Day's Night".

166. No allotment or acceptance if application form not attached to prospectus.—(1) No company shall allot any shares offered to the public for subscription and no offeror shall accept any offer to purchase any shares offered for sale to the public unless the subscription or offer has been made on an application form which has been attached to or accompanied by a prospectus as required by section 147 or unless it is shown that the applicant, at the time of his application, was in fact in possession of a copy of the prospectus or was aware of its contents.

(2) Any director or officer of a company or any offeror (or if the offeror is a company, any director or officer of that company) who knowingly contravenes or permits the contravention of subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence.

167. Voidable allotment where section 164, 165 or 166 contravened.—(1) (a) An allotment made by a company to an applicant, or the acceptance of an offer made by an applicant, in contravention of any provision of section 164, 165 or 166 shall be voidable at the instance of the applicant concerned within thirty days after the date of allotment or acceptance, and not later.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) shall apply notwithstanding that the company concerned may be in the course of being wound up.

(2) (a) When an allotment or an acceptance is declared void under subsection (1), every director and every officer of the company concerned or the offeror, and if the offeror is a company, every director and every officer thereof, shall be liable to compensate the company concerned and the applicant for any loss, damages or costs which such company or the applicant may have sustained or incurred thereby.

(b) No proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the relevant allotment or acceptance.

168. Minimum interval before allotment or acceptance.—(1) (a) No allotment of shares or acceptance of an offer in respect of shares of a company shall be made in pursuance of a prospectus, and no proceedings shall be taken on applications made in pursuance of a prospectus, until the beginning of the third day after that on which the prospectus is first issued or such later time (if any) as may be specified in the prospectus.

[Para. (a) substituted by s. 12 (a) of Act No. 64 of 1977.]

beginning of the said third day or the said later time is in this Chapter the time of the opening of the subscription lists or offer".

the purposes of subsection (1), the reference therein to the day on which the first issued shall be construed as a reference to the day on which it is first issued as a prospectus, or, if it is not issued as a newspaper advertisement after that on which it is first issued in any other manner, as a reference in it is first issued in such other manner.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 12 (b) of Act No. 64 of 1977.]

ity of an allotment or acceptance shall not be affected by any contravention of subsection (1), but, in the event of any such contravention, the offeror is a company, every director and every officer of the company and the offeror shall be guilty of an offence.

on for shares of a company which is liable to the provisions of this section shall be liable to the provisions of this section as if it were a company.

days,

Transkei 'financially sound'

UMTATA — Transkei had been relieved of its financial problems and the Government was on a sound footing, according to a statement released by the Ministry of Finance here yesterday.

Minister of Finance Ramsay Madikizela said the financial position of the country "left nothing to be desired and was now completely under control".

He said: "I wish to avail myself of this opportunity of allaying the fears of creditors and investors that their claims will not be fully met on due date and that the salaries of civil servants will not be paid."

Happy

"I am happy to state categorically that the finances of the Government are now on a sound footing and we can be thankful that the position has been retrieved through stringent financial measures," he said.

Mr. Madikizela said news media had published a "sombre picture of the financial position of the Transkei Government" and had even gone on to predict that the State would not be in a position to honour its obligations. — (Sapa.)

Deportee
New 7/1/80
has status
problem (103)
(27)

Mr Nimrod Mkele, deported from the Transkei a week ago, says: "I am not stateless, I am a South African citizen."

transaction
pure economic
pressure.

Mr Mkele, a former committee member of the banned Black Community Programmes, was born in Port Elizabeth, but happened to be delivering a paper in the Transkei at the time of the November 1976 police swoops in South Africa, and decided to stay to avoid arrest. He became a Transkeian citizen.

secure the tax benefit,
clouded by accounting

2.3.4 Balance sheet

Hendriksen
ions to LIFO
being under
LIFO for mar

The Transkeian authorities detained him this year and removed his passport.
When he threatened to lay a charge of theft he was told he could do so, but in the meantime he would be deported.

of the principle objections are consistently
er the application of
inventory valuation,

assuming a trend of rising prices, tends to become meaningless as it grossly misstates the current inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

Row on Transkei youth group ban

STAR 8/1/80

32-133

(103) (328)

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — The banning of the Transkei Youth League by Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima this week has triggered a political confrontation between him and his son-in-law, Mr Prince Madikizela, the founder president of the organisation.

The Transkei Youth League (TYL) was believed by many observers to be a political wing of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) led by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima. It was launched on December 8 at a youth congress in Umtata.

But an order banning the youth league was signed by President Matanzima on December 27 only 19 days after the organisation was formed. It became effective on January 4. The banning order was counter-signed by Chief George Matanzima.

Mr Madikizela, a young Transkei attorney, last night challenged the Head of Transkei's Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngcoba "and any other person concerned" to say how the league could be regarded to be a danger to the security of the State.

If there was any need to silence anybody, he should have been the one person to be detained or banned, he added. The league should not be silenced or banned, because whatever had

been said or done in its name had been done by him.

"I was aware that the Transkei Government has been unhappy about the existence of this organisation," he said.

"But it never occurred to me that they would declare it illegal. Whoever is responsible for such a move owes the Transkei people an explanation."

The banning of the Transkei Youth League brings to 35 the number of banned organisations in Transkei. These include the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress, the World Council of Churches, the South African Council of Churches and other religious, political and journalists' organisations.

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1 him)—erial any

certificate as to any interest in a company or any share warrant or coupon or document purporting to be such interest, share warrant or coupon issued or made by any particular company in pursuance of this Act or to be a blank certificate, share warrant or coupon so issued or made or to be a part of such a certificate, share warrant or coupon; or

(ii) uses any such plate, wood, stone or other material for the making or printing of any such certificate, share warrant or coupon or document or of any such blank certificate, share warrant or coupon or any part thereof; or

(iii) knowingly has in his custody or possession any such plate, wood, stone or other material.

Transfer of Shares and Debentures

133. Registration of transfer of shares or interests.—(1) Any transfer of shares of or interest in a company shall be registered by the company by entering in its register of members the name and address of the transferee, the description of the shares or interest transferred and the date of the registration of such transfer and, if it is a transfer of partly paid-up shares of or interest in an existing company, the amount outstanding on each share or interest, shall be entered in the said register.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the articles of a company, it shall not be lawful for the company to register a transfer of shares of or interest in the company unless a proper instrument of transfer has been delivered to the company: Provided that nothing in this section shall prejudice any power of the company to register as a member any person to whom the right to any share of the company has been transmitted by operation of law.

(3) On the application of the transferor of any share of or interest in a company, the company shall enter in its register of members the matter prescribed by subsection (1) in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application for the entry were made by the transferee.

(4) The registration of any transfer of shares of or interest in a company shall be subject to the law relating to stamp duty and estate duty.

Banned League men summoned

UMTATA — Two executive members of the banned Transkei Youth League, Mr Mfundo Matanzima, a son of the Prime Minister, and Mr Prince Madikizela, son-in-law of the State President, were yesterday summoned to a meeting by the president, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Mr Madikizela, a practising attorney and chairman of the banned league, said he and his

brother-in-law were "strictly warned by the President not to divulge" the subject discussed at the meeting.

He said that as a result of the banning, his organisation had now come to a dead end because the Transkei government did not favour the idea of a youth organisation being formed in the country unless it had a party political commitment. — Sapa.

Post 9/1/80

103

TRANSKEI

(103) 11/1/80
Looming crisis

Transkei is on the brink of its most serious crisis following recent widespread political repression, financial woes and its gravest food shortage yet.

Financial bankruptcy (*Current affairs* November 16 1979) and its inability to feed itself are nothing new to the predominantly rural region with an economy almost wholly dependent on exporting labour to SA. Nor, indeed, is President Kaiser D Matanzima's intolerance of any opposition. This week the Transkei Youth League was added to the list of 34 organi-

sations — some non-existent — banned last November under section 26 of the Public Security Act.

The proscribed SA Council of Churches had been aiding poverty-stricken Transkeians to the tune of some R10 000 a month — no mean contribution to a territory with less than R6m in its Treasury, and a deficit of about R37m (R40m at the end of 1977-78).

The leak of a finance ministry memorandum highlighting the deficit and containing a proposal that civil servants' salaries be cut by 12,5%, led to three journalists being detained by security police in Umtata early last month.

Sources in Transkei say there is now "great fear" in the homeland since the security network was widened. Members of all three opposition parties — which last March united to form the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) under Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo — have had a "taste of detention."

Sabata, presently on bail, is awaiting trial under Transkei's security laws. He was recently re-elected, *in absentia*, as leader of the DPP, which includes Chief Jeremiah Moshesh of the Basuto, and Stella Sigcau, daughter of the Transkei's first president, Botha Sigcau. Some observers doubt that the DPP will be free to contest the general election due to be held in 1981.



Kaiser Mat . . . mouse or man?

Sabata is a veteran opponent of homeland independence, and of the Matanzimas (K D and brother George) for over 20 years. As the most senior chief of the Royal Tembus (to which Matanzima and Nelson Mandela also belong) his influence poses a threat to KD's regime. If he is convicted in March, there could be serious repercussions.

Matanzima may tread with an iron heel at home, but, cap in hand, is bound to seek

relief from Pretoria if the consequences of the continuing drought and a serious maize shortage are to be offset. SA granted R74m in emergency assistance in November, despite the farcical "break" in diplomatic relations.

Senior Transkei agriculture ministers to whom the *FM* spoke this week confirmed that the drought is "terrible" and that "very few people can carry on." Minister E V Boo, who is in SA on a "fact-finding mission" at the invitation of the Corporation for Economic Development, said 500 000t of mielies would have to be imported from SA this year. In "good years" 400 000t were sent to the homeland, which itself normally produces 300 000t.

Kaizer's sickly brew: poverty, repression and despair

ON October 26, 1978, a Johannesburg newspaper carried a cartoon which showed

B J Vorster patting K D Matanzima on the head and saying in Xhosa: "Harba ke nyama wami, wenza la mseberzi ndikufundise wome" (Go forth my son and do the work I taught you).

Since K D Matanzima's accession to the presidency of Transkei a new charge has begun to feature prominently in the courts of Transkei: behaviour of act or words calculated to bring the presidency into disrepute or to harm the dignity of the office of the president.

I don't know how many cases of this kind have through Transkei courts but my prison informants tell me that there have been at least 22 since KD took over the presidency of Transkei nine months ago.

It need only be stated that there was not one such case during Botha Sigcau's two-year term of office as president. The question arises:

Why the sudden spate of cases attacking the dignity of the presidency now that KD is president?

Is he perhaps unduly sensitive as has been suggested? Or has there in fact been increased criticism of KD's overlordship of Transkei? Or is it that he finds it convenient to invoke presidential privilege in order to whip the opposition into line regularly through the courts?

The answer is all of these and more. It is true that KD Matanzima is an autocrat who loves to exercise power. Like all autocrats he brooks no criticism, which he regards as a personal affront. KD keeps a firm hold on the levers of power. For instance the cabinet does not meet in the Prime Minister's office or in the cabinet room, but in the presidential suite under his stern and watchful gaze.

His vast powers are undepined by an armoury of some of the most vicious laws since the Nationalists came into power in 1948.

He has the public Security Act of 1977 a mutation of South Africa's Suppression of Communism Act (with the same elastic definitions of communism), the Public Safety Act, the Terrorism Act, Proclamation R400 and more.

KD's power base is not

BY

NINROD

MAKELA

the people of Transkei but the chiefs who he has set against the people. His last message to them as Prime Minister was that they should stick with him, for he had done a great deal for them by way of better salaries and increased authority against people.

But this can be a shaky power base as was proved by the opposition to the measure to tax cattle, horses, donkeys, sheep and goats in 1977.

The following year it was quietly taken off the statute book. Not even KD could keep it on.

Sunday Post 19/11/80

Trade unions are still not allowed because as George put it: "They are Communists".

By which of course, he meant that they could represent a power bloc the Matanzima could not control. Nor could they be controlled by the chiefs since the workers would be urbanites.

The Transkei's workers remain exploited and underpaid by the industrialists who come to "develop" Transkei.

When the workers go on strike, as they have on occasion done, the police are called in.

Power blocs, especially when progressive, are anathema to leaders whose commitment is to the maintenance of South Africa's policy.

The point is that the people do want some of the fruits of independence.

They can see cabinet ministers flaunting their black cars and palatial houses to say nothing of the farms that are given away as rewards for services rendered.

In the midst of all this opulence the Transkeian man in the village is faced by poverty,

(23/1/80)

starvation and disease. No development takes place to give him, the wherewithal to subsist and he is forced to join the flocks of migrant labourers who keep South Africa's mines and sugar canneries going so profitably.

Instead of meaningful development they find South African manned organisations like the TDC siphoning out the wealth of the territory.

For make no mistake about it, Transkei is a siphoned economy: siphoned by South Africa first of its labour and second even of the earnings of that labour.

Admittedly, it is a process that would be difficult to reverse.

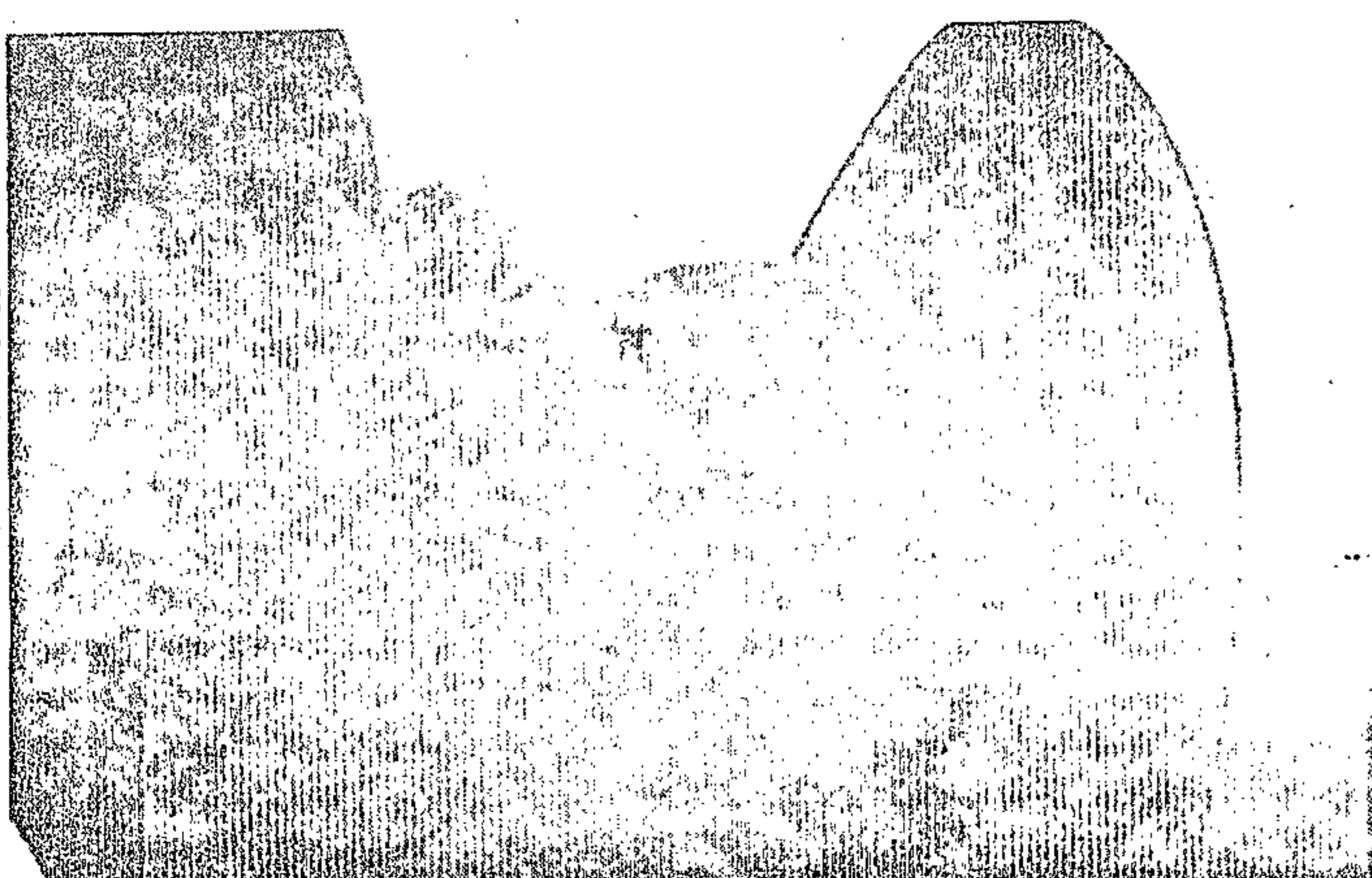
But concerted agricultural development and the development of people could achieve a reversal in part.

Independence (KD's undepants as it is called in Transkei) has not delivered freedom to the people of Transkei, nor has it delivered them from freedom from want.

Instead he has converted the whole of Transkei into a prison.



Ninrod Makela



K D Matanzima

Cooper also offers information on services and fees (both in-patient and out-patient) at provincial hospitals for comparison purposes. In conclusion, she makes the following points:

- (i) In general, more concern is shown for skilled workers, who are difficult to replace, than for unskilled workers (that is, there is a skill and a race bias in the provision of services).
- (ii) Medical aid schemes, and to a lesser extent medical benefit schemes, emphasise curative rather than preventive medicine.
- (iii) The benefits extended by medical benefit schemes are much less comprehensive than those extended by medical aid schemes.
- (iv) Contributions to the former are generally lower.
- (v) The benefit of a sick pay fund to workers is often dubious. Most of the trade unionists interviewed by Cooper suggested that a sick pay fund increased employer control as workers had to get a certificate from a doctor whose interests might be closer to those of employers than to those of workers. Furthermore, sick pay funds are made up of equal contributions from worker and employer, while under the Factories Act the employer would have to pay sick pay in full, and the leave and pay provisions in sick pay funds are not always better for workers than those in the Factories Act.
- (vi) It may not be in the interests of unskilled workers (often contract workers) who move frequently from one industry to another, to contribute to medical schemes. Most schemes require contributions for 13 to 16 weeks before a member is eligible for benefits and benefits often increase with length of membership.

6. NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND POLICY

Amnesty writes to Kei govt

AMNESTY International has sent several letters to the Transkei government, inquiring about the fate of five people detained under Transkei security laws.

Copies of the letters — sent to the President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, and the Commissioner of Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba — have also been received by Sapa.

They call for the charge or release, without delay, of the five men: Mr Nimrod Mkele, Mr Hector Ncokasi, Mr Makeyi Maboza, Mr Synod Cyril Madlebe and Mr Siggibo Mpendulo.

Except for Mr Mkele, who was released on December 29 after 28 days' detention, the men are still being detained.

Mr Mkele, of Johannesburg, a former official of Transkei's banned Black Community Programmes organisation, was advised on his release to leave Transkei and police accompanied him to the border. — Sapa.

Two papers... AMNESTY International has sent several letters to the Transkei government, inquiring about the fate of five people detained under Transkei security laws. In Tsolo, over 30% were malnourished by reference to the

Boston third percentile, and children with oedema are not picked out by this method).

Using the Gomez classification, Du Plessis *et al* show that 'severe' and 'moderate' growth retardation as measured by weight for age was higher in urban than rural Ciskei locations between 6 and 23 months (6% compared with 3%) but at 2-3 years it was lower (7% compared with 10%), and again at 7-8 years (22% compared with 34%). This could have been due to earlier weaning in urban areas. Retardation in height gain is also greater in rural areas than urban, although the proportion retarded in both areas was considerable and again increases with age. The Gomez classification is also a conservative measure, 'moderate' malnutrition being defined as between 60 and 74% of the Harvard standard of weight for age. Many authorities regard any child falling below the Boston third percentile, i.e. about 80% of the Harvard standard, as severely growth-retarded. Thus, some of the 25% to 53% of children who are classified as 'mildly' malnourished by weight for age by Du Plessis would also be classed malnourished by this criterion.

Some authorities consider weight for height a better indicator of malnutrition, those with normal body proportions not suffering from any functional defect; although association has been found in Durban between height for age and school performance, and Thomas (Vol.2) found that children below the Boston third percentile in weight for age deteriorate if untreated whether or not they have normal body proportions. Again rural children were worse off than urban ones in the older age groups and the proportion with low weight for height increased with age.

Du Plessis *et al* attribute this poor nutritional situation to non-recognition of nutritional disease and the ignorance of healthy feeding patterns.

Statistics on malnutrition from other surveys confirm the rural-urban discrepancy, although there are very few random studies which give a true picture of nutritional status of the community (clinic and hospital samples are useless for this purpose).

What happens to children who are malnourished? In East London, Trudy Thomas (Vol.2) followed up a sample of children with mild malnutrition (below the third percentile but without clinical signs) who were not admitted to hospital but were treated as outpatients with supplementary food, advice and bus fares where necessary for follow-up, and found that 51% of them had died within 6 weeks. But hospitalisation too is often ineffective. 14% of children hospitalised died within 6 weeks of discharge. Hospitalisation with follow-up and milk after discharge offered the best chances of

Kei holds newsman in isolation

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — The Star's correspondent in Transkei, Mr Peter Honey, is being held incommunicado under Transkei's security laws.

In an interview in Umtata last night, Transkei Commissioner of Police and Head of Security Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba confirmed that Mr Honey was detained on Monday.

Mr Honey refused to talk to the police when questioned about a report that appeared in The Star concerning the Transkei Attorney General, Mr G B Muller, who was alleged to be contemplating resignation from the Transkei Civil Service.

Brigadier Ngceba said: "Mr Honey will be held incommunicado under Transkei's security laws for as long as he refuses to talk."

Mr Honey, who was head of the Daily Dispatch Umtata Bureau until the end of December is now employed by a Durban based newspaper, The Natal Daily News.

A spokesman for the Transkei Journalists' Association said this morning that journalists would meet today to decide what possible action to take.

Transkei security police also picked up the President of the University of Transkei's SRC, Mr Ezra Mtshontsai and interrogated him for almost four hours yesterday.

After his release, Mr Mtshontsai said he had been questioned about his alleged involvement with the banned PAC, the ANC and the recently banned Transkei Youth League.

The Editor of The Daily News, Mr Michael Green, said today: "It is difficult to understand how the report which was written by Mr Honey, and which appeared in The Star (but not in The Daily News), could in any way affect the security of Transkei."

"The report obviously displeased the Transkeian authorities but that is no justification for putting the reporter in jail until he discloses his sources."

The Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said today: "The story which The Star carried from Mr Honey contained an error which has been admitted and corrected."

"In any event, the issue did not remotely concern the security of the Transkei or anywhere else. It is difficult to understand what grounds justify locking up anyone in the circumstances — let alone refusing him access to court and to his legal advisers."

Mr Raymond Louw, a member of the international executive board of the International Press Institute, has sent a letter of protest to the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice of the Transkei about Mr Honey's continued detention.

Mr Louw is to report the detention to the IPI.

Reporter detained in Transkei row

103

UMTATA. — A Daily News reporter, Peter Honey, has been detained under Transkei's Public Security Act.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said here yesterday Mr Honey's detention resulted from a report which appeared in the Johannesburg newspaper The Star, on January 4.

The report said Chief Kaiser Matanzima was expected to sack the Transkei Attorney-General.

Last week Mr Honey said he was threatened by Brigadier Ngceba when he interviewed the brigadier in connection with his appointment as Transkei's Commissioner of Police and was warned that as a result of the Attorney-General's sacking story, Brigadier Ngceba would "make him dance".

The Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller, SC, has declined to comment on the reports by Mr Honey. The report also described Mr Muller as having "liberal political views" and not favoured by Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice G A Munnik.

The report said the Attorney-General was expected to resign before the end of the month following "behind-the-scenes manoeuvring in top echelons of the Transkei Government". — Sapa

dolent, adj., triste, affligé,
 dans, i.f. of dans
 de, var. of Dieu
 déduit, nm., plaisir, divertissement
 défende, var. PS3 v. défendre
 deit, P13 v. devoir
 delit, nm., plaisir, jouissance
 demaine, adj., qui appartient au
 nature, au seigneur; propre
 demante, var P13 v. demanter
 dementer, refl., se lamenter
 I.II, se désespérer
 demorer, tarder, rester
 demurent, var. P16 v. demorer
 demuref, var. PP v. demorer
 deners, var. i.f. of denier
 denier, nm., denier, sou
 departir, partager, distribuer
 derere, deriere, adv. prep., derrière
 Des (1), i.f. of De
 des (2), prep., des
 découvrir, ne/o, découvrir, révéler
 descouvre, I.v2 etc. v. découvrir
 despoillier, déshabiller, dépouiller
 VIII.5, perdre leurs feuilles
 deservir, mériter
 dessover, séparer, se séparer
 destre, adj., droit
 Le destre, nm., le (point) droit
 destrier, see destrier
 destrier, nm., destrier, cheval de
 bataille
 desvoier, égarer, affoler
 Den, var. of Dieu

doloit, nm., douleur
 doloit, ne/o, souffrir, regretter
 doloit, var. doloit
 don, var. of done or dont
 donc, donques, adv. conj., alors, donc
 donner, donner, accorder
 donjon, nm., tour, donjon
 dont, adv. pron., dont
 tant...den, tant...que
 dosour, see dougor
 doter, craindre, doter
 doublete, var. NS of doublet, nm.,
 CI.III, un homme qui double
 dougor, nf., douceur
 douz, adj., doux
 droit, adj., droit, vrai, légitime
 duel, nm., souffrance, douleur
 dut, nf., deux
 dutor, see dolor
 durrimms, var. CI v. donner
 dus, i.f. of due
 dusque, prep., jusque
 dux, var. i.f. of due
 e, et, conj., et
 einst, var. ainsi
 einz, see ainz
 el = en + le
 empereor, nm., CI.III, NS empereur,
 empereur
 empereur, see empereor
 empilier, abimer, avilir
 employer
 re, entreprendre
 lile emprendre vers, entre-
 ire de se battre avec
 pron., en, dans cette affaire
 tion; often expletive)
 prep., en, dans, sur
 ar. on; see one
 entourer, clôturer, enfermer
 adv. prep., à, centre, en
 de)
 see encontre
 nm., lendemain
 3/o, entourer

patients with the same blood pressure. Yet age bore no relationship to 'decisions to treat' at MOPD, pointing to the randomness of such decisions.

3. 70% of patients who were started on antihypertensive therapy in May 1975 had ceased to return for what should be lifelong medication after twelve months. Moreover, the attendance behaviour of the group continuing to attend at one year had been quite erratic.

Little impact was thus being made on the problem of hypertension, not only in the community but as it presented to the outpatient department of the hospital. Considerably less than 30% of new hypertensive outpatients could be gaining any real benefit from therapy and this was attributable in the first instance to poor outpatient compliance with (or, more crudely, attendance for) ongoing therapy.

Although numerous suggestions have been made for improving patient attendance and pill-taking compliance, few of these have been evaluated rigorously. Such studies as have been done have occasionally yielded surprising results. Teaching programmes among hypertensive Canadian industrial workers significantly improved patients' knowledge of their disease but did not alter their pill-taking compliance or drop-out rates.⁸ Dropouts from inner city hypertensive clinics in America cited waiting time and poor doctor-patient relationships as the major reasons for their non-compliance. In contrast to the average of 7½ minutes they spent with the doctor, they waited an average of 2½ hours prior to examination and almost 2 hours at the pharmacy, an experience probably akin to that of patients in this study.⁹

What emerges clearly from the literature is that the quality of practitioner-patient interaction (most often nurse-patient and pharmacist-patient interaction) is the most important determinant of subsequent compliance.¹⁰ It is precisely this sort of interaction that the overworked clinical doctor is most ill-equipped and unable to provide. Several North American chronic disease programmes are consequently using nurses in the routine management of hypertension - with considerable success.

Two clear conclusions emerge from our study and from the literature cited above.

1. Chronic disease is numerically among black outpatients in Johannesburg much of this but three other reasons - epilepsy, asthma and diabetes - of all sicknesses recorded at F approximately 90% of all outpatients.
2. The prevention of stroke, hypertension, much too important to be left to clinical performance is shown by findings and by the randomness of their compliance rate they achieved with the prevalence of chronic disease dealt with by doctors alone. Trained personnel is not only

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Dr Les Irwig, Dr E. Schultz and Professor H. Seftel for the information and assistance they provided. Thanks are also due to Mr H. Hankhazana and the staff of the records department at NEH, without whom the original study would not have been possible.

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Durban Journalist detained in Transkei

UMTATA. — A Daily News reporter, Mr Peter Honey, has been detained under Transkei's Public Security Act.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said in Umtata yesterday that Mr Honey's detention resulted from a report in The Star on January 4.

Mr Honey said last week he was threatened by Brig Ngceba when he interviewed him on his appointment as Transkei's Commissioner of Police. Brig

Ngceba was alleged to have said he would make Mr Honey "dance".

The story in The Star described a move to have the Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr G B Muller, sacked. Mr Muller refused to comment.

The dispute is believed to stem from Mr Muller's reluctance to prosecute in certain cases involving political detainees because of what legal sources call "threadbare evidence". — Sapa.

Free journalist, Press Institute man urges 'Kei

Staff Reporter

AN EXECUTIVE member of the International Press Institute (IPI) has sent telegrams to the Transkeian Prime Minister and Minister of Justice strongly protesting against the recent detention of a Daily News journalist.

Mr Raymond Louw, a member of the executive board of IPI and a general manager of South African Associated Newspapers, has also sent telegrams to the Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and to the Transkeian Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, protesting against the detention of Mr Peter Honey.

The telegram read: "My protest is directed at the manner of his detention, his continued detention, and your (the Transkeian Government's) demand that he supply information under duress."

Mr Honey was detained in Umtata, Transkei, by the Transkei police on Monday.

In the telegram, Mr Louw said it was clear Mr Honey had been detained for an article he wrote which had been published in The Star.

The telegrams requested both Chief Matanzima and Mr



MR PETER HONEY
... detained in Transkei

Tsepo to order Mr Honey's immediate release.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, has reportedly said that Mr Honey would be detained "until he talks".

Meanwhile Sapa reports that the editor of the Daily News, Mr Michael Green, said yesterday:

"It is difficult to understand how the report which was written by Mr Honey, and which appeared in the Star (but not in the Daily News), could in any way affect the security of Transkei."

Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Bake
Checkers, Poto, Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spa
Princess macaroni, spaghetti, shells, rings, ribb
Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spaghetti, shells, ril
Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis Icecream
Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flo
Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, R
Ngubani Ufatis & Monis? Ufatis & Monis Yifek

Ufatis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngabano
ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kus!
ngabamnyama njengoko inkxaso ehkulu ivele kwabo
abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni
imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlele

Umbutho walapha ekapa oyi National African Fede
wakhupha isitatemeni ukhisa abasebenzi abagxothi

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukul
kanye nabasebenzi

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlangan
Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Monis zing

bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso y
zikolo ezinqunxibelelwane kunye nabo ukuba zix

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports, SA
ukuba angayithengi imveliso yalefetri de bavi

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Associat
Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Abafundi batha abasebenzi mabaphinde bageshwe
zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training Coll

Abafundi base University nakwano kolegi abang
Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyi! Iyo nat

"Siphahla sonke yaye injongo zethu zinye."
abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kwefetri. Abasebenzi bali ukwathulwa

Nangona ababagxothiweyo, ingabantu bebata unthuzi lwabo bagwayimbo! Iyo ngamagoduka abantu
abamnyama. Nangona batha bagrogiswani ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni abasebenzi

lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphuhluwe abasebenzi.
Ifetri! Ibalu into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo

amaphapha anika Union igunya lokuba benze uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekukuk
thethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngevaki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi

Abasemagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ayi-10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa
ziya kwenza uqushulutu efemini.

8 ngemini. Umphathi wefetri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphazu kwamandla yaye
kukuba bebengamalungu etrade Unions. Le union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nothethwa

abahlalane ebedesebenza nabo. Bathi unobangele wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu,
eBelivili! The South benogwayimbo, into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi

Inyanga ngokusele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efetri!

Transkei 'has right' to squeeze journalist

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said today the government had the right to "squeeze" detained journalist Mr Peter Honey, until he revealed his source of information in connection with a recent newspaper article.

Mr Honey, who was detained on Monday night, is being held under Transkei's security laws. So far only his wife has gained permission to visit her husband, who works for the Daily News in Umtata.

A legal representative of the newspaper has been refused permission to visit him. "No one has seen him and no one will see him," Brigadier Ngceba said today.

Referring to Mr Honey's recent article, which appeared in The

Star newspaper in Johannesburg, dealing with the intended resignation of the Transkei Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, the brigadier said the information contained in the story was "authentic."

"I want to make it perfectly clear that he was not detained because of the Press article he wrote, but the information he got was from somebody who must have been under oath not to disclose information of that nature. It was authentic and should not have gone out.

"We want to know the name of that person and under the law, we have the right to squeeze him (Mr Honey) until he tells us where he got it."

Brigadier Ngceba said today he could give "no details at all" of when Mr Honey would be appearing in court.

Matanzima threatens to ban POST

PRESIDENT Kaiser Matanzima has threatened to ban SUNDAY POST from Transkei for allegedly carrying "malicious" reports on the Umtata regime.

He raised his complaints against SUNDAY POST in Umtata yesterday shortly after making a radio address to the nation threatening to ban another newspaper — the East London Daily Dispatch — for publishing a report that his wife, Nozuko, had been detained in Lesotho.

The Dispatch report had erroneously referred to Nozuko, when in fact Matanzima's junior Nobandla, had been the one detained by the Lesotho police.

Matanzima made the threat to ban SUNDAY POST from Transkei to our staff reporter in Umtata, Marcus Ngani who had been summoned "urgently" to the presidential office.

The president based

his complaints on views expressed by an Umtata reader in a letter published by SUNDAY POST on December 30 under the headline — "How long shall we suffer."

After analysing the letter in which the writer criticised the ruling Matanzima brothers and protested against detentions, bannings and "arbitrary" arrests in Transkei, Matanzima described SUNDAY POST as malicious in its reports.

Another portion of the letter to which the President took strong exception, read:

"I really curse the day Matanzima accepted independence from Pretoria. Come on, Matanzima brothers, your days are now over. Sign and give power to those who have brains to lead."

Reacting to this, Matanzima said it was not the Matanzimas but the voters who had opted for Transkei independence.

"The people voted me to power. I will bow out only when they want me to," the President added.

When told that the letter reflected the views of the author and not that of the newspaper, Matanzima said: "That does not justify publication of malicious reports on Transkei. If Sunday Post continues doing that the best we can do is to ban the newspaper from Transkei. But we don't want to do it."

Turning to the Daily Dispatch report which claimed that his wife, Nozuko, has been detained in Lesotho, Matanzima

said he had instructed his attorneys to sue the paper and any others carrying the report.

He described the report as malicious and embarrassing on Transkei's first lady.

Later the Daily Dispatch offices in Umtata were ordered to pull down posters reading "Chief Kaiser's wife detained" following a complaint from Matanzima's office.

Earlier Radio Transkei had to extend its morning broadcast session beyond its scheduled time to enable the President to address the nation on the Daily Dispatch report.

Denying that his wife had been detained, Matanzima said Nozuko was busy with household chores at their Qamata farm near Cofimvaba.

He warned his listeners to expect tough government action against the Daily Dispatch when the Transkei parliament sits in Umtata from March 19.

Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fatis & Monis efektri ebehlile South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwaba-sebenzi abangama ebesebenza nabu. Bathi unobangele wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanganisa abangama lungu etrades unions le union be izama ukwenza uphando nontethathethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R46 ngevaki yay - kusestyenzwe iyure ezi - 8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphuzi kalandla yaye ziya kwenza uphushulini efemini.

Abasebenzi kubuthe weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa ngokuba yi Good and Canning Workers Union bathi abo bagxothiwayo bebesayinile amprhathethwano ka Union igunya lokuba benze uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekumkhatsheni kusestyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo lalile uthethathethwano ne Union. Ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusestyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu ayiyo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphuhngulwe abasebenzi.

Nangona abo bagxothiwayo ingabantu bebala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbe leyo ngamagoduka abantu abangama. Nangona batho bagrogri swa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni abasebenzi abangama bame bem i kwicala labebala ababathathah ngokuba bangabantakwabo. Ngokuba lokubala logwayimbo indoda emele icala lomsebenzi izame ukubhula abe-bala kubantu abangama xa bebemengaphandle kwefektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlula, omnye wabo uthe "Siphisa sophe yaye. Injongo zethu zinye."

Ayenda amanani abantu abazibanakanyileyo nabasebenzi abagwayimbe leyo. Kwenye yeentlobo zazo zokuxhasa abasebenzi kwive- i ephelileyo kubekho abafundi base-University nakwano kolegi abafundi kwe - 500. Abafundi bavele akwezi zikolo U.M.C. kwat, Bellville Technical College, Peninsula Training College. Abafundi batho abasebenzi mabaphinde bapeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwe Fatis & Monis ingathengwe.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo ukuba engayithengi imveliso yalefektri de bavume uthethathethwano.

FATIS & MONIS STRIKE

Umtata
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 Chaka
 Wende
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Famine looming says Booï

UMTATA — Transkei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E. Z. Booï, said a threat of widespread famine looms in the country if rains did not fall this month.

He expressed great concern about the prolonging drought and said the season for growing maize had passed and advised farmers to resort to crops

like potatoes, wheat, peas and beans as alternatives.

Mr Booï said if they experienced a bad crop they would have to rely on food to be imported from South Africa.

He warned pastoral farmers to move their stock to better grazing areas, or into camps that were closed for grazing, to fatten their stock in case

they needed to sell to avoid heavy losses.

He feared disaster in Transkei and said people who accepted rehabilitation were in a better position because there were camps closed in preparation for such emergency and farmers on the Transkei coast would not suffer heavy stock losses.

Mr Booï said small stock should also be looked after and when fattened in better grazing areas should be sold immediately. Those farmers with no grazing areas would have to buy lucerne to feed their stock. He advised them to add salt to the feed to provide resistance and strength to the stock. — DDR.

continued on page 591

East Griqualand farmers fight 'blackmail'

By Maureen Griffin

IF TRANSKEI succeeds in getting East Griqualand, other homeland leaders will regard blackmail as an effective means of manipulating the Government.

This is the opinion of members of the East Griqualand Regional Development Association who, in a memorandum to the Central Consolidation Committee, enumerate several factors which they claim would make the incorporation of East Griqualand into Transkei "both undesirable and unwise".

They point out that since 1936 about 180 000 hectare (or 30 percent) of land from the Matatiele and Umzimkulu magisterial districts has been ceded to Transkei "and the question arises as to what other area in the Republic has made comparable sacrifices."

"In 1879 East Griqualand was annexed to the Cape Province after which white farmers bought extensively in the area.

"At that time labour was virtually non-existent and had to be recruited, in many cases from beyond Matatiele in what is now the Mount Fletcher district of Transkei.

"Gradually permanent labour settled on the farms, mostly members of the Baca and Hlubi tribes, who had no homes and were the remnants of tribes driven south by Chaka.

"It must be emphasised that no blacks were displaced by the Griquas, or later by white settlers. It was the stability created by white occupation that has developed the area into what it is today.

"The only ethnic group that might have a claim to the area would be the Bushmen. As so clearly proved by the Steyn Committee's report, the Xhosa and Mpondo have no historic claim to East Griqualand."

According to the memorandum, Kokstad (rateable value R39 490 360) and Matatiele (rateable value R15 800 000), the region's principal towns, are thriving commercial centres that also serve Lesotho and Transkei.

Consisting of 392 560 hectare, worth about R50 000 000, of which 17 percent is arable, the area is made up of 475 farming units with 377 farmers.

"East Griqualand is one of the highest producers of food per hectare in South Africa. However, it is important to view this in the following context: (Quote from Steyn Committee report, page 12).

"The region has a high farming potential. It is, however, a potential which cannot be realised by primitive farming methods and must, in fact, be wrested from the soil by advanced methods and by concentrated and sustained efforts."

Sund Thonbe 20/11/80 *[Signature]*

103

103

tributes about R11 000 000 to the gross national product of the area.

During 1978/79 1 946 000 kilograms of wool, worth over R3.5-million was produced in the area, while sales of 24 000 sheep and lamb realised about R530 000 at controlled markets.

During the last financial year when beef prices were depressed, the Stockowners' Co-Operative realised R6.88-million at sales in East Griqualand, while the turnover of all Farmers' Association sales there was R5.04-million.

The highest ever maize yield under experimental conditions obtained at an official Government research station was obtained at Kokstad. Sales of maize and wheat through official channels amounted to R570 000 (maize) and R80 000 (wheat). An estimated R750 000 of seed and eating potatoes were sold in the last season.

The dairy industry in East Griqualand contributes about R11 000 000 to the gross national product of the area.

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group members learn to avert trachoma.

However, the suffering felt by the group is enormous. All basic topics the group is engaged in are appropriate activities.

Early in their households where members for trachoma encountered are member keeps a Care-Group active. Personal and encouraging the u pits and the er Valley Trust de of the villagers

To transmit the sketches, health visits to check to be visited member. A task



lesse, var. P13 etc. v. Laischer
lez, pres. pres de, à côté de

Kei police still hold newsman

102
2/1/80

DURBAN — Mr Peter Honey, the Daily News reporter in Umtata, who was detained under Transkei's security laws last Monday is still in custody.
Negotiations by the Daily News for the release of Mr Honey are under way but up until now have been to no avail.
Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said three days ago that his govern-

ment had the right to "squeeze" the detained journalist until he revealed his source of information in connection with a recent newspaper article.
Mr Honey, who is being held under Section 47 of the Transkei security laws, was detained by Security Police after an article he wrote speculating about the departure of the country's Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, appeared in The Star.

home, see come
haine, var. he
hail, 101
haz, P11 v. ha
haucier, hausse
hastier, nm.,
hardi, hardi
halt, var. har
hair (hair)
hai, ai
first vowe
h ... word ma

kt, see qui
Karlès, var. NS of Charlton, Charles

Guntann, see Gontanon
Guilleme, Guillaume

jurz, var. i.f. of jor(n)
jusque, var. of jusque

gouche
guole, var. gole, nf., cou, gorge,
guerroier, guerroyer, faire la guerre

judiciaire
juse, nm., jugement, éprouve

grif, adj., pénible, dur, difficile
IX.55, donner de la peine

juger, juger
josque, conj. prep., jusque

grever, accabler, tourmenter
grainor, see grainor

Jesus, Jésus
jes = je + les

grant, adj. Cl.III, grand

jel = je + le

graisle, nm., clairon

ja, adv., jadis, déjà, maintenant
blentôt, jamais (or for added stress)

grainor, comp. Cl.IV, plus grand
Gontanon, nm., Gontanon, bannière

liverner, hiverner

gloton, var. gloton

itel, var. tel

gloton, nm. Cl.III, NS glot, glouton,
insolent, canaille

issir, sortir

insèlement, adv., vite

glorieux, nm., glorieux roi
gentil, noble

iroit, Cl.V, aler

gent (2), adj., noble, courtois, beau
peuple, gens

irement, adv., plein de colère
(chagrin, angoisse)

ire, nf., colère, chagrin, angoisse

gent (1), nf. sing. (often with a pl. verb), usually nm. in the plural,
geline, nf., poule

luec, adv., là

ll, pers.pron., il, ils

ge, var. je

lert, I13, F3 v. estre

gaster, dévaster

icest, see cest

gariz, i.f. pp v. garir

i, adv., y, à (vers) lui (elle, etc.),
i ad, il y a, VIII.19, cest

garissot, IS3 v. garir
salut; VIII.12, confort

hulteves, nf.pl., octave
as hulteves, pendant l'octave

garrison, nf., protection, soutien,
guarir

a porte

garin, préserver, protéger, sauver
garder, garder, protéger, regarder

Police hold Transkei youth organiser

UMTATA — The youth organiser of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party is believed to have been detained.

Mr Teddy Kenneth Mpahlwa was taken from his Norwood home here yesterday by members of the Security Police.

Mr Mpahlwa had been assigned to form a youth wing of the party which was to have been launched at a two-day youth conference in the Umtata Town Hall next Saturday.

Mr Mvikeleli Matutu, a member of the interim committee of the youth league, said the detention would not deter them.

"If Transkei is a democratic country, the wishes of the people will be carried out and we shall go ahead until the party as a whole is banned," he said.

Brigadier Martin Ngecha, Commissioner of the Transkei Police, could not be contacted yesterday for comment. — DDR.

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Detention

confirmed

UMTATA — The organiser of the youth wing of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Teddy Mpahlwa, has been detained under Transkei's Public Security Act, the Commissioner of Police, Brig Martin Ngceba, confirmed here yesterday.

Brig Ngceba said Mr Mpahlwa would be charged soon and would not remain in prolonged detention.

He declined to give reasons for Mr Mpahlwa's detention, but said: "We are still investigating. Its no use commenting on that." — SAPA.

Fight for release of journalist under way

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Durban legal men today prepared to apply for the release of jailed Daily News reporter Mr Peter Honey, without the prospect of a Supreme Court judge being available to deal with the case.

An urgent note giving the Transkei Government two hours to release Mr Honey yesterday drew no immediate response. Receipt of the note was signed by the Government attorney, Mr Ian Coufts, but Mr Honey was not released.

The journalist has been held incommunicado for the past week. Not even his lawyer has been allowed to see him.

A note requesting his urgent release was sent by attorneys acting for him and his wife, Mrs Carmen Honey.

The journalist is being held under Section 47 of Transkei's Public Security Act in connection with a newspaper report about the Transkeian Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller.

The Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik, left yesterday for Bloemfontein. The only other judge of the Transkei Bench, Mr Justice Roders, is awaiting surgery in a Cape Town hospital.

SUB JUDICE
Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said today that the subject of Mr Honey's detention was sub judice and "in the hands of lawyers."

Asked whether he could give any indication of when Mr Honey would be released, Brigadier Ngceba said: "If the police are

25
42
22
45
27
93

No.	ALL	W	A	C	B
114	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28
173			43	63	316
					307
					455
					530

III

ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)
(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

TABLE I

II

NEOPLASMS

22/1/80 103 DA

Court bid to free journalist

UMTATA — An application is expected to be made in the Supreme Court here today for the release of the detained South African journalist, Mr Peter Honey.

And in Pretoria the South African Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed it has "instituted inquiries" into the detention of Mr Honey, who is being held under Transkei's security laws.

The inquiries concern Mr Honey's welfare and reasons for his arrest, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, said yesterday.

"When a South African citizen is imprisoned anywhere and this is brought to our notice, as a rule we institute inquiries. We have done so in this case," said Mr Fourie, who declined, however, to give details.

Mr Honey, until the end of December head of the Daily Dispatch's Umtata bureau and now on the staff of the Daily News, was detained last Monday under Section 47 of Transkei's security laws.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said last week Mr Honey would be held "until he talks".

Mr Honey was detained in connection with a report which appeared in The Star concerning the Transkei Attorney General, Mr G. B. Muller.

Durban attorneys acting for Mr Honey's employers and his wife, Mrs Carmen Honey, yesterday sent a letter to the Transkeian government requesting his immediate release.

The attorneys said in the letter sent to the Secretary for Justice, Mr

J. D. Zeka, that in the event of the request not being complied with, it was their clients' intention at the earliest possible opportunity to submit an application to the Supreme Court for Mr Honey's release.

At the time of going to press Mr Honey was still in detention and the court application was expected to be made today. — DDR-DDC.

167 die at festival

BOGOTA — At least 167 people were killed and 500 injured when temporary wooden stands put up for a bullfight festival collapsed in the northern Colombian town of Sincelejo, police said yesterday.

The Red Cross said the death toll could be as high as 300. — SAPA-RNS. RNS.

330 or 331, ch company
 of that com-
 t complying
 orated out-
 ced as if the
 any) of every
 the Gazette
 give notice
 in shown by
 contemplated
 tice referred

party will, unless good cause is shown to the contrary, be deregistered.
 that at the expiration of a period of two months from the date of that notice the said com-
 person authorized to accept service on its behalf and to its auditor, a notice to the effect
 send to the company at its postal address and at the address of its registered office, to the
 place of business in the Republic, he may publish in the Gazette and may by certified post
 answer thereto or if he receives an answer to the effect that the company has ceased to have
 (3) If the Registrar does not within one month of sending the letters receive any

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 25 (a) of Act No. 59 of 1978.]

of business, if any.
 to accept service on its behalf and to its auditor, letters requiring details of its said place
 pany at its postal address and at the address of its registered office, to the person authorized
 ceased to have a place of business in the Republic, he shall send by certified post to the com-
 (2) If the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that an external company has
 a place of business in the Republic, it shall forthwith give notice of that fact to the Registrar.
 332. Deregistration of external company.—(1) If any external company ceases to have

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 24 of Act No. 59 of 1978.]

managers and its local secretary are stated therein.
 names of its directors, their nationality if not South African, the names of its local
 trade catalogue, trade circular or business letter bearing the company's name unless the
 (2) An external company shall not issue or send to any person in the Republic any

of section 50 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.
 cations of the company, and for the purposes of this subsection the provisions
 and letter-heads, and in all notices, advertisements, and other official publi-
 company is incorporated, mentioned in legible characters in all bill-heads,
 (b) have the name of the company and of the foreign country in which the
 incorporated; and
 name of the company and the foreign country in which the company is
 (a) conspicuously exhibit outside all its places of business in the Republic the

shall—
 331. Further administrative duties of external company.—(1) Every external company

managers.
 (2) The said annual return shall be signed by one of the resident directors or local

Kei detains youth leader

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24

UMTATA — The organiser of the youth wing of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Teddy Mpahlwa, has been detained under Transkei's Public Security Act, the Commissioner of Police,

Westcott qu to show the village wit has none. Usually he which have It appears to the uti

Brig Martin Ngceba, confirmed here yesterday.

Mr Mpahlwa was taken by four members of the security police from his home at Norwood near Umtata on Sunday morning, according to his elder brother, Mr Nazo Mpahlwa, who manages a local departmental store.

Mr Mpahlwa formed the Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, which was approved by a resolution at the annual congress of the Democratic Progressive Party on December 30 last year.

The general conference of the League, during which its constitution will be adopted and its national executive elected, is to be held here on Saturday.

HARASSED

The treasurer of the DPP, Mr S. A. Xobololo, said of the detention: "We are going to proceed with the league, we do things legally, only to be harassed, while those who do things illegally are not harassed."

Brig Ngceba said Mr Mpahlwa would soon be charged and would not remain in prolonged detention.

He declined to give reasons for Mr Mpahlwa's detention, but said: "We are still investigating. It is no use commenting on that." — Sapa.

second is more thorough and enables surveillance for TB and other diseases to be done. The first entails people gathering at stopping places and waiting, sometimes for hours, until the clinic van appears. Neither provides help in emergencies, and in either case rapid repeat visits (e.g. the reading of Heaf Tests, managing pneumonia, etc.) are difficult. The mobile clinic system is probably better for surveillance and dealing with chronic ailments, family planning and immunisation than for ongoing preventive or urgent curative work; for this, easy access to some kind of clinic however simply trained, is a necessity.

A great reduction in the incidence of TB has been achieved in the Sundays River Valley by the clinic nurses. In the Graaff-Reinet area, clinics have continued work which keeps the rate of VD in that area well below the national average (Scott *58). More broadly, their effect on health status has not been assessed, but a few clues are available, e.g. Frankish's finding that around a remote hospital with only mobile clinics the child death rate increased with distance from the hospital whereas in an area with permanent clinics, it did not. (This picture is, however, complicated by the higher income and better communications in the latter area, both of which would enable people to be more mobile).

However, Kok (*25) notes that no difference was observed in the number of children immunised in villages where there is a clinic and where there is none. Clearly the amount of outreach and education done by clinics is very variable.

importance, even as a second-preference source of primary health care.

4. HEALTH PERSONNEL

From the accounts of health services, it is clear how the appropriate choice of health worker for various roles is linked to the choice of health service structure. This section deals with the present scope and future potential for the role and training of various health workers. It is taken for granted that each task should be allocated to the least trained worker who can effectively perform it. Two themes ran through the discussion: how, with limited numbers of health professionals, all sections of the population could be reached; and how to remedy poor communication between patients and health workers in health service settings, which often reduces compliance and the effect of health education. Means were sought to deal with all patients in their cultural and social context.

second is more thorough and enables surveillance for TB and other diseases to be done. The first entails people gathering at stopping places and waiting, sometimes for hours, until the clinic van appears. Neither provides help in emergencies, and in either case rapid repeat visits (e.g. the reading of Heaf Tests, managing pneumonia, etc.) are difficult. The mobile clinic system is probably better for surveillance and dealing with chronic ailments, family planning and immunisation than for ongoing preventive or urgent curative work, for this, easy access to some kind of permanent worker, however simply trained, is a necessity.

3.8 EFFECTIVENESS OF CLINICS

Clinics have clearly eased the load on doctors and centralised hospital facilities and reduced costs, both to the patient and to the providing authority (Westcott, Ch.12, and *55), but in some areas they are not regarded as equally effective, and GP's and hospitals are still often preferred. Westcott argues (Ch.11) that in areas where nurses are not specially trained as clinicians, acceptance could be speeded by enabling nurses to take a fuller role, examining, diagnosing and prescribing for a wider range of ailments; in many circumstances the present range of restrictions (e.g. on tentative diagnoses) seems unnatural.

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However, Kok (*25) notes that no difference was observed in the number of children immunised in villages where there is a clinic and where there is none. Clearly the amount of outreach and education done by clinics is very variable.

Westcott quotes figures from permanent to show that the proportion of under-15 village with an active dedicated nurse has none.

Usually health education is done through which have no clinic nurses or mobile. It appears that knowledge and attitude to the utilisation made of health services for one type of service over another. treatment was evident even in poor rural areas. Criteria of quality seemed to include time spent with the patient as well as effect of treatment.

In most farming areas, farmers' wives workers and referring agents. However desirable people to fulfil this role with their workers and in many cases health families to approach them. Indigence referred for this reason. Little was known of indigenous healing in rural areas, though it was clearly of great importance, even as a second-preference source of primary health care.

4. HEALTH PERSONNEL

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Held newsman 'inquiry'

Political Reporter

THE Department of Foreign Affairs has "instituted inquiries" into the detention of a South African journalist, Mr Peter Honey, who is being held under Transkei's security laws.

The inquiries concern Mr Honey's welfare and reasons for his arrest, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, said yesterday.

Mr Honey, until the end of December head of the East London Daily Dispatch's Um-tata bureau and now on the

Daily News staff, was detained last Monday under Section 47 of Transkei security laws.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said last week Mr Honey would be held "until he talks". An attorney was also refused permission to see the journalist, according to Mr David James, news editor of the Daily News.

South African newspapermen have protested to the Transkei Government over Mr Honey's detention.

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9.4 Priorities for Mental Health

Robbertze states 'The solution of the region's political problem obviously take precedence in all fields, including that of mental health. But this acknowledgement in fact underlines the high priority of health, inasmuch as the conflicts in Southern Africa have a significant psychological component'. He sees one of the roles of mental health as assisting in restoring communication between members of different cultures.

Buchan (*16) describes the system of mental health care in Matabeland, which shows how management of mental illness can be 'more community-oriented'. The aim has been to devise a strategy whereby as many patients as possible can be managed as outpatients; to contact patients earlier, and to prevent doctors from certifying patients before a diagnosis is reached. All these require the existence of psychiatric clinics in general hospitals which, with the help of a psychiatric nurse, can manage outpatients and refer cases presenting at general hospitals.

Buchan describes the considerable problems facing diagnosis in a different cultural setting from that of the practitioner; 'abnormally aggressive' or 'seriously irresponsible' are characteristics which require interpretation within each cultural context. In order to decide on admission or outpatient treatment, an accurate diagnosis is clearly essential. He felt that reasonable criteria for deciding on outpatient treatment could be evolved; that patients with thought disorder should be admitted, if clouding was heavy, to a general hospital; depressives could be treated on an outpatient basis. In discussion, Buchan agreed with Bührman that hallucination does not have the same ominous significance among Africans as it would in White patients. Bührman noted that patients undergoing hallucination, auditory and visual, who are wakened by nightmares and feel they are being chased by wild animals might be recognisable as falling in the *trusc* group (those being called to assume the role of a diviner) and could be cured by taking action considered appropriate to this stage.

Robbertze also recognises the role of indigenous healers and leaders of separatist churches in mental health care, emphasising that it is wrong to adopt Western models as the solution for Southern Africa's very different problems. He regards the specialist-oriented multi-professional team approach as impractical in this context, impossible in terms of staff resources and 'powerless in the judgement of the indigenous populations, when compared to the work of the traditional practitioner and the separatist priest.

Transkei: another political detention

UMTATA. — The organiser of the youth wing of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Teddy Mpahlwa, has been detained under Transkei's Public Security act, the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, confirmed yesterday.

Mr Mpahlwa was taken by four members of the Security Police from his home at Norwood near Umtata yesterday morning, according to his elder brother, Mr Nazo Mpahlwa.

Mr Mpahlwa formed the Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, which was approved by a resolution at the annual congress of the Democratic Progressive Party on December 30 last year.

The treasurer of the DPP, Mr S A Xobololo, said of the detention: "We are going to proceed with the league. We do things legally, only to be harassed, while those who do things illegally are not harassed."

Brig Ngceba said Mr Mpahlwa would soon be charged and would not remain in prolonged detention.

He declined to give reasons for Mr Mpahlwa's detention, but said: "We are still investigating. It's no use commenting on that." — Sapa.

until such time as the necessary skills are available would have acquired many of the necessary skills and the problem presented.

Schweitzer adds that an African mental health system should draw its orientation from indigenous customs and values without rejecting the advantages of western psychiatry. Such a development would be aided by the inclusion of pertinent anthropological and cultural studies into the medical and psychological curriculum (also recommended by Watts, *8); and by systematic approaches to dialogue with indigenous healers, research to improve understanding of their methods and efficacy of their treatment, and concern within the existing system over the patients' own explanations of their sickness.

10. THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL CARE AND THE PRICE OF DRUGS

10.1 The Cost Effectiveness of Medical Treatment

The papers of Meiring (*19) and Sundgren(*24) dealt with this question. Meiring spoke of a developing conflict between medical practitioners on the one hand and 'society' (represented ostensibly by politicians, bureaucrats and economists) on the other. The conflict was aggravated by high medical costs, rising more rapidly than the consumer price index. He argues that confrontation between the medical profession and the public would be harmful to both. He therefore argued for more effective communication and co-operation between the profession and those empowered to act on behalf of the public. Co-operation should be based on the general acceptance of a cost-benefit approach to medical treatment. Doctors, administrators, and the public should be made more aware of costs and benefits of alternative treatments. Medical training and the mass media should be involved in this process.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

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Five-year plan outlined for Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei has taken the first step towards formulating a comprehensive five-year development strategy.

Outlining the plan at an all-day, top-level rural development symposium here yesterday, the architect of the plan, Prof Gustaaf van Beers, a consultant to the World Bank, said he hoped the plan would be ready for consideration by March next year in time for Transkei's 1981 Budget.

Prof Van Beers, who has been retained as the Transkei Government's economic adviser, said the first five-year plan would outline a number of objectives and strategies to promote overall socio-economic development and improving the quality of life.

At this stage, Prof Van Beers said, he was able to talk only of the philosophy of the plan as his team had only started work four months ago doing fact-finding, research and formulating policy.

He said the plan would have a strong spiritual affinity and two other factors — culture and nature — would play a pivotal part.

Elaborating on the spiritual relationship he said it was an unfortunate fact of life that God had been replaced by financial institutions, banking institutions, insurance companies and the like and Man's relationship with God, culture and nature had been destroyed.

Transkei's first five-year plan would essentially be geared at making Transkeians happy and,

he added: "It's no good expressing happiness in terms of per capita income."

Giving the key-note address at the symposium, Prof Van Beers said the development plan would emphasise three major factors: Knowledge; love and loyalty; and truth and integrity.

On knowledge he said the reason why so many development projects in Africa had failed was because not enough pre-planning had been done to acquire the necessary knowledge. Transkei would not make the same mistake.

On love and loyalty: "Men must care more for one another and be willing to make sacrifices." That was a crucial deficiency in most development plans. "The people formulating policy must love their people," he said.

On truth and integrity he said that in the past there had been too much accent on profit objectives.

Another important objective would be to break down traditional beliefs and improve the quality of life and it was imperative that a comprehensive family planning policy be adopted.

Acknowledging that it would not be all plain sailing, Prof Van Beers said a number of constraints would have to be overcome, including the fact the majority of Transkeians were still tradition-orientated. He added: "That's a beautiful concept, but it's not compatible with modern trends."

People would also have to be made aware of quality rather than quantity.

He also warned Transkei not to count on the outside world for assistance and said it needed to be emphasised strongly that South Africa was Transkei's only major donor and friend. "Co-operation with South Africa must be the key word," he said.

It was also essential that Transkeians were fully integrated into a development programme "and we must not ignore women-power. They must also be fully integrated into our objectives."

Officially opening the symposium, the Acting Prime Minister, Chief George Ndabankulu, said for Transkei to achieve its development objectives "the use of land must be on a rational basis and not on a political or traditional basis."

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Act, No. 63e of

in South Africa.

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Reasons for ban given

222
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23/1/80

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr T. Letlaka, said yesterday the government had no objection to the formation of organisations, political parties or movements by Transkeians for the promotion of peace, justice and democracy in the country.

Reacting to press reports on the declaration of the Transkei Youth League as an unlawful organisation, Mr Letlaka said it had become necessary to explain the government's attitude towards the formation of youth organisations.

Any of the existing parties could establish youth leagues "as a vehicle to bring the youth of Transkei within their ranks as well as promote their involvement and participation in the body politic," he said.

Meanwhile, the deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive

Party, Mr Sizakele Caledon Mda, has deplored the arrest of the organiser of the Youth League movement, Mr Teddy Mphahla.

He said the opposition questioned whether the law was not used to silence them and thwart their endeavours.

Mr Mda said Mr Mphahla should be charged or released. — DDR.

R1m to repair damaged planes

JOHANNESBURG — It would cost South African Airways at least R1 million to repair its 10 hail-damaged aircraft, Mr Eddie Smuts, SAA's chief executive officer, said yesterday.

He said a team of 50 technicians from the Boeing company in Seattle was expected to help with repairs. — SAPA.

INDICATORS OF HEALTH NEEDS

(ii) Guyer, Lavars and Williams⁵ propose, indicators of intensity and duration of illness, used together but not combined. 'Intensity' is measured on two scales: degree of suffering, and degree of restricted activity. To combine the scores, they suggest constructing indifference curves between these two dimensions on the basis of expert judgement.

equal weight to death and disability, so that unless disaggregated it cannot be used as a criterion of choice between expenditures affecting morbidity and mortality differentially. It could be of use in public discussion, but perhaps only to supplement mortality figures.

In several countries, formal mechanisms have been devised to influence the allocation of spending between regions, to try to balance the superior economic and political pull of the better off areas, or, as in the case of 'Q' below, to identify the least advantaged areas. Some examples are:

(i) 'Q'⁷

This measure of need was constructed and used by the Indian Health Service in the U.S.A. and relates to allocation both geographically and by category of disease.

$$Q = \frac{M_1}{M_2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{274.1}{91.3} \cdot \frac{1}{R_2}$$

Where:

M_1 is age and sex adjusted mortality rate for target population,
 M_2 is age and sex adjusted mortality rate for reference population.

The reference population in this case is white American.

Thus, M_1/R_1 indicates the curability of diseases and will be greater the greater the difference between the Indian and white death rates.

D is the crude mortality rate for the target population

P is average years of life lost for the target population by premature death

A is hospital days for the target population, and

B is the number of outpatient visits (per annum)

The constants are used to convert these figures into years per 100 000 population. N is the Indian population considered.

'Q' has no meaning as such; but it is found to accord with professional judgement as to which areas are the most needed. Even so, the inclusion of utilisation figures for health facilities is invalid because utilisation rates have been found

(7) J.E. Miller, 'An Indicator to Aid Management in Assigning Programme Priorities', Public Health Reports, U.S. Department of Health and Welfare, August, 1970, 85, no. 8, 725-731.

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

UMTATA — An application for the release of the detained South African journalist, Mr Peter Honey, could not be filed at the Transkei Supreme Court here yesterday because there were no judges available at the time.

Mr David James, news editor of the Durban newspaper, Daily News, where Mr Honey was on the staff since resigning from the Daily Dispatch this month, said the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munik is at Bloemfontein and his assistant, Mr Justice Rogers, is ill in Cape Town.

"We expect fresh events today," Mr James said, "further representation will be made by our legal representation".

He said Brigadier Martin Ngceba, commissioner of Transkei police, last night denied rumours that Mr Honey had been released from detention.

"We have received no reply to our attorney's letter sent to the government of Transkei demanding the release of Mr Honey from detention," said Mr James. — DDR.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

4. INDICATORS OF HEALTH STATUS

There is now a burgeoning literature on indicators of health, as on other types of indicators for use in policy-making and assessment. The following is a survey of some contributions in this field, concentrating on the simpler and more readily available indices.

Confusion arises on the desired qualities for a health indicator when different purposes are envisaged. Different measures of 'health' are appropriate for different purposes. Some of the functions which indicators can serve are:

- (a) to measure changes in public health status over time or difference between regions;
- (b) following from the above, to estimate the impact of health services over time and in different areas;
- (c) to provide an overall measure of health for public discussion and debate;
- (d) to provide a measure for the evaluation of specific expenditures according to the results each is expected to produce.

A single indicator obviously has advantages of convenience for all of these but more than one indicator could be used. Only for the last function, evaluation of health expenditure, is there a fundamental need for a single indicator.

The use of a health measure to indicate relative need for health programmes in different areas is an important related issue, but measures of 'need' normally depend on other factors -- population, density of settlement, existing services, etc. -- beyond simply health status.

Moshesh pleads not guilty

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depends on the choice of standard population.

UMTATA — Chief Jeremiah D. Moshesh, 45, former Transkei Cabinet Minister and roving ambassador, who defected last year to the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, yesterday pleaded not guilty in the Regional Court here on a charge under the Transkei security laws.

It was alleged that he contravened the Public Security Act on July 25, 1978, at Potseng in the Maluti district; on July 29, 1978, at Klein Jonas location also in the Maluti district, and during September 1978, at the Great Place Mparane by making subversive statements.

Chief Moshesh allegedly addressed tribal meetings and told the people that he had broken away from the Transkei Government because it was dishonest and because innocent people were arrested and detained at random.

He was saddened by the arrest of his Sotho people. His land belonged to the Basotho tribe, and not to the Xhosa people. Sothos should not be loyal to the Transkei Government, but to the Lesotho Government, he said.

Mr Lindela Nyokana, a prosecutor at the Klein Jonas tribal court in the Maluti district, said on July 29 Chief Moshesh conducted a meeting that was attended by more than 300 people. He told them he had left the ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) because the party had failed to honour promises made to him.

Mr Motlatsi Moshesh, uncle to Chief Moshesh, told the court in September 1978 he had had a discussion with Chief Moshesh who instructed him to tell meetings that the Transkei Government was not treating the Basotho well and that the Basotho people should rely on Lesotho.

He organised the meeting and Chief Moshesh addressed the people saying that since the government was no longer satisfying their needs, they should rely on Lesotho.

This formula yields a coefficient equal to one if the mortality experience of the test population is the same as that of the standard population.

$$\frac{\text{deaths} > 50}{\text{population} > 50} \times \frac{\text{std. population} > 50}{\text{deaths} > 50}$$

Chief Moshesh denied the allegations and said he had called the meetings to explain to his people that he had come back to resume his position as a chief.

He said the matter that the Sothos should not divorce themselves from Lesotho and should be under the Lesotho Government was raised at a Moshesh family meeting but was dropped because the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the ransacking of his house by Transkei security police when he went to Maseru to take his children to school.

Sentence was postponed and Chief Moshesh was allowed out on bail.

DDR

Life expectancy uses the same data and is easier to comprehend. It can be calculated at different ages, e.g. at birth, 30 years, and 60 years. This gives some idea of the distribution of mortality by age group as well as the average expectation of life.

Proportional Mortality Indicator¹ uses less information than life expectancy but has a similar import; it only requires a distinction between deaths which occurred over and under 50 years of age on the grounds that one may be more concerned over death below than above 50. It uses the fact that, as the population becomes healthier, life expectancy increases, and so will the number of deaths over 50.

In its simple form, the PMI is the proportion of deaths under 50 to total deaths. Katsunuma and Koizumi² show how it can be corrected for the age structure of the population to give a truer indication of mortality experience.

The adjusted measure

$$\frac{\text{deaths} > 50}{\text{population} > 50} \times \frac{\text{std. population} > 50}{\text{deaths} > 50}$$

Ex-Islander now in Kei detention

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A FORMER Robben Island prisoner, Mr Sipho Ndoleni, has been detained by the Transkei security police at his home near Sterkspruit in the former homeland.

Mr Ndoleni, who was imprisoned on Robben Island for 10 years, was convicted under South African laws for furthering the activities of the banned

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African National Congress.

On his release recently he was deported to his home district, Lehana, near Sterkspruit in the Transkei.

Transkei security police chief, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, confirmed yesterday that Mr Ndoleni was detained by his men on Friday. He said the security police were investigating certain activities of Mr Ndoleni in the Transkei.

Table 10 The Racial Distribution of Provincial and Homeland Hospital Services and Subsidised Hospital Services In 1959 and 1974

	1974 (a)		1959 (a)	
	White	Black	White	Black
All Beds	19 128	58 871	15 160	31 918
Patient Days (000's)				
Provincial (& Homeland for 1974)	4 081	18 490 (b)	3 469	6 760
Aided	385	98	125	87
Patient Days per 100 of Population	107	98	125	87
Outpatient Attendances (000's)				
Provincial (& Home-	2 992	10 295 (b)	1 525	4 885

Africa, all these factors work to increase the relative level of white and Asian expenditures.²⁴ The existence of medical insurance also increases the demand for the services which it covers, and in South Africa, medical aid benefits apply to 73 per cent of the white population.²⁵ A racial allocation of the distribution of public sector expenditure cannot be made accurately, and even hospital costs and subsidies (which are the biggest item of expenditure) cannot be divided by race. An indication of the distribution of these services can, however, be gained from indexes of the physical quantity supplied, and an indication of the quality of the services can be gained from the analysis of expenditure patterns in racially segregated hospitals.

General hospitals account for 77 per cent of all beds provided in the public sector, and Table 10 shows the racial distribution of the services of these hospitals and the racial distribution of services in subsidised hospitals. In 1959 and 1974, beds for blacks accounted for 66 and 75 per cent of total beds. The proportion of hospital services received by blacks was, however, larger than this as blacks accounted for 76 and 81 per cent of patient days, and 81 and 78 per cent of outpatient attendances in 1959 and 1974. The percentage of white beds occupied was low in both years and indicates substantial excess capacity in the supply of white services, while black beds in both years were intensively used. The results of Table 10 indicate a change in the emphasis of treatment, particularly for whites, with the ratio of inpatient days to outpatient attendances falling from 2,5 to 1,4.

Two measures of need might be used to assess the degree of racial equality in the distribution of these public health services. The first approach rests on need as shown by the pattern of diseases and the quantity of services available in the private sector. The second approach takes its benchmark simply from the level of services available to the most privileged group (i.e. the white population). In terms of this second standard, the level of public hospital services provided for blacks in 1975 compared fairly favourably with that provided for whites. In terms of the first criterion, which is the better guide to need, black services were deficient. Moreover, the measures used above have abstracted from the quality of services, the distribution of services among regions, and the distribution of services among black racial groups. Published sources do not allow the last item to be divided any further.²⁶

Sabata son in court

UMTATA - The son of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo and five others, including two young boys, made a brief appearance in the Regional Court here yesterday charged under Transkei's security laws.

Mr Thembile H. Magingxa, 26, Mr Zoyisile W. Nelani, Mr Theophilus L. Va, 24, Mr Mimi Patrick Dalindyebo, 21, son of Chief Sabata, and the two boys were not asked to plead.

The prosecutor, Mr C. E. Schutte, withdrew charges against the boys. The hearing of the remaining men was postponed to February 2.

Mr Dalindyebo was granted bail of R200 on condition he does not leave Transkei without the permission of the investigating officer, Lieutenant Z. Lavisa. - DDR

Court asked to free journalist

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24/2/81

UMTATA -- An application seeking the release of the detained journalist, Mr Peter Honey, was filed in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

As no judge was available to hear the application, the papers with accompanying affidavits were filed with the registrar.

A judge was likely to be in attendance early next week, Advocate C. R. Nicholson and instructing attorney Mr M. Hands, for the applicants, were told.

Mr Honey is being held under Section 47 of the Public Security Act.

The applicants in yesterday's action were Mr Honey's wife, Carmen, and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company. The respondents were listed as the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, the Minister of Defence and Police, Chief George Matanzima, and the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngeeba.

The application seeks an order that:

- Mr Honey's detention be declared unlawful, null and void and of no force and effect.

- Mr Honey be released immediately.

- The two Ministers or their agents be restrained from illegal interrogation of Mr Honey, or from debilitating, exhausting or impairing his mental, physical or spiritual health while he is in jail.

- The chief magistrate here, or some other magistrate, be appointed to interview Mr Honey in jail and to put to him the allegations made in the various affidavits submitted to the court, to record his answers and to lodge them with the court.

The questions to be put would be about who had detained him, if how he had been assaulted, by whom and how, and if his health or welfare had been impaired in any way.

In an interview yesterday, Brigadier Ngeeba reiterated his earlier statement that Mr Honey would be kept incommunicado "as long as he does not talk".

"He has not yet talked, so he will not be released until he does," he said.

Brigadier Ngeeba said reports that Mr Honey's attorneys were making representations to the Transkei Government in an attempt to secure his immediate release meant

nothing to him as long as Mr Honey had not submitted or produced what was required of him.

Brigadier Ngeeba said of the court application: "It's just a matter between his attorneys and the judges or whoever it is, but it's got nothing to do with me."

He said the judges could not "make the law change its meaning."

"We are acting in accordance with the law which was promulgated in Parliament without them. If needs be, it will be amended in Parliament without them," he said.

Mr David James, news editor of the Daily News, Mr Honey's employers, said yesterday no reply had yet been received through their attorneys to their letter sent to the Secretary for Justice, Mr J. D. Zeka, demanding Mr Honey's immediate release.

Mr Zeka said yesterday he had no knowledge of the letter. He declined further comment "because the matter is sub-judice and is still in the hands of the police."

Mr Letlaka gave the same reply. -- S.A.P.A.

Chet expands its Transkei interests

EAST LONDON — Butterworth-based Chet Industries, which manufactures Lion matches under licence and other small wooden products, is flexing its muscles.

Established in 1971, Chet was one of the original two industries in Butterworth (the other was the grain bag factory) and as such was one of the pioneering companies in the fantastic industrial expansion which saw Transkei's major industrial growth point burgeon into a boom town almost overnight.

Now it has taken over the Stuttkor timber factory in Stutterheim which was closed down after going into liquidation; has taken over Interlock Timber (Pty), a company manufacturing laminated beams and re-established the factory in Butterworth; and has acquired the equity and assumed the management of the Umtata Timber Development Company.

Chet's expansion programme was outlined by the group's managing director, Mr Cecil Kessler, when he addressed a rural development symposium in Umtata on

Tuesday.

The old Stuttkor is now operating under the name of Chet Board (Pty), a company formed to restore production at the original Stuttkor factory.

The new installation has been completed and the factory now has the capacity to produce 1 000 000 square metres of blockboard and 400 000 square metres of plywood annually.

Chet Board has also signed a supply contract with a major European importer of board material. The contract is valued at R6 million a year or R30 million over the initial period of the contract.

In time the factory will be expanded to produce sliced veneers — a project already approved by the board of the Transkei Development Corporation — as well as wooden doors and windows.

Interlock Timber is projected to produce 25 cubic metres of laminated beams daily from March.

If projections for 1980 are attained, following reconstruction and expansion, the Umtata Timber Development Company, a

major saw-milling operation, will produce a minimum of 4 000 cubic metres of kiln-dried sawn timber monthly compared with less than 1 000 cubic metres before the company was restructured.

Existing timber-derivative industries established by the Chet Group and the TDC will absorb some 3 000 cubic metres a month, leaving little for further industrial expansion.

Other areas of industrial expansion researched by the Chet Group for future development include an adhesives factory which will ultimately draw its raw materials from wattle extract produced in Transkei from indigenous wattle plantations; wood frame housing; development and expansion of the furniture industry; manufacturing further small wood section products as kitchen ware, wooden spoons, paint and brush handles, and wooden shoes by Chet Industries; and the installation of waste-compacting equipment to supply local needs for solid fuel — an important consideration as all the coal now used in Transkei is imported from

Natal at high cost.

Mr Kessler said he believed the most important development was that of wood frame housing.

He added: "Foundations for the development of this project have been laid." Once a lot of red tape obstructing the project had been removed, an agreement to establish it in conjunction with one of the largest manufacturers in Europe of this type of construction could be concluded at any time.

"Houses produced by this system will undoubtedly provide much better living conditions than existing houses constructed from concrete blocks," Mr Kessler said.

He added it would generate considerable additional industrial activity in such service industries as a chip board factory which would obtain its raw material from forest waste and thinnings; the manufacture of doors and windows and, ultimately, other fittings when quantity justified it.

In the short time it has been going Chet Industries has chalked up some impressive statistics:

It now produces more than 1 000 000 lollipop sticks daily and is the sole supplier to South African sweet manufacturers;

It produces 15 million wooden clothes pegs a month of which 40 per cent will be exported to Europe and Canada this year;

And it produces some two million toothpicks daily.

Lollipop sticks, clothes pegs and toothpicks were all previously imported and Chet are well advanced with new development plans to manufacture 200 million ice-cream sticks annually, another item previously imported.



CECIL KESSLER better living in wooden houses.

Plea to plant poplars

EAST LONDON — The managing director of Chet Industries, Mr Cecil Kessler, has appealed to the Transkei Department of Forestry to plant poplar deltoides to provide Chet's Butterworth match factory with one of its major raw materials.

Chet, established in Butterworth in 1971, originally manufactured Chet matches, but now manufactures the market leaders, Lion matches, under an agreement with Lion Match.

The company has also diversified its product range and now also manufactures lollipop sticks, clothes pegs and toothpicks and will shortly start manufacturing ice-cream sticks.

Speaking at a rural development symposium in Umtata, Mr Kessler said Transkei's forest resources represent the greatest prospect for industrial develop-

ment in the immediate future.

"An area of 295 000 ha, 6,7 per cent of the total surface area of Transkei, is suitable for afforestation," he said. Of that area some 60 000 ha had been put under plantation of mostly pine, eucalyptus and wattle.

Mr Kessler also called for a measure or state intervention in utilising Transkei's forest resources, adding: "I am concerned by the fact there are a considerable number of saw mills in Transkei, each privately owned and each making its own decision about disposing its products.

"If the timber derivative industry is to develop and prosper, its raw material source must be secure and it is clear that intervention in the saw-milling business by the Transkei Government will be necessary to ensure this."

— BUSINESS EDITOR

— BUSINESS EDITOR

10.2 Economics of the Drug Industry

Brodie (Vol.2) shows that a large part of the ethical drug industry in South Africa is controlled by overseas firms. He discusses whether the high price of pharmaceutical products is related to the structure or to the practices of the industry. He concludes that, although there are no 'excess' profits, drug prices are unnecessarily high; and discusses several possible solutions to this problem:

1. Nationalisation.
2. Direct controls on the private market.
3. Dissemination of information by the Medicines Commission.
4. Centralised marketing of drugs.

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6. i.e. by treating more people the costs per head are reduced.
7. In the language of economics these may be rents arising from scarcity of doctors, not a repayment of the costs of their production (training), so that the supply of doctors may not be decreased by a worldwide reduction of their incomes coupled with removal of some of the restrictions on entry to medical training.
8. This is described in economic theory (e.g. Arrow's 'Impossibility theorem') as difficulty in deriving a social welfare function.
9. National Health Services Commission Report (1944): Union Government No. 30: Pretoria: Government Printer.
10. V. Knutzen & D. Bourne, S.A.Med.J. G.ter Haar, Transkei and Ciskei Research Society Biennial Conference, Umtata, March 1978.
11. See, e.g. O. Gish & G. Walker, 'Mobile Health Services'. TRIMed, London, 1977.
12. See 'The Village Health Worker', Ministry of Health & Social Welfare, Lesotho, Maseru, 1977.

Missing judges cause problems

UMTATA. Counsel for a Natal journalist, Mr Peter Honey, who was detained by Transkei Security Police on January 14, filed an interdict in the Supreme Court in Umtata yesterday seeking his release.

As no judge was available to hear the application the papers, with accompanying affidavits, were filed with the registrar.

A judge was likely to be in attendance early next week, Mr C R Nicholson and instructing attorney Mr M Hands were told on filing the interdict.

Mr Honey is being held under the Public Security Act.

Applicants in today's action are Mr Honey's wife Carmen and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company. The respondents are listed as the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Defence and Police, and the

Commission of Police.

The respondents must show cause, in terms of the rule nisi sought, why an order should not be made:

● Declaring Mr Honey's detention unlawful, nul and void and of no force and effect;

● That Mr Honey be released immediately;

● Interdicting the two Ministers or their agents from illegal interrogation of Mr Honey, or from debilitating, exhausting or impairing his mental, physical or spiritual health while he is in jail.

● Appointing the chief magistrate of Umtata, or some other magistrate, to interview Mr Honey in jail and to put to him the allegations made in the various affidavits submitted to the court and to record his answers. — Sapa.

13. South Africa '77: Official Yearbook of the Republic of South Africa, p.650.

14. R. Roland 'Some Aspects of the 1912-1914 Tuberculosis Commission, B.A. Honours Essay, University of Cape Town, 1978. p.70.

15. *Ibid*, p.70.

16. *Ibid*, p. 42.

17. *Ibid*, p. 37.

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Zulu Medicine', Rev. T.A. Mbulism', Monica Wilson

Transkei plan 'is based on spiritual values

UMTATA. — Transkei has taken the first step towards formulating a comprehensive five-year development strategy.

Speaking on the philosophy behind the plan, Prof Gustav van Beers, architect of the plan, said it would have a "strong spiritual affinity", key factors of which would be: knowledge, love, loyalty, truth and integrity.

Outlining the plan at a top-level rural development symposium in Umtata, Prof Van Beers, a consultant to the World Bank, said he hoped the plan would be ready for consideration by March next year, in time for Transkei's 1981 budget.

Prof Van Beers, who has been retained as the Transkei Government's Economic Adviser, said the first five-year plan would outline a number of objectives and strategies to promote overall socio-economic development and to improve the quality of life.

He said he was able to talk only of the philosophy of the plan at this stage, as his team had only started its research four months ago.

The plan would have a strong spiritual affinity, and two other factors — culture and nature — would play "a pivotal part".

Elaborating on what he meant by a spiritual relationship, he said it was an unfortunate fact of life that God had been replaced by financial institutions, and that man's relationship with God, culture and nature, had been destroyed.

Transkei's first five-year plan would essentially be geared to making Transkeians happy and, he added, "it's no good expressing happiness in terms of per capita income".

The development plan would be based on five major factors: knowledge, love, loyalty, truth and integrity.

Of knowledge, he said the reason why so many development projects in Africa had failed was because not enough pre-planning had been done to acquire the necessary knowledge. Transkei would not make the

same mistake. Of love and loyalty, he said: "Men must care more for one another and be willing to make sacrifices". This was a crucial deficiency in most

development plans. "The people, formulating policy must love their people," he said.

Of truth and integrity, he said that in the past there had been too much accent on profit objectives.

Another important objective would be to break down traditional beliefs and improve the quality of life. It was

He warned Transkei not to count on the outside world for assistance and said it needed to be emphasised strongly that South Africa was Transkei's only major donor and friend. "Co-operation with South Africa must be the key word," he said.

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Honey hearing still delayed

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

AN URGENT application seeking the release from detention in Transkei of a South African journalist, Mr Peter Honey, is unlikely to be heard before next Tuesday in the Umtata Supreme Court.

A spokesman for Mr Honey's attorneys said yesterday the Supreme Court registrar told him a judge would have to be seconded from the South African Bench, and the application could not be heard before some time next week. This was because the Transkei judges were

unavailable at present.

Mr Honey, head of the Umtata bureau of the Daily News, has been held under Transkei's security laws since January 14.

A spokesman for the Daily News said yesterday that Mr Honey's wife, Carmen, has been given permission to visit him. She will be allowed to take food to him in order to "supplement his diet".

Apart from the standard of his diet, Mr Honey had no complaints, according to a representative of the South African Foreign Affairs Department.

The department has requested reasons for his detention, but has still not heard from the Transkelan authorities.

He was detained after an article concerning the Transkei Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, appeared in a Johannesburg afternoon newspaper.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, has said Mr Honey will not be released "until he talks".

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UMTATA — Four men have been charged under the Transkei Public Security Act following last year's distribution of anonymous pamphlets in which the Umtata government, including the ruling Matanzima brothers, were called upon to drop the security charges facing King Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus.

Pamphlets: Four 'Kei men are charged

would be compiled after alleged evidence incriminating them had been referred to the Attorney-General.

Appearing in the Umtata Regional Court this week after being in Security Police detention since the beginning of November last year, the four men who included Chief Sabata's 21-year-old son — Mimi Patrick Dalindyebo — were remanded to February 11.

They were told that particulars of charges preferred against them

King Sabata's son, who was a matric student at Nyangilizwe High School near Libode last year, was released on R200 bail granted on condition that while still facing trial he did not leave Transkei without prior authority from the police officer investigating the case.

The other three men who

were refused bail at Zoyisile William Nel (40), a former Robben Island political prisoner now serving as King Sabata's tribal councillor, Thembisile Hanc some Magingxa (a 21-year-old government clerk at the Mount Frere Magistrate's Office) and Theophilus Lungisa (a 24-year-old government clerk at All Saints Hospital near Engcobo).

Two 17-year-old youths were also charged under the Transkei Public Security Act but the charges were withdrawn at the request of the prosecutor.

They are Sabelo Martin Dywili of Kimberley who was a student at the Umtata Technical College last year, Msekeli Mgudlwa, former opposition MP's son who was a student at All Saints High School near Engcobo last year.

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amalingu-awo nazo

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Churches
Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalingu
ingathengwa.
bathabesenzi mabaphinde bapeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwe Fattis & Monis
U.M.C., Hewat, Bellville Technical College, Peninsula Training College, Ababatundi
University nakwano kolegi ababatundi kwe - 500. Ababatundi bavelela kwezi zikolo
yeentlanganisozokuxhasa abesenzi kwive- i ephelileyo kubekho abafundi base
Ayanda amanani abantu abazibanakanyi leyo nabesenzi abagwayimbelileyo. Kwenye
omnye wabo uthe "Silapha sonke yaye! Iingogo zethu zinye"
Bala kubantu abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kwefektri. Abasesenzi balle ukwahlula
ngosuku lokujala logwayimbo indoda emele icala lomsebenzi izame ukubhala abe-
basesenzi bamnyama dame bem kwicala lababala abathatha ngokuba bangabentakwabo
abanye abamnyama. Nangona bathabagrogiswaba ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba
Nangona aba dagxothimweyo ingabantu bebala uninzi labo bagwayimbelileyo ngamagoduka
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ngokuba yi Food and Canning Workers Union bathi abo dagxothimweyo bebeyini
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nonthethathethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - 460 ngeveki yay kusetyenzwe
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eBellville South benogwayimbo into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwaba
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FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

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Sabata's
son to be
charged

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UMFATA. — Six people appeared briefly before Mr A H van Wyk in the Umtata Regional Court on Wednesday pending charges under Transkei's security laws.

They are Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's chief counsellor, Mr Z W Nelani, 40, Chief Sabata's son, Mr Patrick Dalindyebo, 21, two government clerks, Mr T H Magingxa, 26, and Mr L Va, 24, and two students, Mr Sabelo Dywili and Mr Mseleki Mgudiwa.

The case against Mr Dywili and Mr Mgudiwa was withdrawn, and Mr Dalindyebo was released on R200 bail. The others were remanded in custody.

The case was postponed to February 11.

The men were detained last year following the distribution of pamphlets which allegedly attacked Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the head of Security Police, Brig Martin Ngceba. — Sapa.

Judge to hear newsman's case

DURBAN — Legal counsel acting for the Daily News journalist Mr. Peter Honey, who is in jail in Umtata, were told yesterday a South African judge would hear their application for his immediate release in the Transkei Supreme Court on Tuesday.

No judge was available last week when an advocate, Mr. C. R. Nicholson, and the instructing attorney, Mr. M. Hands, flew to Umtata and lodged an interdict with the registrar.

Mr. Honey spent his eleventh day in custody yesterday after his arrest by Transkei police on January 14 under Section 47 of the Public Security Act.

Neither his wife, Carmen, nor his attorneys, have been allowed to see him, although he had a brief talk with a South African representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs on Wednesday.

He was then said to be in good health and his wife has been allowed to cook food to supplement his prison diet.

Applicants in this week's action were Mrs. Honey and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company.

Respondents were listed as the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Defence and Police and the Commissioner of Police. — Sapa

system of multiple voting, which has argued would enable an individual not only to register the direction of his preference, but also the strength of that preference. This process may enable a government to order its overall objectives in a much stricter manner and even perhaps to obtain a reasonable surrogate for the weights that should be placed on each goal in terms of their relative importance. Once again, the limits within which either of these proposals will be likely to produce an articulation and ranking of social goals, that is in any sense optimal, will ultimately be determined by the quality of the relevant information that is obtained and processed.

Overcoming Communication Problems

Basically, the major problems in this area stem from the fact that the costs and benefits, that are attributed to particular projects, are partly determined

done, providing the criteria are indeed both simple and unambiguous, their use should substantially reduce both the problems arising from the existence of conflicting interest groups and those flowing from the process of communication.

The decision criteria should be tailored to the overall objectives of the public sector as far as is feasible. However, since many public decisions are fairly well removed from the sector's overall objectives, the criteria in many cases will be tailored more closely to the objectives of the subsection involved in the decision process. Mukerjee gives an example of a simple health hazard index that is easy and inexpensive to construct.

The index yields an ordering of districts or communities in terms of the likelihood that the district will need health services and in addition be unlikely to receive them. The index provides a measure of the relative need of each community that

Money scheme draws them to Maseru

By MARCUS NGANI
TOP-RANKING Transkei Government officials are said to be reaping a fortune from a giant financing scheme being run in Maseru.

One Government executive is reported to have made R84 000 from the scheme, which has attracted fortune seekers from far and wide.

The man behind the money-spinning venture is Mr John Mokitimi, who says he has paid out more than R5-million to investors since June last year. He operates from an international hotel in Maseru.

Mr Mokitimi claims to pay back double, treble and even four times the amount paid to him by investors — within the space of three weeks.

How he pays out such fantastic returns while having enough wealth to stay in posh hotels, spend lavishly to entertain friends, run a fleet of sleek cars and pay his staff and money-collecting agents handsomely, is a closely guarded secret.

Challenge

What's more, he has challenged officials — including the police — to prove his business is illegal.

Mr Mokitimi's operation was thrown under the spotlight recently by the arrest of the Transkei State President's junior wife, Mrs Nobandla Matanzima

doctor or hospital (-1); total number of doctors' visits in the area (-1), and percentage of female literacy (-2). The components of such an index are tailored to take account of any conditions that for which it is going to be used and to suit the major class of decision. For example, in South Africa, one of the major determinants of the state of health of the population is the rate of out-migration by both men and women. This should obviously be incorporated in the index if the connection.

Mrs Matanzima and other Transkeians now facing charges for allegedly contravening Lesotho's currency regulations were reportedly on their way to Maseru to invest money in the financing scheme.

While the scheme has brought rapid results to some investors, others have to wait a little longer for their promised fortunes.

Mr Mokitimi concedes that a few problems have confronted him in his business but he claims to have solved each one of them with ease — like when one of his East London agents was arrested by the police in Mdantsane and later released without being charged.

Denial

After the arrest of Mrs Matanzima and her business companions it was reported in Transkei that Mr Mokitimi's business assets had been frozen by the Lesotho Government.

Denying this, a spokesman for the company in Maseru said: "There is absolutely no truth in this. Our business is continuing as normally as before."

Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, said he knew very little of Mr Mokitimi's money-making investment scheme but from what he had gathered he felt that the basis of the business was gambling.

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percentage of assisted districts, doctor or hospital (-1); total number of doctors' visits in the area (-1), and percentage of female literacy (-2). The components of such an index are tailored to take account of any conditions that for which it is going to be used and to suit the major class of decision. For example, in South Africa, one of the major determinants of the state of health of the population is the rate of out-migration by both men and women. This should obviously be incorporated in the index if the connection.

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Slogans at new league launching

UMTATA — Slogans like "One nation, one Azania" and "Amandla" (power) greeted the launching here yesterday of a youth wing of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party.

More than 500 persons attended the start of a two-day conference of the organisation to be known as the DPP Youth League.

The first president of the league is Mr Zolwa Duniywa, an Umtata journalist. His deputy is Mr Teddy Kenneth Mpanhlwa, elected although in detention under Transkei's security laws.

Other members of the executive are, Mr Mazwi Yako (chairman), Mr Ddima Saliwa (secretary), Miss Sibusile Mgoma (assistant secretary), Mr Mzwandile Mberé (treasurer), Mr Majeta (organiser), Mr Monde Mnyande and Mr Mungise Mtshontwana (both committee members).

Among the resolutions adopted at the conference were:

The Youth League will identify itself and work hand in hand with "other liberation organisations" in Southern Africa.

Branches to be formed will conduct peaceful demonstrations.

The league will see to the welfare to families of detained members; and

In the "struggle for liberation" illiterate, exploited masses in Southern Africa will not be left behind.

In his maiden address as president of the Youth League, Mr Duniywa pleaded with parents to allow youth to plan their future.

They would dedicate themselves to attaining true freedom during their lifetime.

He said in this way the Youth League was a weapon in the struggle of the black man to get freedom from injustices meted out to him.

"We live at a time when truth is misconstrued as treason, advice as device. However, some must make sacrifices for others to succeed" — DDR

Ciskei shows the way

The Transkei Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Patrick Mbokodi, is a young man who has risen to the top of his department.

A graduate of Fort Hare and later a lecturer in agriculture, he was one of the main speakers at a rural development symposium in Umtata last week.

Without in any way seeming critical of the job his department is so obviously tackling with gusto and structured planning, yet as I sat listening to him detailing his department's methods and procedures, the role what he called interest groups, staff utilisation, financing and control et al I could not help thinking that what the Transkeian agricultural sector needs more than anything else right now is a visionary planner of the calibre of

Daily Dispatch Business Editor DAVID DENISON attended a rural development symposium in Umtata. In this article he suggests that perhaps Transkei should follow the example of the Ciskeian rural development project at Keiskammahoek.

guessed it... the Keiskammahoek scheme.

I had only one criticism of the excellent audio-visual presentation, provided by the Natal region of the Urban Foundation — it was too long.

But back to Keiskammahoek and Mr Godden.

Undoubtedly the most impressive development in the agricultural sector in the Ciskei since it gained self-government in 1968 has been the establishment of two major Ciskei Government irrigation schemes.

They are the

acclaimed as outstanding examples of irrigation schemes in underdeveloped countries.

Mr Godden, a South African involved in rural development schemes for over 22 years, was specially recruited by Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

He is worth his weight in gold — especially at current prices!

The point I am trying to make is that there surely is no reason why Transkei can't do what Mr Godden has done in the Ciskei and notably, for the purposes of this discussion, at Keiskammahoek?

This project now has 60 farmers (it started initially with 24 farmers) farming 4ha plots with six cows on each. Each plot is under irrigation. The plots include a house and the farmers draw all their requisites like fertiliser, feed and machinery from a central "mother unit". The cows are grazed on the irrigated plots and are milked twice a day at a central milking parlour.

The farmers pay for everything they draw from the "mother unit", but all income from their milk and the crops they grow on their plots accrues to them.

Income now averages around R2 400 a year or R200 a month.

But even more importantly they have security of tenure, a home for their families and, perhaps the biggest motivator of all, a pride in their stake in their country's future.

The existing scheme involving 60 farmers is the first phase of what it is planned will ultimately accommodate an additional 300 farmers on an additional 1 200ha.

Mr Godden has proved conclusively what can be done at Keiskammahoek and in the light of that evidence would it not be in Transkei's interest to look at a similar scheme, if necessary again using a pilot scheme, but on a much grander scale?

Just plucking a figure out of the air, why not kick off with something like 2 000ha which would accommodate 500 farmers?

Even appreciating the light rain in Transkei last week brought only a little relief from what has been a long, crippling drought, it is still obvious from statistics given at last week's symposium that Transkei is eminently suitable for pastoral (or rural) development.

"Of land in Transkei 80 per cent is suitable for pastoral utilisation only" — Mr Mbokodi.

And water should not be a problem.

Mr Cecil Kessler, managing director of the Chet group of companies,

nailed that one when he pointed out that Transkei enjoys an annual average rainfall which is higher than that for Southern Africa.

"Compared with South Africa, where only 10 per cent of the area receives more than 750mm of rainfall annually, in Transkei 90 per cent receives more than that and most Transkei soils fall in the sandy loam group", he said.

"The physical properties and good permeability of this group of light textured soils makes cultiva-

But in all this, I'm thinking one key element is, of course, missing finance.

One obviously can pluck massive irrigation schemes out of the air.

Mr Mbokodi touched a relevant chord when he said: "It must be accepted that the department cannot bear the cost of agricultural development alone and private enterprise will have to make a contribution well."

To which I can only add "Hear, hear".

One appreciates the relations between Transkei and Ciskei are not always cordial, whether for historical, political or any other reason, but now would seem to be a time when sectarian interests should be set aside in the interests of a greater ideal.



PATRICK MBOKODI, Transkei Secretary for Agriculture: "Private enterprise must play a part."



GARY GODDEN, Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture — architect of the Keiskammahoek scheme.

Gary Godden, the Ciskei's Secretary for Agriculture.

And, perhaps even more importantly, a scheme along the lines Mr Godden has introduced at Keiskammahoek — an improved adaptation of the Ashiyah system of settlement which has worked so well in Israel — which has achieved national recognition.

In fact, after the opening remarks by Transkei's Acting Prime Minister, Chief George Ndabankulu, last week's symposium settled back to watch a near 1-hour audio-visual presentation which dealt primarily with how rural development is being tackled in Kwa Zulu.

The spoken commentary dealt exclusively with Kwa Zulu and Natal except for one reference to what is being done elsewhere. The reference was to... you've no doubt

Keiskamma and Tyefu schemes — two schemes that are tangible evidence of what can be achieved in an underdeveloped country given the right spirit of initiative, motivation, forethought, planning, the expertise born of many years of "tilling the soil", the ability to circumvent bureaucracy and the inestimable virtue of getting up and getting things done.

There are few men who can match those credentials and the Ciskei Government is indeed fortunate it has such a man in Mr Godden, MBE, a modest, likeable man who is a former agricultural advisor to the governments of Swaziland and Malawi.

It is Mr Godden more than any other individual who is responsible for nurturing the two schemes that already have been

tion easy."

I was glad to hear, too, that the Denison hypothesis of a pilot scheme received backing from Mr K. Humphrey, senior manager of the agricultural division of the Transkei Development Corporation.

Quoting from a paper A. C. Venn presented in August last year on private sector participation in rural development at a workshop on the urbanisation process in Natal and Kwa Zulu and the need for a total development strategy, he said: "Success is most likely to be achieved if innovations are initially applied to pilot projects."

There must surely be at least one far-sighted and progressive headman in a suitable area of Transkei who would be willing to co-operate in using his district for such a pilot scheme.

To meet that premise Transkei should not be proud to seek the help of the Ciskeian Government and men like Gary Godden and his expertise and the Ciskei should be big enough to assist its fellow men ("fellow" in its most literal sense) in its neighbouring Transkei.

A first step could well be for Prof Gustaaf van Beers, economic advisor to the Transkeian Government and the man charged with drawing up Transkei's first five-year comprehensive development strategy, the Transkeian Minister of Agriculture, Mr E. Z. Booysse and his Secretary, Mr Mbokodi, to mount a fact-finding mission to Keiskammahoek, Tyefu Tyumie and other Godden-inspired rural development schemes in the Ciskei.

It could go a long way helping them formulate

Education must have two fundamental requisites - it must seek to develop the needed sense of community - the feeling that, at some point, the special interest, even if it is yours, must give way to the general interest. Secondly, education must instill a sense of personal security that allows one to make a clear and unambiguous commitment to the task at hand.

This Conference, a product of students as much as of staff, endorses this commitment and seeks to explore one of the most important social issues of our time, a formidable task by any standard.

It is my hope that the deliberations of the days to come will never become ends in themselves but will serve to institute socio-medical change in this country of potential.

Call to release detainees

UMQATA - The opposition Democratic Progressive Party's youth league demanded the immediate release of all political detainees in Transkei during a congress on Saturday.

The league specifically mentioned Mr. Sigoibo, Mr. Ndulo, Mr. Hector Ncokezi, Mr. Mhck Maboza, Mr. Vuyani Keni and its own recently detained organiser, Mr. Teddi Mphahwa, and demanded they be charged in a court of law.

Closing the two-day congress the treasurer of the DPP, Mr. S. A. Xobololo, attacked the continued detention and harassment of Transkeians, especially of opposition members.

A former journalist of the now banned newspaper Isaziso, Mr. Zola Dinywa, was elected president and the detained Mr. Mphahwa deputy president of the youth league. - Sapa



Mr. David James, news editor of the Daily News.



Mr Honey's mother and stepfather, Mr and Mrs P. Bowle, of Ficksburg, who attended yesterday's court hearing.

Court hears bid to free Honey

UMTATA — An application for the release of detained journalist Mr Peter Honey was heard in the Transkei High Court yesterday.

The applicants were: Mrs Carmen Mary Honey, wife of Mr Honey, and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd. The respondents were the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, the Minister of Defence and Police, Chief George Matanzima, and the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba.

Mr Justice de Wet of Grahamstown heard the application which was for an order declaring Mr Honey's detention under the public security laws unlawful null and void and of no force and effect. The application also sought an order that he be released immediately.

Mrs Honey said in an affidavit before the court, her husband had been employed by the Daily Dispatch last year and at the beginning of the year was employed by the Daily News as a reporter.

On the evening of January 14 she learnt he had been detained. She was told by Lt Z. Lavisa the next day her husband was being held under Section 47 of the Public Security Act No. 30 of 1977. The reason for his detention, she believed, concerned a report he wrote which was published in The Star of January 4.

A further report appeared in the Daily News on January 16 which quoted the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Ngceba, as saying her husband would be released only if he disclosed the source of the information contained in the report published in The Star.

Between January 7 and 9 her husband told her he had spoken to the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik, about the report in The Star and the judge was very angry.

She said her husband said at no stage did the Chief Justice indicate that the factual allegations contained in the report were incorrect. She was aware that her husband told his news editor, Mr David James, that the Chief Justice had "virtually threatened Mr Honey with deportation through the offices of President Kaiser Matanzima".

Mrs Honey said after her husband saw the Chief Justice's report, presumably because Mr

Chief Justice told him the matter was out of his hands. Mr Honey indicated to his wife he understood by that that some other action was pending which did not have anything to do with the Chief Justice.

As a result of her husband's concern he gave her a list of people to be contacted should he be detained or "disappear". She believed her husband was threatened by Brigadier Ngceba as a result of the report.

Mrs Honey said her husband had not been charged or brought before any court, nor had his further detention been authorised by any warrant issued under Section 27 of the Criminal Procedure Act No. 56 of 1955. She said the detention of her husband under Section 47 was a gross abuse of the procedure set out in that section and the requirements under the Act were never satisfied.

Mr David James, news editor of the Daily News, said he was aware a report headlined "Transkei Attorney-General faces quit order" appeared in The Star on January 4.

He said on the morning of January 7 Mr Honey telephoned him and told him that as a result of the report he had received a message from the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik, that he wanted to see him. The impression the Chief Justice gave, said Mr Honey, was that he was displeased by the report.

A statement by the Chief Justice before the court denied that he told Mr Honey he was angry about the report.

What he told Mr Honey was that he was angry about the reference to him in the report, which he told Mr Honey was above all untrue and defamatory. The Chief Justice said he asked Mr Honey why he had not discussed the contents of the report with him before publication and said Mr Honey told him he had wanted to get hold of the Chief Justice, but had not managed to do so because the Chief Justice was on holiday and he did not know where to contact him.

The Chief Justice denied he ever told Mr Honey he would deal with the matter when he got back to Umtata. The Chief Justice said that after publication of the report, presumably because Mr

Honey's head office had been in contact with him, Mr Honey personally telephoned the Chief Justice on his farm in the Dordrecht district.

He told the Chief Justice he would like to come and see him about the publication of the report and asked when he would be back in chambers. The Chief Justice told him when he would be back. He should make an appointment with the registrar to see him, the Chief Justice had said.

The Chief Justice said at no stage had he indicated the factual allegations in the report were incorrect. He said that by the time Mr Honey had telephoned him on his farm at Dordrecht, he had already been in contact with the head office of The Star in Johannesburg in connection with the report and had demanded a retraction and apology.

Such retraction and apology was published in The Star on January 8.

The Chief Justice denied he "virtually threatened Mr Honey with deportation through the offices of President Kaiser Matanzima". The Chief Justice said the subject of deportation was never discussed with Mr Honey on the telephone.

Mr Justice Munnik admitted he reprimanded Mr Honey for publishing the report without consulting him first.

The Chief Justice said the reprimand related solely to that part of the report which referred to him (the Chief Justice).

He had emphasised to Mr Honey that allegations in the report which referred to him were without foundation and were defamatory, and that was in fact the source of his annoyance.

He admitted he asked Mr Honey to reveal the source of his information, but said all he was concerned with was the source of the information which related to him.

The Chief Justice admitted that during his discussions with Mr Honey on January 11 in his chambers, he told Mr Honey that apart from the allegations referring specifically to him, the factual contents of the report were by and large correct. This disclosure was made to Mr Honey in confidence and the Chief Justice admitted he said it was not for publication.

The hearing continues today. — DDR.

ed major categories of disease. Clearly, this situation. However, these competing risks life tables not an indication of the relative importance of various disease to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximate relationship between the reduction of mortality and the increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a corresponding improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the increase in life expectancy associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reversed, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% overments indicated.

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Court decision tomorrow on Honey's release

31/1/80

UMTATA — Judgment on the application for the release of detained Daily News reporter, Mr Peter Honey, will be given in the Umtata High Court tomorrow.

Both counsel for the applicants on behalf of Mr Honey and the respondents finished their argument yesterday and Mr Justice de Wet postponed the case for summary and judgment on Friday.

During the hearing yesterday, Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, told the court Mr Honey's detention was regular and lawful.

Mr Letlaka was the first respondent in the hearing of an application for Mr Honey's release. Mr Honey was detained more than two weeks ago.

The application was brought by Mrs Carmen Honey, Mr Honey's wife, and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd.

Mr Honey was detained following the publication of a report in The Star of January 4.

The application is being heard by Mr Justice de Wet of Grahamstown, who was seconded by the South African Government at the request of the Transkei Government because of the non-availability of judges in the Transkei.

Mr Letlaka said in a statement before the court that he had authorised Mr Honey's continued detention — for a further 14 days — after the expiry of the first 14-day period of detention.

All the requirements of the section of the Act under which Mr Honey was being detained had been met. Mr Letlaka submitted that the application be dismissed, with costs.

The acting Prime Minister and acting Minister of Defence, Chief George Ndabankulu, also opposed the application.

Chief Ndabankulu said he had perused the affidavits made by Brigadier Ngceba, the third respondent, and Mr Letlaka. He based his opposition to the application on the contents of the two affidavits.

Brigadier Ngceba denied reports quoting him as saying his government had the right to squeeze Mr Honey until he revealed his source of information. He admitted, however, saying Mr Honey would be detained until he disclosed his source.

He said he had reason to believe that Mr Honey possessed information relating to his (Mr Honey's) committing an offence under Act no 30 of 1977.

It was for this reason he ordered Mr Honey's detention.

Brigadier Ngceba said this information related to the identity of an official who breached his oath of office in disclosing to Mr Honey the information contained in The Star's report.

Whatever the ethics of journalism might be, they did not protect a journalist in circumstances where the law required him to disclose the source of his information, Brigadier Ngceba said.

Advocate A. J. du P. Buys, for Mrs Honey and the Argus Group, said Mr Honey's detention was unlawful in terms of Section 47 of the Public Security Act and he should be released immediately. Under habeas corpus, Mr Honey should not have been detained for longer than 48 hours. He had now been in detention for two weeks.

Buys said the section under which Mr Honey was detained was exactly the same as Section Six of South Africa's Terrorism Act.

He submitted that the report Mr Honey wrote and which was published in The Star was no danger to the security of the state but exposed corruption.

He said there had to be a factual allegation that there was reason to believe Mr Honey had had contact with or could supply the identity of persons who had breached their oath of office.

The court was entitled to inquire as to the validity of Mr Honey's detention, Adv Buys said.

He said Mr Honey's source might have received his information from the corridors of Government buildings or from the whispers of legal men.

The respondents should first place evidence concerning a breach of oath of office before the court, rather than placing the cart before the horse.

Adv. E. J. van Rensburg, for the respondents, said Mr Honey's report on an alleged wrangle between Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Munnik, and the Attorney-General, Mr B. G. Muller QC, suggested political pressure was being brought by the government on Mr Muller. This was likely to embarrass the state, especially the Justice Ministry.

"It is the disclosure we are worried about, not the breaching of oath of office," Adv. Van Rensburg said.

He submitted that Mr Honey had definitely obtained information from somebody. "Mr Honey did not say it was rumour when writing the article

His appears to be the case of someone who has information."

The disclosing of such information to Mr Honey could constitute an offence under the Official Secrets Act and if Mr Honey divulged the required information his source could be tried in court.

"If Mr Honey knew that the information he had was an official secret, he would have committed an offence," Adv Van Rensburg said.

Advocate Buys, calling for Mr Honey's immediate release, said his detention was prima facie unlawful and it was for the respondents to prove it was lawful.

"My submission is that Mr Honey has been deprived of his liberty by, among other means, not having been brought to court", he said.

"The court must find whether the Commissioner of Police, Brig Ngceba, had, in fact, had reasonable grounds to believe that Mr Honey was in possession of vital information, because there are no facts placed before the court. Therefore Mr Honey is entitled to his release," Mr Buys said.

He asked what evidence was before the court to prove that Mr Honey obtained his information from a particular person.

Mr Justice de Wet interjected: "It must be an official who gave Mr Honey this information, as this is a type of information only known to some officials in that department or section."

Mr Buys said: "We are not on a fishing expedition where we have to find out who did what and who did not do what. Mr Honey has no business to be in detention just because it is believed that he has vital information."

Brig Ngceba should place evidence before the court establishing that Mr Honey was in possession of such vital information, he said. — DDR.

lected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely different situation. However, these competing risks life tables not provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease risks to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectancies of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the life expectancy associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are re-improved by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% improvements indicated.

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Life) mean that more information may be hidden by a complete cost-benefit analysis than is revealed. Some economists would still defend cost-benefit analysis on the grounds that this process only makes value judgements explicit about the money value of life which are made regularly, but implicitly (e.g. in the decision to build a bridge or deepen a mine with given safety precautions), on the implicit assumption that the lives which will inevitably be lost are not worth the cost of the additional precautions which would be required to save them. Me

of this nature. Constructing factories, movement of labour, dam building, agricultural boards, all affect the amount and pattern impact on health is seldom taken into account link with health is unknown, or because he terms and thus cannot be included in the r able to translate health into monetary ter programmes, because its very nature makes much weight is to be placed on the monetary ment projects anyway?

Westcott lists some indicators of health regional allocation of health budgets, and services to the most needy individuals. (an indicator for allocation between popula social profile (proportion of children mal etc.) which are probably the most relevant decisions. Westcott suggests, further, t involved in cost-benefit analysis can be i in a decision process for use by planners process assigns priority to different heal knowledge on the prevalence, severity, public concern and vulnerability to management of each problem. This method has been successfully applied in developing countries and lends itself to non-dictatorial and local planning.

2.5 Choice of Technique

This is a much more clearly defined subject. Both Natrass and Westcott discuss various methods and problems: the interdependence of objectives, the lack of data on 'production processes' relating inputs to outcomes, lack of proper measures for either, definition of alternatives, etc.

achieving the same objective - can be useful even if they too, merely provide a framework for the organisation of incomplete data. Linear programming may be used where production processes can be more readily defined.

King (*43) takes another approach to the choice of technique in the health services. He discusses a 'microplan', a system of simple, low-cost techniques for the provision of primary child care. In this available to countries which do not develop them entirely for

considered, Westcott sees a need for spectrum conditioners', such as their impact on a large number of cts are characteristically hard to ents which produce dramatic results tion.

Reporter in night-plea

THE Transkei Police Commissioner, Brigadier Martin Ngeeba, had "put the nails in his own coffin" by admitting that the information obtained by Mr Peter Honey was correct, the Transkei Supreme Court was told at Umtata yesterday.

This claim was made by Mr Andries Buys in the hearing at which the detained Mr Honey's immediate release is being sought.

Mr Buys told Mr Justice de Wet that information obtained by journalists had brought about the downfall of an information chief, a potential prime minister and a president. It had been in the interests of South Africa for that information to be made public. There must be a factual allegation placed before the judge that Honey had contact with a person who broke his

oath - the affidavits are devoid of factual allegations while the security police believe Honey had that identity."

Mr Buys submitted that the security police had failed to establish who had broken his oath of office and, secondly, they had failed to place evidence before the judge showing that Honey had information relating to that person.

Legal arguments have centred on the use of Section 47 of the Public Security Act and the validity of the jurisdiction of the court to consider cases where Section 47 applies.

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penditure on health are listed in

HEALTH IN SOUTH AFRICA

	Amount (R million)
1975/76 Public sector	554,3
1977/78 Public sector of which	712,5
75% Provincial State Health Department, 5-7% preventive measures	
1975/76 Medical Research Council, in addition to R3,4 million from Parliamentary grant	,8
1976 Pharmaceutical Companies (estimated at 6% turnover)	approx. 285,0
1975 Medical Aid schemes	175,3
Medical Benefit schemes	28,9
Exempted schemes	62,0

Source: Scheiner (*2)

Honey report largely correct — judge

UMTATA — It was in the interest of the Transkeian public and the security of the state that allegations of corruption on the part of senior Transkei officers were exposed and published. Mr. A. du P. Buys, counsel for the Daily News reporter, Mr. Peter Honey, said yesterday.

Mr. Buys was applying for the immediate release of Mr. Honey in the Umtata Supreme Court on behalf of the detained journalist's wife, Mrs. Carmen Honey, and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company. The application was heard before Mr. Justice S. de Wet.

Counsel for the respondents, Mr. J. T. J. van Rensburg, handed the court replying affidavits from the Minister of Justice, Mr. T. D. Letlaka, the Minister of Defence and Police, Chief George Ndabankulu, and the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba.

Mr. Buys pointed out that the article by Mr. Honey concerning the Transkei Attorney-General, Mr. G. B. Muller, contained a serious allegation against Brig. Ngceba, stating that Brig. Ngceba wanted political prisoners prosecuted even when there was insufficient evidence.

It was suggested in the article that Mr. Muller had refused to prosecute on threadbare evidence in certain cases. Most of the contents of the article was confirmed by Brig. Ngceba and the Transkei Chief Justice, Mr. Justice G. A. Munnik.

Mr. Buys said the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Justice had both contravened the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Security Act by confirming that what Mr. Honey had written was correct.

He added that Mr. Honey had refused to reveal the sources of his information but the onus rested with the respondents to justify the detention and show that Section 47 had in fact been contravened.

He said Mr. Honey could have overheard some of the things he wrote about as the article mentioned that it was being whispered in legal corridors and that there were rumours that the Attorney-General would be axed.

It was therefore in the interest of state security, the maintenance of law and order, and of peaceful administration that these things be exposed and published.

Mr. Justice Munnik admitted in a statement read from the Bar that, apart from the allegations referring to him specifically, the factual contents of the newspaper report concerning the Transkei Attorney-General were by and large correct. He added that he had told Mr. Honey this in confidence and that what he had said was not meant for publication.

The Chief Justice said that at no stage had he indicated that the factual allegations in the report were incorrect and denied that he had virtually threatened Mr. Honey with deportation through the offices of President Kaiser Matanzima.

He admitted that he reprimanded Mr. Honey for publishing the report without consulting him first but said the reprimand related solely to that part of the report which referred to him.

He said he had emphasised to Mr. Honey that allegations in the report which referred to him were without foundation and were defamatory.

The hearing continues today.
Sapa.

30 held in Transkei in three months

250-103

EAST LONDON — More than 30 people are known to have spent time in detention under Transkei's security laws during the past three months.

Most are still in detention as far as is known. There are many detainees, however, who have spent long periods in detention without being charged.

How many detainees are imprisoned in Transkei under the security laws is not known. Among those thought to have been in detention during the past three months are:

Mr William Nelani, a Democratic Progressive Party member who was detained in November for allegedly distributing pamphlets dangerous to state security; Mr Patrick Dalindyebo, Chief Sabata's son, for pamphlets; Mr T. Alaphlwa, DPP youth organizer; Mr Peter Honey, Daily News reporter; Mr S. Dalindyebo, another of Chief Sabata's sons; Mr Clarence Makweku, since banished from Transkei; Mr J. Kobo, DPP; Mr W. Toboti; Mr A. Sigqibo; Mr K. Bam, since released; Mr M. Mboza; Mr S. Madlebe; Mr S. Majcke; Mr B. Mphakama; D. and N. Kasibi; Mr N. Mkele, since deported from Transkei; Mr H. Neokazi;

Chief G. Sigcau, DPP; Miss F. Mancotywa, DPP, charged under security laws; Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, DPP; charged under security laws; Mr B. Pikashe, DPP, detained, charged and fined under security laws; Mr Thembile Magingxa; Mr Z. Zoyisile and Mr T. Va.

All the above have spent periods in detention. Some are still in prison while others have been charged, found guilty and fined.

Most of the detentions have affected the opposition party, the Democratic Progressive Party, which was formed in December last year after the merging of Transkei's three main opposition parties.

The DPP is led by Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo — currently facing charges under Transkei's security legislation. Chief Sabata is one of Transkei's most

powerful political leaders.

Transkei's security laws are similar in many aspects to those in South Africa. The Security Police, headed by the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngeeba, have the power to detain suspects for indefinite periods without trial.

Brigadier Ngeeba said in an interview with the Daily Dispatch in November last year that he found letters to him from Amnesty International asking for the release of detainees "a nuisance."

"I just ignore them," he said.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said last November soon after the banning of 84 organisations in Transkei that it was government policy to bring detained people to court as "soon as humanly possible". DDR.

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fatis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000-member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union) say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the staff. Although those dismissed were 'coloured', more than half of the men strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the of labour tried to separate 'coloured' and African workers who had outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said here for the same purpose.

Fatis & Monis Strike

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Cooper also offers information on services and fees (both in-patient and out-patient) at provincial hospitals for comparison purposes. In conclusion, she makes the following points:

- (i) In general, more concern is shown for skilled workers, who are difficult to replace, than for unskilled workers (that is, there is a skill and a race bias in the provision of services).
- (ii) Medical aid schemes, and to a lesser extent medical benefit schemes, emphasise curative rather than preventive medicine.
- (iii) The benefits extended by medical benefit schemes are much less comprehensive than those extended by medical aid schemes.
- (iv) Contributions to the former are generally lower.
- (v) The benefit of a sick pay fund to workers is often dubious. Most of the trade unionists interviewed by Cooper suggested that a sick pay fund increased employer control as workers had to get a certificate from a doctor whose interests might be closer to those of employers than to those of workers. Furthermore, sick pay funds are made up of equal contributions from worker and employer, while under the Factories Act the employer would have to pay sick pay in full, and the leave and pay provisions in sick pay funds are not always better for workers than those in the Factories Act.
- (vi) It may not be in the interests of unskilled workers (often contract workers) who move frequently from one industry to another, to contribute to medical schemes. Most schemes require contributions for 13 to 16 weeks before a member is eligible for benefits and benefits often increase with length of membership.

6. NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND POLICY

Two papers dealt with nutritional status indicators in South Africa - those

Statistics on malnutrition from other surveys confirm the rural-urban

Du Plessis *et al* attribute this poor nutritional situation to non-recognition of nutritional disease and the ignorance of healthy feeding patterns. Some authorities consider weight for height a better indicator of malnutrition, those with normal body proportions not suffering from any functional defect; although association has been found in Durban between height for age and school performance, and Thomas (Vol.2) found that children below the Boston third percentile in weight for age deteriorate if untreated whether or not they have normal body proportions. Again rural children were worse off than urban ones in the older age groups and the proportion with low weight for height increased with age.

Children who are malnourished? In East London, Trudye followed up a sample of children with mild malnutrition (below 5th percentile but without clinical signs) who were not admitted to hospital as outpatients with supplementary food, and found that 51% of them had necessary for follow-up, and found that 51% of them had but hospitalisation too is often ineffective. 14% of children hospitalised died within 6 weeks of discharge. Hospitalisation with follow-up and milk after discharge offered the best chances of

Opposition members detained in Transkei

UMTATA. - Transkei Security Police have detained almost the entire executive committees of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party and its newly formed youth wing in a swoop in Umtata and other parts of Transkei yesterday.

Head of the security police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, who is also Commissioner of Transkei Police, has neither denied nor confirmed the detentions.

He said his men had not yet reported back to him and he could therefore not comment.

The names of those taken are the deputy-leader of the party, Mr C S Mda, the treasurer, Mr S A Xobololo, the national secretary, Mr W M Dweba, the chairman, Mr J M Nndika, national organiser, Mr B Pikashe, and a committee member, Mr J Kati.

Executive members of the DPP youth league detained are, the president, Mr Zola Dunyawa, the chairman, Mr Mazwi Yako, the secretary, Mr S Saliwa, the treasurer, Mr M Mbete, and a committee member, Mr Monde Mnyande.

The detentions come in the wake of a revived reorganisation of the DPP which recently formed its youth wing and was shortly going to launch its women's league.

- Sapa

OF malnutrition in Tsoilo, over 30% were malnourished by reference to the

with follow-up and milk after discharge offered the best chances of

CAPE TIMES
Nine 1/2/80
detained
in night
SWOOP ⁽¹⁰³⁾

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkei security police have detained four members of the executive of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party and four members of the DPP Youth League in a night swoop throughout Transkei.

The chairman of the University of Transkei Students' Representative Council, Mr Ezra Mtshontshi, has also been detained.

Two other members of the party executive and one from the Youth League are reported to have been detained, but this could not be confirmed.

The Commissioner of Police in Transkei, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, yesterday confirmed the detention of Mr Mtshontshi and of the deputy leader of the DPP, Mr Sizakele Caledon Mda; the party's treasurer, Mr S A Xobololo; the national organizer, Mr Babini Pikashe and a committee member and former Robben Island prisoner, Mr James Kati.

He also confirmed the detention of Youth League executive members Mr Zola Dunywa (president), Mr Mazwi Yako (chairman), Mr Ndima Saliwa (general secretary) and Mr Mzwandile Mbethe (Treasurer).

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, is on leave. The Acting Prime Minister, Chief George Ndabankulu, commented: "This is all news to me."

different objectives (programmes) are evaluated and compared with each other by their contribution to a small number of health indicators, such as life expectancy, morbidity or nutritional status.

6. Cost benefit studies are not generally a suitable method for assessing health programmes except where they can be made to yield unambiguous answers where financial returns to the spending agency more than be

- Methods of incorporating work to achieve
- (a) training plan
- (b) employing economic (as in U.K., first step that can be derived

"In my view this court of Mr Honey could not be declared null and void. He said the respondents had failed to submit concrete reasons as to why the continued detention of Mr Honey could not be declared null and void.

Mr Justice de Wet said it was clear in his view that an official of the Government had passed information to Mr Honey but the article as published had nothing to endanger the administration and the maintenance of law and order in Transkei.

The judge ruled that the court had a right to make a decision and pronounce a judgment. He rejected the submission by counsel for the respondents that the court had no jurisdiction or had any right to enquire into the matter because it was ousted by the provisions of the Transkei Public Security Act.

RIGHT

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To Page 3, Col 1

(c) the constitution of a health planning body, which deals with the health implications of policy in all sectors (as in, e.g. the Sri Lanka Planning Unit. 27) This body would first research and model the health system - that is, all the factors which contribute to health and their order of significance. The evaluation of projects falling under the health and other ministries could then be done. Unless some such basic model is referred to, it is impossible to ensure that resources are so directed as to have the maximum effect on health.

The model is also required to draw out the implications of different value parameters which policy-makers might choose, or to infer the actual parameters from existing decisions;

(d) opening courses on health economics in faculties of medicine. Although it is also desirable to incorporate discussion of health problems in the teaching of economics, it may be inadvisable to separate problems of health from those of development as a whole;

(e) more research into alternative techniques available for the delivery of health care. Evaluation of projects helps little when the range of alternatives considered at any stage is small. There is a great deal of experience in many countries in techniques of health care

which have not been considered for use in the Southern African context, or for which local experience is in a very early stage.

4. THE PROPER DEFINITION OF PROBLEMS

STAR 11/2/80
Kei court orders Honey to be freed

Special Correspondent UMTATA — Mr Justice de Wet ruled in the Transkei Supreme Court today that Mr Peter Honey, the Star's representative in Transkei, detained by Transkei security police, should be immediately released.

The judge declared his detention by the Transkei Government unlawful and ruled that the respondents, the Minister of Justice and Prisons, the Minister of Defence and Police, and the Transkei Commissioner of Police, should pay the costs.

In his judgment which lasted an hour Mr Justice de Wet rejected the argument by the respondents' counsel, Mr J F van Rensburg, that the article which was published in The Star on January 4 and written by Mr Honey was likely to endanger the administration of law and order in Transkei.

matters relates to the fact that our data systems are underdeveloped and - in terms of funds and personnel - undernourished. Far too often we simply do not have the analytical data we need for analytical purposes. These difficulties, however, are surmountable, and better reporting and data systems can be created. I refer instead to even greater problems associated with the measurement of outputs which are amorphous in concept, outputs such as 'higher levels of health' and which are contributed to by many factors (for example, housing, income, nutrition, environment, medical care of all kinds), factors whose relative contribution may differ for different persons and whose relative importance is largely unknown'. 29

Often, we are uncertain what we mean by 'health', whether it is meaningful for example, to prolong life in all circumstances or whether there is the possibility of 'health'.

Perhaps to be seen in the growth of health care in the health care system, the retarded rate of growth may be due to the subordination of health care to other economic objectives.

Free Honey, court says

From page 1

has the legality and validity to enquire into Peter Honey's detention.

"The respondents must prove the detention was lawful but in my view they have failed to give concrete reasons to the court," Mr Justice de Wet said.

The application for the release of Mr Honey, who has now spent 17 days in detention, incommunicado, under Transkei's security laws, was brought to court by his wife, Mrs Carmen Honey, and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company.

of achieving it may we cannot promote to imply that a change

health by removing disease. This is usually

into the whole South African health scene, which occupied them for two years during a tour of 3 1/2 months, the Commission visited various centres and institutions in South Africa.

More than 1 000 witnesses testified and 505 memoranda were handed over. The Commission was authorised: 'to enquire into, to report and advise upon'

- (1) The provision of an organised National Health Service in conformity with the modern conception of 'health', which will ensure adequate medical, dental, nursing and hospital services for all sections of the people of the Union of South Africa.
- (2) The administrative, legislative and financial measures which

Kei detains senior opposition members

UMTATA — Three senior members of the executive of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party were detained by Transkei security police this week, in what is believed to be a purge of opposition politicians.

The three men, all from the DPP stronghold of Engcobo are Mr S A Xobololo, DPP treasurer, Mr J Kati, DPP national executive committee member and Mr Babini, Pikashe DPP national organiser.

The fate of the deputy leader of the DPP, Mr C S Mda and the fate of the DPP youth league president Mr Zola Dunywa was still not yet known at the time of going to Press.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba was not available for comment.

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vided into promotive,

The great factors was stressed in maintaining the health of the individual and his community. Under promotive health services, the importance of adequate wages, nutrition, general education, etc., is mentioned. Periodic medical examinations, antenatal care, infant welfare clinics, immunisations, health education, school and workers' health services, are listed under preventive services.

The Commission also realised the tremendous importance of a proper relationship between promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services:

"Today in short, advanced medical thought everywhere has come to realise that there should be no sharp division, even in administration and still less in presentation to the people, between promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services. All should be integrated in a comprehensive planned health service. Such a service would aim to secure not only the absence of disease, but also the maximum degree of physiological and mental efficiency".

The chapter ends with the following vision:

"The ultimate aim of our recommendations is to bring these services within reach of all sections of the population, according to their need, and without regard to race, colour, means or station in life".

Part II of the Report of the Commission contained a detailed survey of the health needs of the population of South Africa and to what extent these needs were met by the existing health services. The Commission observed that from 1919 onwards, there were three different kinds of public authorities, which dealt with health services: local authorities, Provincial Councils and the Department of Public Health.

Their conclusions at the end of this survey about existing health services were very straight-forward:

"The services are NOT 'organised on a national basis' - they are disjointed and haphazard, provincial and parochial.

The services are NOT 'in conformity with modern conception of Health - for they are mainly directed not to promotion and safeguarding of health, but to the cure of ill health.

The services are NOT 'available to all sections of the people of the Union of South Africa' - they are distributed mainly among the wealthier sections who, on account of their economic potentialities should need them least; and are but poorly supplied to the underprivileged sections who require them most.

Moreover, existing 'administrative, legislative and financial measures' are NOT adequate to provide, by any mere process of expansion a national health service of the range and quality demanded by our terms of reference".

Part III of the Commission's Report dealt with the fundamental question of whether a National Health Service would be the best solution for the health needs of the people. The answer of the Commission was affirmative in order to ensure unified direction, a redistribution of health resources and to make the best use of the limited economic resources available.

It was realised that massive ill health means decreased economic productivity and an increased expenditure on curative health services. The Commission

Transkei not on health body

103
2/2/80

CAPE TOWN — Transkei has not joined a new regional health organisation in South Africa although nine other independent and non-independent states have done so.

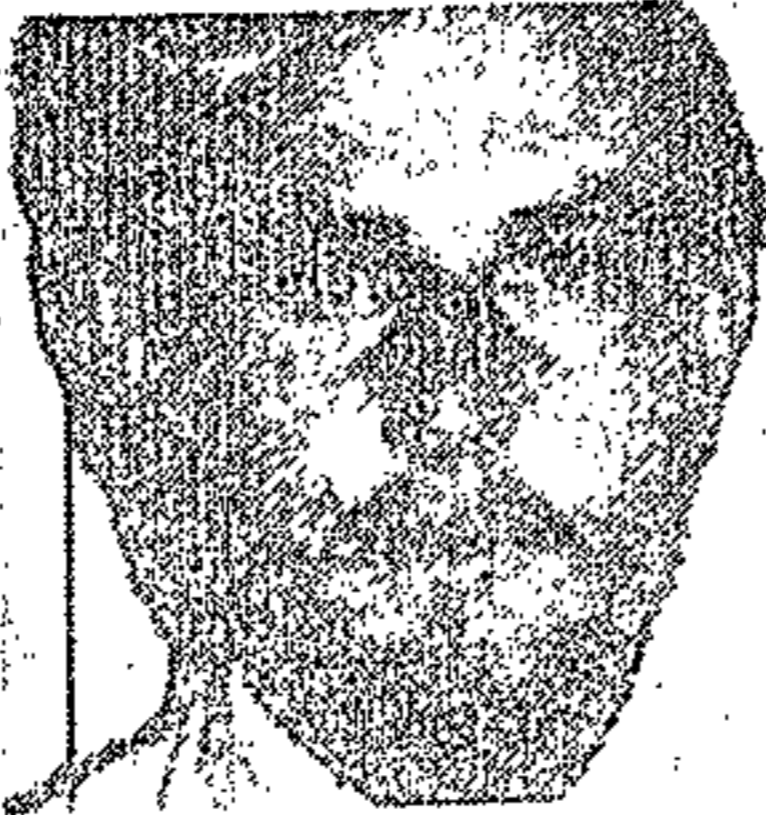
This emerged yesterday from the State President's opening address of this year's session of Parliament.

In his speech, the President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said a regional

health organisation for Southern Africa had been established last year "to promote better health services and co-operation in this important field in Southern Africa."

"Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Gazankulu, KwaZulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa, South Africa, South West Africa and Venda are members of the organisation, which should come into full operation this year," he said. — PC.

Transkei releases detained reporter



Mr Peter Honey
Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The detained Daily News reporter, Mr Peter Honey, who was released from detention in Transkei yesterday, was being kept at an undisclosed hide-away last night.

Mr David James, news editor of the Daily News, said here last night that Mr Honey was now out of Transkei and was "being kept somewhere."

Mr James said he had received legal advice not to disclose the whereabouts of Mr Honey, who is expected in Durban this afternoon.

From Umtata it is reported that Mr Honey left Transkei for an undisclosed destination in the Free State after being released.

Mr Honey was freed following a ruling handed down in the Umtata Supreme Court that his detention was unlawful under Transkei's security legislation.

He was released from detention at 2 pm at Sterkspruit in north-west Transkei.

His wife Carmen and his daughter Juliet, 2, have flown from Umtata to meet Mr Honey in the Free State.

In a telephone call last night Mr Honey said he was well and pleased to be with his family again.

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Own Correspondent

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(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in South Africa on the needs of the white and urban populations; but he also implicitly recognises an international dimension when he notes the applicability to South Africa of the 'Inverse Care Law' originally described by Hart, as it appears in Britain; 'the availability of good medical care tends to vary inversely with the need of the population served'.⁵

(c) Inappropriate institutions, particularly 'disease palaces' are associated with this geographical bias and partly responsible for both the urban- and disease-orientation of the services.

Savage discusses two further problems with health services:

(d) Weakly developed ancillary services in vital areas: dental and ophthalmic services are not easily available to a large part of the population; pharmacies are absent in African townships; health educators and health visitors are few. Services for the mentally ill, handicapped and elderly are also scarce, particularly for the black population.

(e) South African medicine is deeply permeated by the structure of apartheid, with duplication of training facilities and services. Pay differentials are aggravating to black staff, and Savage shows that it would cost only R1,4 million p.a. to pay equally qualified doctors the same salary, and R4,2 million p.a. to give equally qualified nurses the same pay.

10 held in Transkei 'to be charged'

UMTATA. — Ten people detained in a countrywide swoop this week will be charged soon, the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngeeba, said in Umtata yesterday.

They are being held under Section 47 of the Transkei Public Security Act.

Brig Ngeeba said the deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party Mr Caledon Mda; its national organiser Mr Babini Mashaba; the treasurer Mr S. A. Xobololo; a committee member Mr J. Hlati; the chairman of the Transkei University SRC, Mr Ezra Mtshontshi; and five executive members of the DPP Youth League; had been detained because of alleged engagement in subversive activities.

The detained executive members are: Mr Zola Duniyva, Mr Mazwi Yako, Mr Ndima Saliwa, Mr Mzwandile Mbete, and Mr Mlungisi Mtshotana.

Brig Ngeeba said all would be charged in court and the charges made clear.

Contrary to some newspaper reports, the general secretary of the DPP, Mr W. M. Dweba, and the chairman, Mr J. M. Ndika, had not been detained, he said.

The Acting Prime Minister, Chief George Ndabankulu, was surprised when told of the detentions.

Meanwhile, the DPP leader, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalinyebo, and publicity and information secretary Miss Florence Mancotywa — also facing charges under the Public Security Act — cannot comment on the detentions because of their bail conditions. — Sapa.

Savage, however, differs considerably from Kirsch on the

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throughout the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be effective.

2.2 Public or Private : The Options

The debate on what has come to be called 'socialised medicine' concerns which method of health care provision is most *efficient* and which best satisfies the condition of *equity*. Efficiency, in the economic sense, is taken to mean that there can be no change which will make one person better off without making another worse off. If one can, by reorganisation, get something more without extra cost, without making anyone worse off, the existing situation is not efficient.

In fact, only the provision of medical care is in dispute, rather than all measures which promote health, most of which, as we have seen, concern the entire structure of the economy and society. The arguments therefore apply only to the relatively narrow, but nevertheless highly charged field of medical care. It has conventionally been accepted by the majority of those who can afford it that some basic public provision should be made for the indigent. The rising cost of medical care, particularly in the United States and some European countries, has forced a reassessment of this position by health economists of all persuasions.

The free market position is argued by Rees (*27): If a good or service can be bought and sold between individuals, and all relevant costs and benefits in the market transactions without spilling over to others, and there are no economies of scale,⁶ then a good is distributed through their purchasing power can be 'good' is distributed through a free market so that influence on their own, and no combination of buyers or influence the price to their own advantage. In no information constraints on buyers and sellers. fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, of efficient allocation may also exist under other age of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.

Reporter is released by Kei court

10/13
1/18/80
RPM

Own Correspondent
UMTATA. — Mr Peter Honey, a reporter detained a fortnight ago by the Transkei Security Police, left the country yesterday for the Free State after a court ruling that he was being held unlawfully.
 Mr Honey was freed at 2pm at Sterkspruit, in north-west Transkei.
 His wife, Carmen, and daughter, Juliet, 2, flew from Umtata to meet him in a plane chartered by his newspaper.

Asked later to comment on his detention, Mr Honey — who is on the staff of the Daily News, Durban — said: "I can't at this stage. I am not absolutely certain of my position because I do not know what has been going on over the past two weeks. I would rather wait until I have had time to acquaint myself with my position."

The Transkei Supreme Court yesterday ordered that Mr Honey be released immediately after ruling that his detention under the Transkei public security laws was unlawful and null and void.

Giving judgment in the application for his release, Mr Justice Sextus de Wet, of Grahamstown, also ordered that the respondents pay the costs of both counsel.

The applicants were Mrs Honey and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company. The respondents were the Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, the Minister of Defence and Police, Chief George Matanzima, and the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba.

In his judgment, Mr Justice de Wet said he disagreed with a submission by

counsel for the applicants that Mr Honey could not be expected to reveal a source of information because the article he wrote had said "there were hints and whispers in legal corridors".
 The judge said he doubted if the wealth of information in the article could have been obtained from rumours and whispers. However, it could not be said that the article had been intended to endanger law and order.

manner of selection and at members of UCT medical essential to succeed at they felt made a good medical school should which in fact they were importance were prepara-

90% of health problems presented in a cost-effective method of hospital outpatient departments. that divided responsibility health care is too ical auxiliaries who tend to e building of health centre- he construction of smaller

The 'Inverse Care Law' - health services are least available where they are most needed - is certainly true of the distribution of doctors. Beaton and Bourne (*54) show that 51% of doctors practise in rural areas and villages where over 50% of the population in South Africa live. 55,5% practise in cities and metropolitan areas where under 30% of the population live. The ratio of GP's to specialists is extremely low in cities (2:1 is not uncommon) but far higher in small towns and rural areas. T. Wilson (Vol.2) notes that the population:doctor ratios in South Africa vary from 600:1 in Durban (190:1 for Durban Whites) to 40 000:1 in some rural areas. He and Kirsch both emphasise the world-wide phenomenon whereby increasing the number of doctors trained is not likely to fulfil needs in the rural areas when the distribution is so uneven; an overwhelming number of doctors prefer to live close to urban amenities, wealthier patients, society, schools and in touch with professional developments; and international migration extends this process to a world level. Wilson points out that in the 6 years from 1970 to 1975, 'it is estimated that 14% of all medical graduates, and 50% of those from the University of the Witwatersrand and University of Cape Town left the country permanently'. 'We are training doctors for

Beaton (*32) also emphasises more relevant training and stresses the formulation of appropriate goals. This process is now under way at Wits medical school, following the issuing of a 'Charter of Aims' by medical students (see Vol.2). The Charter lays emphasis on the relevance of medical education to the needs of all South Africans, the practice of medicine where these needs are to be found, and the value of a fuller understanding of the social and economic circumstances underlying health needs. Within Wits medical school, the further definition of the goals has been applied to each department and discussions on these goals and on appropriate methods of achieving them are taking place with the participation of student representatives.
 Beaton also mentions a number of goals for medical education: doctors should be problem-solvers, self-directed learners, able to manage and work with a team of health workers and with the manipulative skills (where appropriate) to manage the physical, behavioural, social, economic, political and economic determinants of health-relevant problems. He argues that ensuring a team approach to health problems would entail training doctors and nurses together.
 Watts (*8) recommends better preparation for dealing with popular health related beliefs and use of indigenous healing. Jaffe (*47), taking a rather different approach, criticises the current style of medical education on the basis of the poor doctor/patient relationships it produces. He claims that it teaches a mechanical style of problem-solving. He feels that whereas a full personal appreciation of a patient's problems, involving holistic and continuing care, is the first requirement for primary care, too many doctors become specialists and too few are in general practice; he sees an over-utilisation of costly specialist care by the public and that this could be improved by operating a stricter system of referral; that a GP can deal with

general practice overseas.

... as with other specialities and with

HONEY

Detention declared unlawful by judge

UTATA — The Transkei Appellate Court yesterday declared that the detained Daily News reporter, Mr Peter Honey, be released immediately and ruled that his detention under the Transkei Public Security Act was unlawful and void.

After judgment in an application for Mr Honey's release, Mr Justice De Wet of Grahamstown ordered that the respondents pay the costs of the court.

The applicants in the case were Mrs Carmen Honey, wife of Mr Honey; The Argus Printing and Publishing Company; respondents were the Minister of Justice, Mr F. Lethala, the Minister of Defence and Police, Chief of Police Matanzima, and the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Tsebe.

In his judgment Mr Justice De Wet said he received a submission by counsel for the

respondents, Advocate J. P. J. van Rensburg, that the court could not pronounce on the provisions of the section under which Mr Honey was detained.

He said there was an inherent right of every subject or foreigner within the country for a court of law to inquire into the deprivation of his liberty.

Mr Justice De Wet heard the application on Tuesday and Wednesday and gave judgment yesterday.

In a judgment lasting almost an hour, Mr Justice De Wet reviewed points of argument by Advocate A. J. du P. Buys, SC, for the applicants, and Advocate P. J. van Rensburg, for the respondents.

He said Mr Honey had not been ill-treated or assaulted but was properly treated in detention. The magistrate of the district of Umtata who visited Mr Honey found

him cheerful and in high spirits.

Mr Honey was detained after refusing to disclose his source of information of a report in the Star of January 4, headlined "Transkei Attorney-General faces quit order."

The report written by Mr Honey did not endanger the administration of law and order and it was incorrect that an offence under the Official Secrets Act was necessarily an offence under the Transkei Security Act, the judge said.

The respondents had failed to prove that the detention of Mr Honey was lawful.

The judge said he disagreed with a submission by Advocate A. du P. Buys, for the applicants, that Mr Honey could not be expected to reveal the source of his information as the report said: "There were hints and whispers in legal corridors."

The use of such phrases was common in news reports to protect the identity of the source of information, Mr Justice De Wet said he doubted if a wealth of information as

flies out

2/1/80

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UTATA — Mr Peter Honey, the Daily News reporter detained for over two weeks by Security Police, left Transkei yesterday after being released.

Mr Honey was released from detention at Sterkspruit at 2 p.m. following a ruling handed down in the Umtata Supreme Court that his detention was unlawful under Transkei's security legislation.

He was flown to an unknown destination in the Free State.

Mr David James, news editor of the Daily News, said last night Mr Honey was now out of Transkei and, for his own personal safety, was being kept "somewhere".

Mr James said he had received legal advice not to disclose the whereabouts of Mr Honey.

He would be flown to Durban today to consult Mr Honey's wife, Carmen, and his daughter, Juliet, two, flew to meet him in the Free State from Umtata late yesterday afternoon.

In a long-distance tele-

phone call last night, Mr Honey said he was well and pleased to be with his family again.

Asked for comment on his ordeal, he said: "I can't comment at this stage. I am not absolutely certain of my position as I do not know what has been going on over the past two weeks."

"I would rather wait until I have had time to acquaint myself with my position."

The Daily News chartered the aircraft that flew Mrs Honey and her daughter from Umtata. — DDR-DDC.

MR HONEY... NO COMMENT.

De Wet said he doubted if a wealth of information as contained in the report could have been obtained from rumours and whispers.

However, it could not be said Mr Honey's report had been intended to endanger law and order. — SAP-V-DDR.

Chief George to address rally

EAST LONDON — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, will be the main speaker at the Transkei National Independence Party rally to be held at the Engcobo Town Hall today.

The rally will also be attended by some Cabinet Ministers and members of the National Assembly, including the national chairman of the party,

Chief, D. D. P. Ndamase, who is Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure.

The general secretary, Mr G. M. Bodlani, said yesterday the rally had been organised to canvas members. Engcobo is a stronghold of the Democratic Progressive Party.

The procession to welcome the PM's entourage will start at Man-

zana. The rally is scheduled to start at 10 am.

On Sunday three members of the National Assembly will address a TNIP meeting to be held at the Community Centre in Duncan Village.

They are Mr A. B. Matolengwe, of Ngqamakwe, Mr L. M. Malgas, of Willowvale, Mr R. S. Mfoxa, of Kentani and Mr J. J. Matotie, of Cofimvaba.

Mr Bodlani said the purpose of the meeting would be to elect new committee members of the branch in East London and Mdantsane.

— DDR

Honey to go back to Transkei

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Mr Peter Honey, the reporter released yesterday after spending 19 days in Transkeian prisons, wants to return to work in Transkei.

He arrived in Durban this morning after being met by his wife, Carmen, their young daughter and friends in Zastron, near the Transkeian border, last night.

"I realise how incredibly lucky I am to be free again," he said before flying to Durban this morning. "But I would still like to get back to Transkei to carry on working there."

Mr Honey had been imprisoned since January 14 under Section 47 of the Transkei Public Security Act of 1977. His detention followed an article which appeared in The Star in connection with the resignation of the Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr George Muller.

Mr Honey was released from prison at Sterkspruit on the Free State-Transkei border yesterday afternoon. Friends took him by car to Zastron.

He said he was unaware of what negotiations had taken place during his incarceration, and wanted to speak to his editor before describing recent events.

"The worst thing was not being told what was happening. I was kept completely in the dark," he said.

He spent the first week in Umtata Prison, and was then transferred to Sterkspruit, where he was kept in solitary confinement.

"I'm so grateful to friends, the legal team and my employers for their unbelievable support. I would still be there if it had not been for their efforts."

"I realise how incredibly lucky I am to be back in South Africa. But I feel sad for my fellow prisoners who have not had the same support and legal backing," he said.

Monis factory in Bellville South have the fellow workers were dismissed. The five were members of a trade union. pay and hours of work - R40 a week factory says these demands are "out" lead to "disruption" in his firm.

(Food & Canning Workers Union) say the union rights to negotiate for better rate with the union. It says the men part of a cut-back of staff.

More than half the men on strike are in great of being endorsed back to the firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

With the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity meeting then 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewan, Hagege and Bellville Technical College called for workers to support a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to buy products unless there is negotiation.

Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and SACOS to support the call for re-employment of the workers in the factory's products.

Over 500 students supported a call for a boycott of all products.

He said that there is no 'dispute'. However a director of the firm has put out the calls for a boycott of the factory's products by saying the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. This has been slowed down.

What is Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the All Record flour products including self-raising flour, Cake flour, sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wjeatie Treat flour; All Fattis & Monnis brand name including icecream cones, wafers, spaghetti, large & small shells, ribbon noodles - broad, thin, rings and dilatines; All the above noodles and spagettis brand names: Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, Princess, Checkers and Flour and Koeberg Mille pack mealie meal. Fattis and Monis also Bakeries including Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory, Bilsie River and Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

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SUNDAY POST

Sunday, February 3, 1980

Time longer than rope

FOR some time now we have been watching the goings on in the Transkei with horror. The Matanzima brothers have become so power-drunk that the rights and freedoms of Transkei citizens depend entirely on whether one agrees or disagrees with them.

For those who disagree, imprisonment without trial has become the order of the day.

Transkei jails are presently overflowing with people who have been tossed in there without trial. The police there have become so arrogant and brash that none is safe from their lust for punishment of political opponents.

Recently, the Commissioner of Police for the bantustan, Brigadier Martin Ngcebe, gave a galling demonstration of this arrogance when he threatened that a reporter detained under security legislation "will be squeezed until he talked".

What precisely did he mean by being "squeezed"?

The Matanzima brothers' behaviour can, however, be hardly surprising. They are showing just what diligent students they have been. They have learned the lessons of their Pretoria-based masters very well.

Imprisonment without trial, bannings, banishments and gagging of people have been the crucial weapons employed by the South African Government to sustain the system of apartheid and effectively silence their critics. It is the same weapon being employed by the Transkei to perpetuate their illegitimate existence.

Any government forced to use such authoritarian methods against its citizens merely gives confirmation that it rules without the consent of the governed.

Violence in such a state is perpetuated against innocent and defenseless people in all kinds of ways. For indeed it is an act of brutal violence to throw an innocent man into jail without trial. It is naked violence to ban him without recourse to the courts to protest his innocence. It is violence to uproot him and his family from their home and throw them into some desert without the right to defend himself.

What is happening in the Transkei is a carbon copy of what is happening in South Africa. We would warn the Matanzima brothers, as we have consistently warned the South African Government, that history will catch up with them. No amount of coercion will dampen the human spirit to be free. Free from repression and free from discrimination. Sooner or later, these men will answer for all the hurt and indignity imposed on their fellowmen.

10. THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL CARE AND THE PRICE OF DRUGS

10.1 The Cost Effectiveness of Medical Treatment

The papers of Meiring (*19) and Sundgren (*24) dealt with this question. Meiring spoke of a developing conflict between medical practitioners on the one hand and 'society' (represented ostensibly by politicians, bureaucrats and economists) on the other. The conflict was aggravated by high medical costs, rising more rapidly than the consumer price index. He argues that confrontation between the medical profession and the public would be harmful to both. He therefore argued for more effective communication and co-operation between the profession and those empowered to act on behalf of the public. Co-operation should be based on the general acceptance of a cost-benefit approach to medical treatment. Doctors, administrators, and the public should be made more aware of costs and benefits of alternative treatments. Medical training and the mass media should be involved in this process.

patient treatment diagnosis is clearly essential. He felt that reasonable criteria for deciding on outpatient treatment could be evolved; that patients with thought disorder should be admitted, if clouding was heavy, to a general hospital; depressives could be treated on an outpatient basis. In discussion, Buchan agreed with Bührman that hallucination does not have the same ominous significance among Africans as it would in White patients. Bührman noted that patients undergoing hallucination, auditory and visual, who are awakened by nightmares and feel they are being chased by wild animals might be recognisable as falling in the *twasa* group (those being called to assume the role of a diviner) and could be cured by taking action considered appropriate to this stage.

Robbertze also recognises the role of indigenous healers and leaders of separatist churches in mental health care, emphasising that it is wrong to adopt Western models as the solution for Southern Africa's very different problems. He regards the specialist-oriented multi-professional team approach as impractical in this context, impossible in terms of staff resources and 'powerless in the judgement of the indigenous populations, when compared to the work of the traditional practitioner and the separatist priest.

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We'll support freedom fight says Matanzima

ENGCOBO — Transkei would give moral support and encouragement to people fighting for freedom in South Africa, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here.

He was addressing a Transkei National Independence Party rally yesterday

Chief Matanzima told the rally, which was attended mostly by school children, that people in Transkei wishing to fight for the freedom of people in South Africa would be

allowed to do so.

Turning to the security situation in Transkei, Chief Matanzima said those who opposed the government beyond the framework of the constitution would be detained and brought before courts of law.

Referring to the press, Chief Matanzima said it had become a problem to his government. He said the government upheld the freedom of the press but warned against probes into personal matters concerning individuals.

DDR

Honey wants to return

DURBAN — Mr Peter Honey, the Daily News reporter released after spending 19 days in Transkeian prisons, wants to return to work in the country.

He arrived in Durban at the weekend after being re-united with his wife, Carmen, young daughter and friends at Zastron, near the Transkei border.

"I realise how in-

credibly lucky I am to be free again," he said before flying to Durban.

"But I would still like to get back to Transkei to carry on working there."

He said his wife was also keen to return.

Mr Honey was imprisoned on January 14 under Section 47 of the Transkei Public Security Act of 1977. His detention followed a report which

appeared in The Star in connection with the Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr George Muller.

Mr Honey was released from prison at Sterkspruit, on the Free State-Transkei border on Friday afternoon. Friends took him by car to Zastron, where his wife and daughter joined him.

He said he was unaware

of what negotiations had taken place during his incarceration, and wanted to speak to the editor, Mr Michael Green, before describing recent events.

"The worst thing was not being told what was happening," he said.

He spent the first week in the Umtata prison, and was then transferred to the one at Sterkspruit. — SAPA.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live

ability was the only index calculated.

Standardised mortality rates (SMR) are defined in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst there is a decline in both of these indices in the initial decrease, show a comparatively small decline in their SMR since 1960.

SMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21,1/1 000, during this period, the 'coloured' IMR has fallen from 11,1/1 000 to 1,1/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. It is appreciated that the greater the mortality rate, the greater the decrease in mortality rate. The decrease in mortality rate for whites and

is summarised in Fig. 4. Since death rates that decrease in the mortality rate will give rise to a corresponding increase in SMR. Thus, although it is to be expected that the mortality rates for persons over 15 years of age will decrease, it is of some concern that the mortality rates for 'coloureds' have increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' and 'whites'.

Life expectancy rates of whites and 'coloureds' are constant for persons between the ages of 15 and 45 years of age, the gap between the two is widening. In 1941, white children under 15 years of age had a mortality rate of 'coloured' children,

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality rate as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

The value and effectiveness of Village Health Workers or Primary Health Workers elsewhere in the world has been generally proved. The unique aspect of our Care-Groups is that they work in a group as a team. It will be interesting to see how effective they turn out to be and whether the concept is sufficiently viable to take root elsewhere in South Africa.

* * * * *

TABLE I
HEALTH PRIORITIES EXPRESSED BY 78 CARE-GROUP MEMBERS

Disease	P r i o r i t i e s			Index
	1st n ₁	2nd n ₂	3rd n ₃	
Typhoid	20	25	11	100
Blindness	23	14	18	95
Nutrition	10	17	13	63
Tuberculosis	9	9	5	41
Measles	6	7	16	40
Diarrhoea, vomiting	6	3	2	24
Other	4	3	13	31
TOTAL	78	78	78	

* Nutrition (incl. Pellagra 3 10 4)

$$\text{Index} = \frac{3n_1 + 2n_2 + n_3}{3n_1 + 2n_2 + n_3} \times 100$$

TABLE II

FACTORS WHICH PROMOTE

FACTORS
Size of settlement
Chiefs and key persons
Natural leaders within community
Group stability
Motivating team
Follow-up by Care-Group motivators

"I realise how incredibly lucky I am to be free again," he said, "but I would still like to get back to the Transkei to carry on working there."

He arrived in Durban on Saturday morning after being reunited with his wife, Carmen, his young daughter and friends in Zastron, near the Transkeian border on Friday night.

DURBAN. — Peter Honey, the Daily News reporter released on Friday after spending 19 days in Transkeian prisons, wants to return to work in the country.

He said he knew nothing of negotiations that had taken place during his incarceration.

"The worst thing was not being told what was happening.

Mr Honey was imprisoned on January 14 under section 47 of the Transkei Public Security Act of 1977. His detention followed an article which appeared in the Johannesburg Star in connection with the resignation of the Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr George Muller.

He said his wife was also keen to return.

INFLUENCE OF 2 YEARS (ASSESSED BY SUB-STANDARD

YEAR	B A S A N I	
	No. pupils examined	SSA index
1976	79	14,1
1977	102	7,5
1978	143	7,5

SSA-Index = $\frac{\text{Sum of individual intensities within SSA}}{\text{Sum of maximum possible intensities within SSA}} \times 100$
 Intensity =

Honey wants to go back

FACTORS	1976	1977	1978
Size of settlement	135	232	2,5
Chiefs and key persons	98	105	4,0
Natural leaders within community			
Group stability			
Motivating team			
Follow-up by Care-Group motivators			

I was kept completely in the dark," he said.
 He spent the first week in the Umtata prison, and was then transferred to Sterkspruit, where he was kept in solitary confinement.

"I'm so grateful to friends, the legal team and my employers for their unbelievable support. I would still be there if it was not for their efforts.

"I realise how incredibly lucky I am to be back in South Africa. But I feel sad for my fellow prisoners who have not had the same support and legal backing," he said. — Sapa.

CONTROL HABANE

SSA Index
12,0
12,2
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DO 5/4/80
17 killed in
faction fight

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UMTATA — Police confirmed yesterday that 17 Pondo tribesmen were killed in a faction fight at the weekend in the Flagstaff district.

The Chief Divisional CID officer, Colonel S. Kwe, said 33 tribesmen were arrested and the injured taken to hospital.

"The motive behind the fight is stock theft," Colonel Kwe said. "No firearms were used but both factions were armed with spears, battle axes and cane knives." — DDR

By Peter Honey
DURBAN — "We are more seditious than before," ran the sentence scratched on the wall of the cell in the political block of Umtata's Wellington Prison.

It was one of the first things I noticed after the steel door closed for my first night in detention under Section 47 of Transkei's Public Security Act of 1977.

The cell was about 2 m by 3 m, contained a lavatory and washbasin, and a warder had given me a sisal mat and some blankets to sleep on.

If it was the evening of January 14, and three security policemen had driven me to the prison after an interview with the Police Commissioner of Transkei, Brigadier Martin Ngegeba. His proposition had

The Brigadier said he would make me 'dance'

been simple: "We want to know who told you about this matter concerning the Attorney-General or else you will be detained until you tell us."

He is a lively person, with an office bookshelf packed with volumes by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Trotsky.

My detention, he assured me, was not because I had done anything wrong, but a means of inducing me to reveal the names of my informants.

The simple knowledge of why I had been detained was strangely comforting, especially during the many hours spent in solitary confinement in

Sterkspruit Prison, to where I was transferred on January 21.

Some days before he detained me, Brig Ngegeba said he would make me "dance," and the phrase was worrying.

Although I did not believe the Security Police would use force to force me to reveal my sources, another Wellington detainee claimed to have "danced" during interrogation.

According to him, he was made to stand continuously in a room for four days, under close Security Police supervision, until his legs had swollen

to the extent of making standing impossible.

Throughout my detention, the Security Police were always civil towards me, and at no time issued any threats against my safety.

One detainee, who had been jailed in November 1978, was on a hunger strike in support of his demands for legal representation, a change of clothing and better food.

Throughout my time in Wellington Prison, Mr Xola Mkele (26) lay in his cell, naked, except for a covering of blankets, and refused any food.

was removed from Wellington, he was on his 21st day of his hunger strike.

The food is the same for all the estimated 2,000 prisoners at Wellington, and consists of mealie meal porridge and sugar for breakfast, samp and soup for lunch and a supper of mealie meal porridge with either vegetable or meat substitute and soup.

Meat was included in the diet on Wednesdays.

The periods of exercise varied from one prison to the next.

In Umtata the detainees spent most of the day together, outside their cells, while weekend staff reductions meant shorter hours in the sun. Prison means solitary confinement for detainees, as the three of us there were allowed half-an-hour in the mornings and the same time in the afternoons, except at weekends, when only the morning period applied.

No contact between political prisoners is permitted in Sterkspruit Prison.

There are means of communication which no regulations could ever prevent, and one of these was to empty the water out of the lavatory bowl and talk through the

The smell, however, reduced talk to a series of outbursts between deep breaths.

Another method of communication is the "tossie," or piece of weighted string passed between cell windows to retrieve some item such as a cigarette or spoon.

The layout of Sterkspruit Prison made this method impossible, as windows are covered by wire mesh.

The lack of communication with the outside world is perhaps the single most frustrating factor of detention.

Warders are not even permitted to pass on the time of day to detainees, and I had no knowledge of the intense legal tussle which resulted in my detention being declared unlawful.

The jubilation at my release from Sterkspruit cannot adequately be described.

But it was tempered by sadness at leaving after a comparatively short time, while others had to remain.

The powerful legal support leading to my release is beyond the means of most of the detainees in Transkei I saw during my 18 days in prison.

I believe that many would be free today were they allowed access to the legal process.

Call on Kei to release Herschel detainees

By ERNEST NKABINDE

A CALL was made to the Transkei Government to release five Herschel Basothos who have been detained late last year in the wake of a swoop launched by Security police there.

The call was made by

Chief William Malefane, the outspoken leader of Bensonvale. Chief Malefane is now staying in QwaQwa, after being released from six months detention in Transkei.

He is one of the candidates from Herschel who is fighting QwaQwa elections under the banner of Matla Asichaba Party led by Mr Caswell Koe-koe.

He said that in 1977, Herschel was incorporated and was asked to ally itself with the Transkei government, but this move was vehemently opposed by Basothos who preferred their place to be incorporated into QwaQwa instead.

The stand taken by the Basothos angered the Transkei Government who then launched a massive raid on all the leaders and locked them into jail. I was arrested in my house in Bensonvale together with the members of my family and locked up in Wellington Prison, where I was kept in solitary confinement for six months and given tablets which overdosed me at some stage. We are opposed to the move because we were not consulted by the Transkei or South African Governments on the matter," Chief Malefane pointed out.

He said after his release from detention he was brought to QwaQwa by his people as they found that his life was in danger.

Release detainees — Dweba

UMTATA — The only top executive member of the Democratic Progressive Party not detained in a Security Police swoop on opposition leaders last week, Mr W M Dweba, has called on the Transkei Prime Minister to use his powers to bring the detainees to court immediately or release them.

Transkei is a democratic country and in the preamble to the constitution citizens within its borders are assured of social, political and economic justice, freedom of speech law.

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TNIP meeting disrupted

EAST LONDON — A Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) meeting addressed by two members of the Transkei National Assembly, was disrupted in Duncan Village here yesterday when a car belonging to the party's secretary, Mr G. M. Bodlani, was broken into.

As the member for Ngqamakwe, Mr A. B. Matolengwe, stood up to speak after Mr Bodlani had spoken, a man raised the alarm about interference with the visitors' cars and many of the 150 people at the meeting rushed out.

Part of the crowd combed the bush near the community centre and after one man had been apprehended, a shot was fired.

As the group combed the bush a man aged about 20 walked out with a big load of clothes and appealed to the men not to hit him.

Boots flew and a stone hit him in the stomach. When police came he was bleeding from several wounds on his head.

Another man who was apprehended earlier was also handed over to the police who returned later with dogs to comb the

bush.

Mr Bodlani said a bag with most of his clothes and an overcoat were still missing when police arrived.

After the disturbance Mr Matolengwe continued but as he completed his speech the alarm was raised again and more men rushed back to the bush to assist the police in the search.

The other member of the Transkei National Assembly who addressed the meeting was Mr J. J. Matotie, of Cofimvaba.

Also present was the deputy whip of the TNIP, Mr L. M. Malgas — DDR



Peter Honey

MY 18 DAYS IN JAIL

ARGUS 6/2/80

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thing wrong, but to induce me to reveal the names of my informants.

The knowledge of why I had been detained was strangely comforting, especially during the many hours spent in solitary confinement in Sterkspruit prison, to which I was transferred on January 21.

Some of the 17 detainees in Wellington claimed never to have been questioned, and they had been detained up to two months before.

Some days before he detained me, Brigadier Ngceba said he would make me 'dance', and the sinister implication of the

refused any food. On January 21, when I was removed from Wellington, he had begun his 21st day on hunger strike.

The food is the same for all the estimated 2000 prisoners at Wellington, and consists of mielie meal porridge and sugar for breakfast, samp and soup for lunch and a supper of mealie meal porridge with either vegetable or meat substitute and soup. Meat was included in the diet on Wednesdays.

The periods of exercise varied from one prison to the next: In Umtata the detainees spent most of

is indescribable, but it was tempered by sadness at leaving after a comparatively short time, while others had to remain.

The powerful legal support that led to my release is beyond the means of most of the detainees in Transkei, and I believe many would be free today were they allowed access to the legal process.

The atmosphere in a political detention block is different to that in the section for convicted prisoners, or 'bandiete' as they are called.

On my fourth day of detention I was placed in a block containing murderers, robbers and thieves who were awaiting trial. They were a noisy lot, resigned to their fate and interested only in keeping a jump ahead of the prison authorities.

In political detention, on the other hand, prisoners talk quietly among themselves or sit alone in thought. The graffiti in my cell summed up their reaction to detention, which was one of bitterness, hopelessness and in some cases, confusion.

At least two detainees I spoke to in Wellington said they had not been questioned, and still did not know why they had been detained. One had been arrested in November and the other in December.

There is some humour in detention, often applied in jokes with the warders, such as suggestions of 'going to town for shopping', or taking a holiday.

But the jokes are on the surface, a facade against the insecurity of being held incommunicado.

'WE are more seditious than before,' ran the sentence scratched on the wall of the cell in the political block of Umtata's Wellington prison.

It was one of the first things I noticed after the steel door closed for my first night in detention under Section 47 of Transkei's Public Security Act of 1977.

The cell was about 2 m by 3 m, contained a lavatory and washbasin, and a warder had given me a sisal mat and some blankets to sleep on.

It was January 14, and three security policemen had driven me to the prison after an interview with the Police Commissioner of Transkei, Brigadier Martin Ngceba.

His question had been simple: 'We want to know who told you about this matter concerning the Attorney General; or you will be detained until you tell us.'

He is a lively person, with an office bookshelf packed with volumes by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Trotsky, a booklet titled: 'How to be a good communist' and 'guide to communist jargon'.

My detention, he assured me, was not because I had done any-

Daily News journalist PETER HONEY, who spent 18 days in detention in Transkei, tells of his experiences in jail.

phrase was worrying. Although I did not believe the security police would use force to glean my sources, another Wellington detainee claimed to have 'danced' during interrogation.

He said he was made to stand continuously in a room for four days, under close security police supervision, until his legs had swollen to the extent of making standing impossible.

Throughout my detention the security police were civil towards me, making no threats against my safety.

One detainee, who had been jailed in November 1978, was on hunger strike in support of his demands for legal representation, a change of clothing and better food.

Throughout my time in Wellington prison, Mr Xola Mketi (26) lay in his cell, naked except for a covering of blankets, and

the day together, outside their cells, although weekend staff reductions meant shorter hours in the sun.

At Sterkspruit prison no contact between political prisoners is permitted.

There are, however, means of communication which no regulations could prevent. One of these was to empty the water out of the lavatory bowl and talk through the sewerage pipe. The smell, however, reduced talk to a series of outburst between deep breaths.

The lack of communication with the outside world is perhaps the single most frustrating aspect of detention. Warders are not even allowed to pass on the time of day to detainees, and I had no idea of the intense legal tussle which resulted in my detention being declared unlawful.

My joy at being released from Sterkspruit

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? uFattis & Monis yifektri enezimvalizo zilandelayo:
Record - self raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour,
Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille packed mealie meal;
Fattis & Monis icecream, cones, cake cups and wafers; Fattis & Monis macaroni,
spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess, Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold,
Checkers and Roma - macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines;
Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory; Ultra Bakery in Somerset West; Good Hope Bakery
in Elsie's River.

7/12/80

2 — DAILY DISPATCH.

(D3)

Kahla deported

UMTATA — Security police yesterday deported Mr Mike Kahla, president of the Transkei Toastmaster's Association, who has been detained since December last year.

(A)

Mr Kahla is a former Robben Island political prisoner who was released yesterday from detention.

(P30)

Mr Kahla was escorted by the security police to the Kei Bridge border post — DDR.

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Umtata, SA to restore ties

8/2/80
DD
103

Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi eBellville South benogwayimbo. Into ebabahlanu ebebesebenza nabo. Bathi unobkukuba bebengamalungu eTrade Unions Le thethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi 8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektri leyo uthe ziya kwenza uqushululu efemini.

Abasemagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamalngokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union) amaphepha anika iUnion igunya lokuba bethi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini elento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe at

Nangona aba bagxothiweyo ingabantu beBabamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa nabamnyama bame bem kwicala lebeBala abalokugala logwayimbo indoda imele icala abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kweFektri "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu ziny

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyile abafundi base University nakwano Kolezi zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde bafattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Students izikolo ezinonxibelelwane kunye nabo ubageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge im

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo iBacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & M

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi National African wakhupha istatement uxhasa abasebenzi

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ungumphathi wefem le uthi, ukhathazeki ngabamnyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu iabasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Moni Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Moni Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spaghetti, Princess macaroni, spaghetti, shells, Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay mac Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Goo Somerset West.

Published by Comm, Comm.
Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C.T.

UMTATA — South Africa and Transkei are likely to resume diplomatic relations in the near future.

The Transkei Government yesterday declared its intention to reopen diplomatic relations and a defence pact with South Africa following the Republic's determination to negotiate with Transkei on the land issue.

In Cape Town yesterday, the South African Government immediately welcomed the Transkei statement.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday:

"It will be remembered that diplomatic ties between Transkei and South Africa were broken when East Griqualand, part of Transkei before the Union of South Africa was established, was arbitrarily and unilaterally annexed to Natal.

"The Transkei Government has declared its intention to reopen diplomatic relations and a defence pact with South Africa following South Africa's determination to negotiate with Transkei."

He said a Bill had been tabled in the South African Parliament — the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill — giving powers to the State President to transfer any land or portion thereof from South Africa to Transkei in the districts of Mount Currie, Maclear, Elliot, Indwe and Queens town.

"Maclear and Elliot were annexed from Transkei on January 1, 1914, after the passing of the 1913 Land Act.

"We hope our demands and requests will be met as it is desirable that strong bonds of association and defence of our countries should be resuscitated and be completely consolidated," Chief Matanzima said.

"A spirit of friendship and goodwill should be cultivated by detente between the two countries and I call upon the Republic of South Africa to reciprocate."

tis & Monis efektri kugxothwa kwabasebenzi abasebenzi bahlanu, phando nothethwa nzwe iyure ezisi - phezu kwamandla yaye

alishumi) obizwa eyo bebesayinile neko ezibetele ekunokuthathwano neUnion. he indawo yabantu yiyo

ibileyo ngamagoduka abantu andleni aba basebenzi antu kwabo. Ngosuku ila abeBala kubantu ahtulwa, omnye wabo uthe

aphilileyo Abafundi Technical imveliso

lela onke wano.

alungu nywo de

ubunye zingase

uphando

Commer

ulefektri yabo may phathi ba pileyo uk

so zilani our, Record Flour and cak dilatine s; ribbons, ver; Ult

Although the land issue was the reason for Transkei's decision to break off diplomatic relations, it is significant that Chief Matanzima's statement did not mention the transfer of land as a condition for resumption of ties.

Nevertheless, the publication of the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill, which will enable land scheduled in 1975 to be transferred to Transkei to be handed over, has cleared the air between the two governments.

When asked if Transkei would be satisfied with the farms scheduled to be transferred to Transkei in terms of the Bill, Chief Matanzima said: "We claim all the land that historically belonged to us. Our land commission is busy negotiating with the South African Van der Walt Commission on land consolidation."

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J. J. G. Wentzel, said yesterday:

"The Bill has not introduced any new principle but is intended to simplify the transfer procedure in that Parliament will now consider the transfer of such land simultaneously instead of considering such transfer on a piecemeal manner."
— DDR PC.

packages. Both approaches do, however, appear likely to yield high returns, particularly when related to attempts to reduce overall poverty levels. The planning of health care is an integral part of such policies and health care projects themselves seem likely to enjoy greater benefits when they are planned and implemented independently.

FOOTNOTES

1. I would like to thank Michael McGrath and Charles Meth for the comments they have made on an earlier draft of this paper.
2. The conditions that must be satisfied if a decision made on a majority rule basis is to be socially optimal are:
 - (a) That everyone who is affected by the decision is given the opportunity to express his opinion in some manner.
 - (b) That the effort required to express such an opinion is the same for everyone or alternatively that any additional effort required is adequately compensated.
 - (c) 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 decision's outcome.
3. K.J. Arrow, Social Choice and Individual Behaviour. Cowles, Research Monograph No. 12, 1966.
4. Alan J. Sorkin, Health Economics in Developing Countries, Lexington Books, Mass., 1976.
5. Bruce L. Johnston, 'Food, Health and Population in Development', Journal of Economic Literature, Vol. XV, No. 3, September, 1977.
6. Sorkin, op cit.
7. James E. Meade, 'Mauritius: A case study in Malthusian Economics', Economic Journal, Vol. LXXI, No. 282, pp. 521-534. Meade argues that the eradication of malaria in Mauritius led to a population explosion which resulted in lower, rather than higher per capita incomes in the country.
8. Johnston, op cit., p. 901.
9. A.J. Culyer, 'Comment on Problems of Efficiency' in M.M. Hauser (ed.), The Economics of Medical Care, University of York, Studies in George Allen and Unwin, 1972.

Kei to renew diplomatic links with SA

10. Kenneth J. Arrow, 'Uncertainty and the Welfare Economics of Medical Care', American Economic Review, Vol. 53, 1963, pp. 941-973.

11. for uncertainty?

12. UMTATA. — Transkei has decided to re-establish diplomatic relations with South Africa because of SA's "determination to negotiate on the land issue", the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced yesterday.

Chief Matanzima said his government also intended to restore the non-aggression pact which existed between Transkei and SA before the diplomatic break two years ago.

He said Transkei intended to restore diplomatic relations and the defence pact after a Bill had been published in the SA Parliament about the transfer to Transkei of land in the districts of Mount Currie, Elliot, Maclear, Indiwe and Queenstown.

"This does not mean that this is all we are going to get."

This is as far as has been agreed and negotiations are still going on between our land consolidation commission and that of South Africa," Chief Matanzima said.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei hoped its demands would be met because it was desirable that "strong bonds of association and the defence of our countries should be re-suscitated and be completely consolidated.

"A spirit of friendship and goodwill should be cultivated by detente between the two countries and I call upon the Republic of South Africa to reciprocate.

"We have always said we want the land that historically belongs to Transkei, and we have not changed from that," Chief Matanzima said.

Diplomatic ties between Transkei and SA were severed in April 1978 after the incorporation of East Griqualand into Natal.

The Transkei Land Commission met the Van Der Walt Commission in East London in November last year to discuss the boundaries of Transkei and SA.

The chairman of the Transkei commission, Mr K G Nota, said after the meeting his group had been pleasantly surprised by the way the South Africans listened to their case.

In December there were top-level talks in Pretoria between a South African delegation led by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, and a Transkei delegation led by Chief George Matanzima.

20. If this is not achieved, then one has a classic example of workings of the theory of second best.

21. James A. Buchanan, 'An Economic Theory of Clubs', Economica, Vol. 32 February, 1965, pp. 1-14, and Martin McGuire, 'Group Segregation and Optimal Jurisdictions', Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 82, No. 1, January/February, 1974, pp. 112-131.

POLITICS

CNDC didn't reach targets

DD
DD 9/2/89
103

From BARRY STREEK
THE ASSEMBLY -- The Ciskei National Development Corporation did not succeed in fully attaining its development and financing targets during the 1977/8 financial year.

This was revealed in the annual report of the corporation which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The reasons for this, the report said, were the generally depressed economic conditions in the country and the delays "caused by the time-consuming procedures of getting approvals and permissions from a great number of authorities."

When the report was written a proposal had been put forward at the Ciskei development conference for an independent survey to "find ways and means of streamlining procedures and altogether eliminating controls and regulations that have no positive value".

The CNDC also revealed that urgent representations had been made to the South African Government for losses arising from the break-up of the Xhosa Development Corporation.

This was due to "the unrealistic book prices" of assets taken over from the XDC in the manufacturing and transport undertakings.

It was also due to the fact that the CNDC was

"expected to carry on with certain loss-making operations because of essential services rendered or job opportunities afforded to isolated communities."

Accordingly, it had been agreed that R1,6 million, originally received in the form of share capital, should be turned into a special grant to cover exceptional expenditure.

By March 1978, a total of R12,3 million had been invested in Ciskeian industrial development.

During the year four new projects with a total investment of R1,3 million had been established with the creation of 176 new job opportunities. An additional R3,3 million was required for expansion to eight different factories.

The report also revealed that the Tyumie complex north of Alice had over 39 000 Valencia and naval orange trees in production but considerable hail damage had reduced crop expectations to about 50 per cent. The undamaged fruit was of extremely high quality.

After exhaustive research, 20 ha of tobacco was also planted at Tyumie and yields had shown that 2 000 kg cured leaf was possible for each hectare.

Farms had also been taken over in Stutterheim and Peddie.

'KEI' DETAINEES ON HUNGER STRIKE

Swan 103
102/180

Correspondent

By OWEN VANDA
FORMER Pan Africanist
Congress members detain-
ed at Wellington Prison
in Umtata are reported
to have staged a hunger
strike in protest against
their indefinite detention
under Transkei's security
laws.

Mkeli, was this week ad-
mitted to the Umtata Hos-
pital where he was report-
ed to have been fed intra-
venously before being re-
turned to prison.

The men started the
hunger strike in mid-Jan-
uary.

Mr Mkeli, his brother,
Mr Sabelo Gqweta, Mr Vi-

tshima and Mr Gush have
been in detention for 18
months.

The Commissioner of
Police in Transkei, Brig-

adier M Ngceba, was not
available for comment.

A woman at his office
told SUNDAY POST he
would be back this week.
His deputy, Major L N

Tyelala, said he was not
allowed to comment.

Some of the detainees
are believed to have re-

turned to Transkei from
abroad following Param-

out Chief K D Matanzel-
ma's statements that PAC
and ANC members abroad
would be allowed into
Transkei.

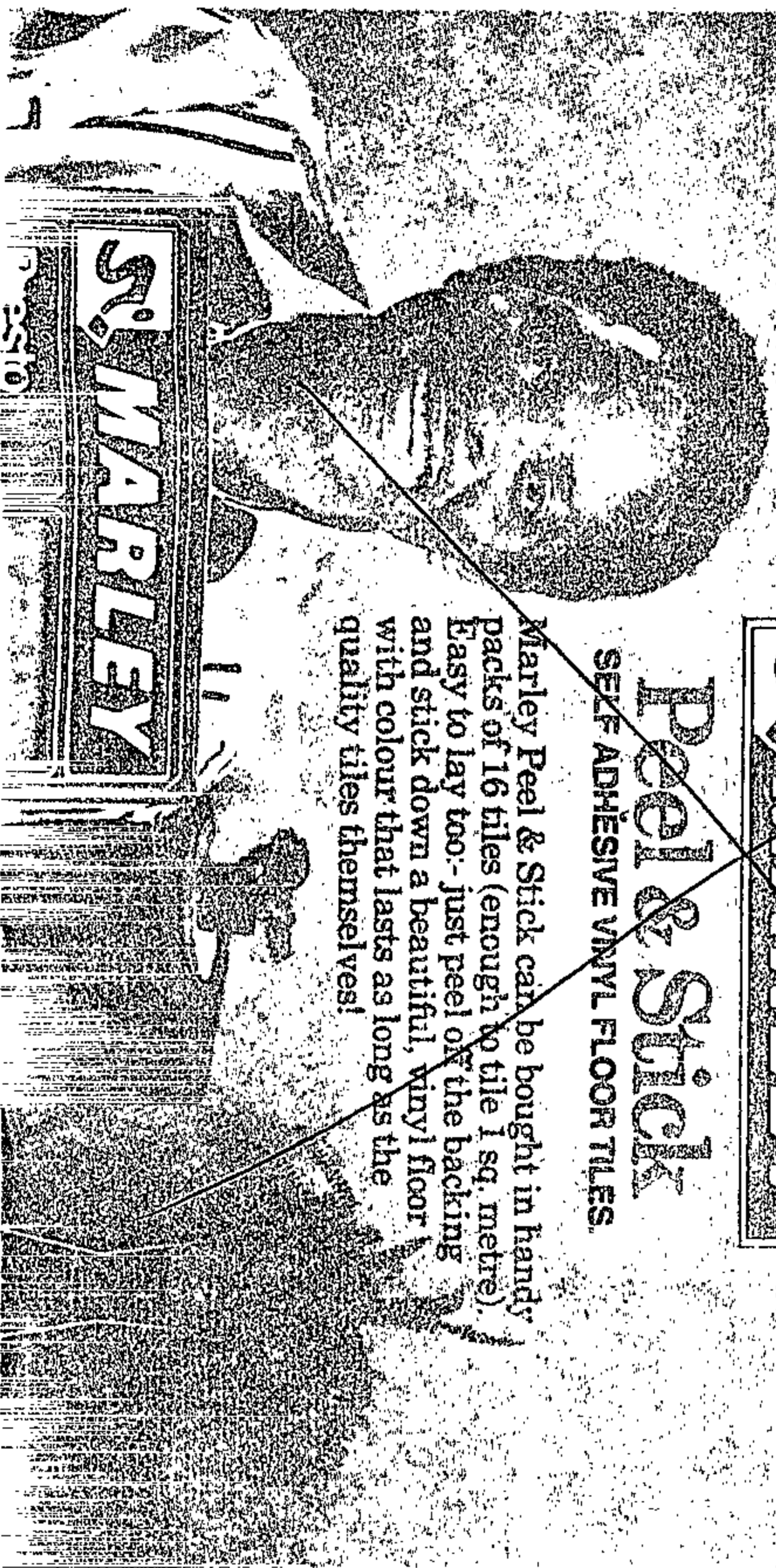
"This is my new floor.
I started and finished it
this afternoon with

ST MARBLEY

Peel & Stick

SELF ADHESIVE VINYL FLOOR TILES

Marley Peel & Stick can be bought in handy
packs of 16 tiles (enough to tile 1 sq. metre).
Easy to lay too - just peel off the backing
and stick down a beautiful, vinyl floor
with colour that lasts as long as the
quality tiles themselves!



the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other. Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis, disease classification a certain amount of detail despite the fact that the overall rates for the system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds'. Table II provides the proportional contribution of diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds', Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the major Circulatory Diseases are the major Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_0 for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_0 and males at e_{45} . The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

Transkei student held by police
 MQANDULI Security Police detained another executive member of the Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, Mr Mvikelu Matutu, at the weekend.
 Mr Matutu, an agricultural student at the University of Natal, was detained here after Security Police had searched his home.
 DDR

Economist: finding may affect other homelands

MIDDLETOWN (Connecticut) — The findings of the Quall Commission could affect other South African homelands, many of which were considering independence, a member of the commission said at the weekend.

Mr Peter Kilby, an economist on the staff of Wesleyan University and one of two Americans on the commission, said the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, may have wished to avoid the risk of non-recognition, the loss of international loans and diplomatic exchange that were sure to follow inde-

pendence, so he commissioned the panel to advise him.

"This commission, should it come up with a recommendation for independence, could only improve Ciskei's chances of getting recognition," he said.

"If we come out against independence, it's improbable that any other homelands will seek independence."

He said the issue was not just the Ciskei, but the future of South Africa.

"We're the whole ballgame," he said. — SAPA-AP.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other. Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

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Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires disease classification a certain amount despite the fact that the overall rate system are comparable for whites, As broad category the mortality rates of Table II provides the proportional causes for the whites, Asians, 'coloured' Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases latory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_0 for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_0 and males at e_{45} . The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

Tractor plan for Transkei

UMTATA — An Austrian firm is to open a tractor and ploughing instrument plant in Transkei.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. E. N. Bool, said negotiations were underway for a suitable site for the plant.

A site had been earmarked in Butterworth and if negotiations failed, a site would be negotiated in Umtata. — DDR.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either age 45, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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The case against amalgamation with Transkei

blacks as at best irrelevant and at worst inimical to their immediate economic prospects," the commission said.

Turning to the question of amalgamation, the commission said the case for it rested on undeniable linguistic, cultural and social affinities.

But although 53 per cent of the people surveyed would accept independence if the territories merged into one Xhosa nation, much higher scores were received for separate independence of the Ciskei.

"The way in which Transkei is governed and has conducted its relations with South Africa does not encourage Ciskeians to speak in favour of amalgamation.

"Many of our witnesses were explicit on this point.

"Moreover, the overtures that Transkei has already made towards the Ciskei do not find favour: they are more in the nature of attempts at a take-over bid than a serious exercise in the art of persuasion.

"We are sceptical about the Transkeian contention that amalgamation would improve the chances of securing the incorporation of the corridor: and if this did not happen, we think the two separate wings of a theoretically united nation would continue to grow apart, as Bangladesh and Pakistan did."

The commission concluded that amalgamation was "not an alternative which we should encourage the Ciskei to pursue at the present time."

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Quail Commission has found a negative response among blacks towards Transkei's independence — and has recommended against an amalgamation between Ciskei and Transkei.

The commission found that only about one in four Ciskeians thought independence of Transkei had improved the lives of its people.

"Many urban Ciskeians are firmly of the opinion that, in matters of employment and housing, active discrimination is exercised by junior South African civil servants against holders of Transkeian passports: and that, even though such action is contrary to the stated policy of the South African government, they themselves would suffer likewise if the Ciskei became independent," the commission said.

It added that if the assurance of the South African government was accepted that independence did not cause any black to lose rights he already possessed, it was apparent he would not gain any rights.

"In fact, many blacks do not accept that assurance, and fear that independence may be followed by curtailment of their access to employment and enjoyment of residential rights in South Africa and by a new wave of expulsions, particularly in the light of recent legislation imposing heavy fines on employers of black workers whose papers are not in order.

"In short, independence is perceived by urban

... has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e... has increased to 7,0 years in 1970. a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929

10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2. Ibid.

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WEDNESDAY, 13

tion has not yet received a request to carry out such evaluation.

Republic's diplomatic representation in Transkei

*14. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

What is the present status of the Republic's diplomatic representation in Transkei?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Currently the position is still as set out in the reply to a similar question on 9 February 1979 by the hon. member for Green Point.

However, I want to draw the hon. member's attention to a statement by the Prime Minister of Transkei of 7 February 1980 in which he said that the Government of Transkei intends to resume diplomatic relations with South Africa.

I responded the same day by welcoming on behalf of the S.A. Government, the intention of the Government of the Transkei. I added that the matter is receiving the active attention of the two Governments and that the South African Government hopes that formal relations will shortly be resumed.

Hansard

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Col. 63

13/2/80

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South African Development Trust

151. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many (a) businesses and (b) properties situated in Transkei were (i) offered for sale and (ii) sold to the South African Development Trust by Whites in 1979?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) 20

(ii) 43

(b) (i) 40

(ii) 92

Post
13/2/80

Dalindyebo son in security trial

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MR PATRICK Dalindyebo, son of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, and four other men made a brief appearance in the Umtata Regional Court this week on a charge under Transkei's security laws.

The four are: Mr Thembekile Magingxa (21), Mr Oyisile William Nelani (46), Mr Theophilus Lungisa Va (24) and Mr Nicholas Boyci (24).

They were not asked to plead and no evidence

was led. The case was postponed to March 17.

Bail of R200 was allowed to stand for both Mr Dalindyebo and Mr Boyci.

Bail for three other accused, Mr Magingxa, Mr Nelani and Mr Va was refused after the prosecutor, Mr C E Schutte, had handed to the court an order from the attorney general that bail should not be granted the three.

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is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers

8 — DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY

President opens R4m brewery in Butterworth

BUTTERWORTH — Every new industry that established itself in Transkei made it easier for those that followed, the Transkei State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

Chief Matanzima was speaking before officially opening South African Breweries' new R4 million brewery.

He said Transkei's most valuable assets were land, water and a strong, willing and competent labour force and the decision of the brewery company to utilise these assets made sound economic sense.

He believed the company was committed to improving the quality of life of the communities in which it operated and suggested it begin in the efficient use of the labour force and in providing attractive career opportunities.

"Stable employment is

every man's desire and the dignity thus afforded him is a valuable asset," Chief Matanzima said.

Commending SAB for its role in Transkei he mentioned their generous donation of R50 000 spread over five years for the development of the University of Transkei.

The amount was raised to R60 000 yesterday when the company's group managing director, Mr Dick Goss, handed over a cheque of R10 000 to the State President.

In his reply, Mr Goss said his company was gratified to note that the Transkei Development Corporation would be participating to a large extent in the brewery.

"The land, and the buildings on it, were funded by the TDC, who also paid for the depot in Umata and have made this company a capital loan," he said.

The factory employs 140 people — 130 of whom are Transkeians. — DDR.

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Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males. Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either age 0 or 45, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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100 15/2/80 103

Axing made Moshesh bitter says magistrate

UMTATA — Former Cabinet Minister, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh became an embittered man following his dismissal from the Cabinet, the magistrate said here yesterday when he found him guilty on a charge under the Transkei Public Security Act.

Regional Court magistrate Mr D. B. Muir said it was in that spirit he convened the meetings of his Basotho tribe and he sentenced Chief Moshesh to 12 months in prison, conditionally suspended for three years.

The suggestion to seek a clandestine and unofficial alliance with Lesotho in the event of trouble in Transkei clearly was one which would have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the State to which one owed allegiance, Mr Muir said.

Chief Moshesh, as a

chief of his tribe, openly associated himself with the suggestion to seek alliance with Lesotho."

Mr Motlatsi Moshesh, uncle to Chief Moshesh, in his evidence had told court that in September 1978, he had discussions with Chief Moshesh, who had instructed him to tell meetings the Transkei Government was not treating the Basotho well and that the Basotho people should rely on Lesotho.

Mr Muir said the minutes of the meeting to which reference had been made, confirmed Mr Motlatsi Moshesh was the spokesman in announcing the suggestion with Chief Moshesh present to assist him if necessary.

"As I have indicated these minutes must be accepted as reflecting the true position," Mr Muir said. "This close association, or should one say participation in the announcement, constituted the actus reus on the part of Chief Moshesh, sufficient to render himself liable in terms of Section 2 of Act No 30 of 1977."

At the previous hearing it was alleged Chief Moshesh, had made statements that were subversive and he subverted the authority of state and disseminated views or doctrines subverting the sovereignty of Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

In his judgment Mr Muir said it was not disputed Chief Moshesh had addressed a series of meetings of his subjects during 1978.



CHIEF MOSHESH

The subject of his address concerned his relationship with the governing party, referred to as the Transkei National Independence Party.

The other subject was the actions of the Security Police in arresting his people and his own discontent at the treatment meted out to him by the Transkeian Government.

Mr Muir said it may be added that Chief Moshesh, was up to the time of his dismissal from the hierarchy of the government a member of the Cabinet and subsequently a roving ambassador for Transkei and he convened these meetings as an embittered man to explain to his people his position and to inform them of the reason he had resigned from the TNIP and why he had joined the opposition. — DDR.

Ciskei to decide fate of Transkei deportee

PHOTO 15/12/82
03

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A Transkei deportee seeking asylum in the Ciskei will only know his fate after Ciskei's Chief Minister, L. L. Sebe has received a report on him from the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services.

Mr Mike Kahla, 37, said yesterday he had reported his presence to the Ciskei Government.

Colonel C. X. Sebe, head of intelligence, confirmed Mr Kahla had approached the government. Col Sebe would submit a report to

the Chief Minister on the matter.

"I told Mr Kahla, meanwhile, to go back to Mdantsane, where he is staying at the moment and to remain there until he hears from me again. I assured him nobody would interfere with him until a decision has been made by the Ciskei Cabinet," Col Sebe said.

Mr Kahla was deported from Transkei immediately after his release from prison on February 6. He had been detained on December 17.

He said yesterday he was taken from his cell to a Lieutenant Lavisa, who showed him a copy of a letter from the Transkei Department of Interior, advising him that it had been agreed that his travel documents and passport should be confiscated.

"Lt Lavisa told me my presence in Transkei was not required and I was going to be escorted out of the country," Mr Kahla said.

Asked why he was being

deported, Mr Kahla said he was told he had engaged in anti-Transkei activities "designed to undermine Transkei's independence."

"I asked where I was going to be taken to because my home is at Ezibeleni, near Queenstown, but Lt Lavisa said I would be taken to any area outside the borders of Transkei. I chose to be taken to the border posts at the Kei Bridge," Mr Kahla said.

"I asked Lt Lavisa for my deportation order but he cut me short by order-

ing me to go and collect my belongings and my car as some of his men would escort me out of the country," he said.

He said, however, there was a problem on the South African side of the control post at the Kei Bridge because there was no deportation order.

"The police escorted me back to the Transkei side of the border post and called the authorities at Um-tata, but were apparently told to use another route to get me out of Transkeian territory," he said.

He said the police went back to Ndadakazi and then turned off towards Tsomo, but another turn was made before Tsomo was reached "and we eventually appeared at Stutterheim where they left me to drive either to King William's Town or East London."

Brigadier Martin Ngceba, Transkei Commissioner of Police, was not at his office for comment yesterday. His deputy, Major L. N. Tyelela, would not com-

ment.

"Contact Brigadier Ngceba at 4 pm tomorrow and he may speak to you," Major Tyelela said, after he had been told what Mr Kahla had told the Daily Dispatch.

Mr Kahla said he was happy with the manner in which he had been received by the Ciskei Government.

He served 11 years on Robben Island for African National Congress activities.

On his release he was

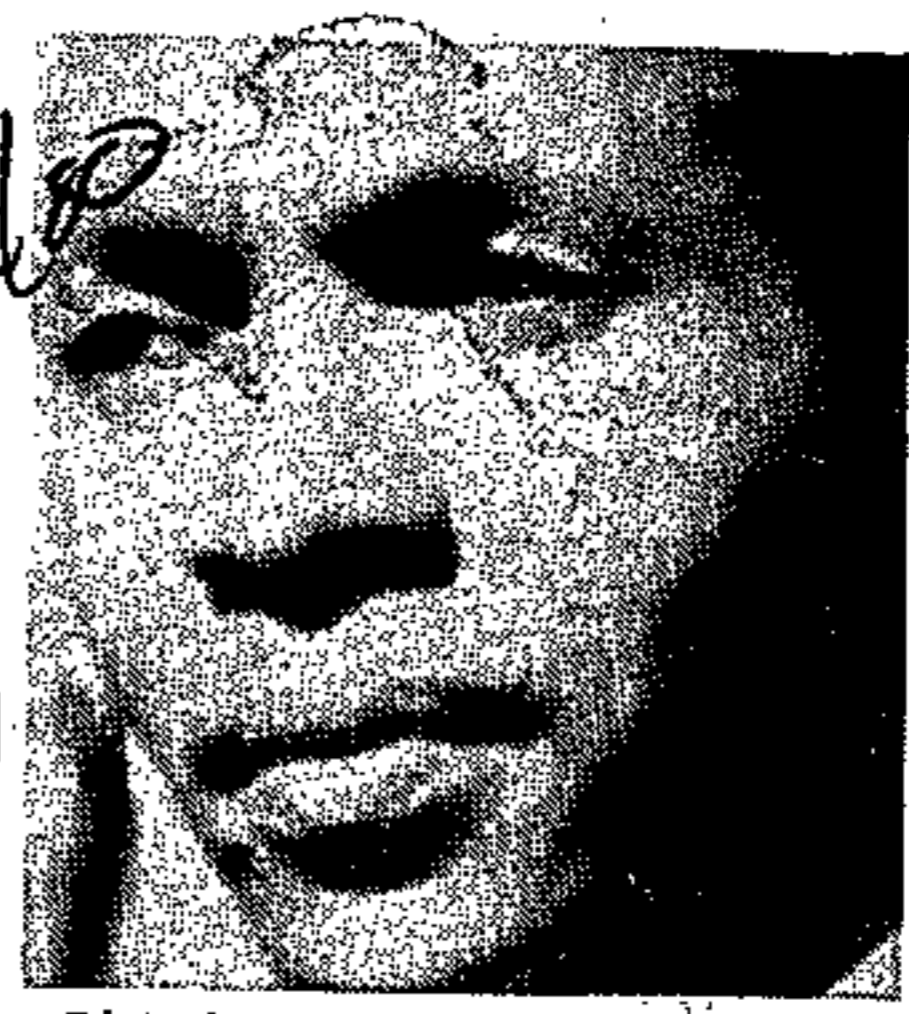
taken to Ezibeleni, where his parents live. He secured a job with the Xhosa Development Corporation the following year and was transferred to Umtata in April, 1976, when the corporation was split into independent Transkei and Ciskei units.

He is a former Welsh High School matric student and was arrested in 1963 after obtaining his 1962 matric examination results. He has a house at Umata, where his wife, Phindwe, and their child, still stay. — DDR.

good".² The initial staff at Pholela consisted of a medical officer in charge (Kark himself), an African medical aide, an African nurse and five African health assistants.

The health strategy followed at Pholela was described by Kark as follows:

The only social unit in which there was any advanced degree of communal responsibility was the family group. Our health work was therefore directed towards the adoption of progressive health measures by individual families.²



Chief Jeremiah Moshesh

1 year Post sentence for Chief Moshesh

TRANSKEI'S former roving ambassador and cabinet minister, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, was yesterday sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment after he was found guilty in the Umtata Regional Court on a charge under the Transkei Public Security Act.

The sentence was suspended for three years on condition he does not contravene Sections 2 and 3 of the Act.

He had pleaded not guilty.

The court found that Chief Moshesh, 45, now a member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, made verbal statements which were intended or likely to have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the State, or aimed at the subversion of the sovereignty of parliament or constitutional independence of Transkei.

MEETING

The statements were made at public meetings at Ponseng School on July 25, 1978, at Klein Jonas School on July 29, 1978, and at Mpharane, the chief's great place in Matatiele district in September 1978.

The court found he told his people at the meeting that after his absence from them for 15 years, he had broken away from the Transkei Government because it was dishonest.

He had said the Transkei Government arrested innocent people and detained them at random.

ten years, in 1952, a full Progress Report of the impact of the Health-Centre Service upon the local community was published by and Cassel.³ According to this report, the intensive health service for the people living in a certain area had been gradually extended the years to embrace finally some 8 500 people. medical officers were each taking care of some 3 000 people in a

ed curative and examination) for of the nursing ried out by the he progress report n achieved in the box, scabies,

- (d) he observes individuals and their families in their homes, noting their developmental histories, attitudes, beliefs, etc. and records his findings in the family file.
 - 2. He helps to make the socio-medical diagnosis of the family by reporting on the environmental findings at the home.
 - 3. He carries out certain parts of the family treatment, for example, a nutrition or sanitation demonstration.
 - 4. He plays a large part in the health-education programme.
 - 5. He is able to apply first aid, knows how to vaccinate against smallpox, and how to collect specimens for laboratory examination.
 - 6. He knows how to use social agencies in order to get assistance for the people.
- gramme for mother, child and family carried out by cooking and gardening demonstrations, the establishment of a seed-buying co-operative society and a daily market. The report closed with a description of the changing mortality rates in the intensive area. From these figures, it is clear that a great reduction in the mortality rate, especially the infant mortality (from 27,5% in 1942 to 10,06% in 1952) had been achieved.
- The final conclusion was that the great success which was achieved among the people in the intensive area was mainly due to the health-education

15/12/80

Chief guilty on security charge

UMTATA — Chief Moshesh, a former Transkei Cabinet Minister was yesterday given a suspended sentence of twelve months after he was found guilty in the Regional Court on a charge under the Public Security Act.

The presiding magistrate, Mr D B Muir suspended the sentence for three years.

Moshesh had pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr Muir said Chief Moshesh had convened meetings of his Basuto tribe "as an embittered man" during July and August last year.

A suggested clandestine alliance with Lesotho in the event of trouble in Transkei would have had the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the state to which Chief Moshesh owed allegiance.

TRANSKEI DEVELOPMENT

Holiday's in

(03)
FM 15/2/80

Long-awaited agreement is finally expected to be signed this weekend between Holiday Inns and the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) for the construction of a R13m hotel and casino complex at Mzamba, just south of the Transkei border at Port Edward.

The operating company in the new venture is expected to be 75%-owned by Holiday Inns and 25% by the TDC. The exact details of ownership of the property company were still being worked out as the *FM* went to press, but it is likely that the TDC will hold part of the equity.

Holiday Inns MD Nigel Matthews would not disclose the sources of long-term finance for the project by mid-week, although it is reasonable to assume that Rennies and the TDC are taking up all the equity. Matthews merely points out that "contingent sources" of finance were also available in case of problems.

Because the contract has taken some considerable time to be finalised, preparations for the work are well advanced and Matthews says the first sod should be turned before the end of March.

The contract is one of the largest single investments to be made by a private company in a commercial venture in Transkei. However, also due to get under way in the first half of this year are a further 14 smaller projects under the auspices of the TDC.

These new schemes range from a new

textiles factory in Umtata with buildings valued at R30 000, to a Pep Stores venture in a complex initially valued at R1m.

The total infrastructural value of the new projects — and TDC officials stress that there are also numerous extensions to existing projects under way as well — exceeds R3,25m, thus adding almost 33% to the TDC-backed projects instigated during last year.

The new projects should provide jobs for well over 400 people, compared to just over 930 employed in projects which started up in 1979.

The TDC itself, despite having suffered a loss of some R11m in the 1979 fiscal year, appears set for a return to a more viable base this year. Certain sectors of the corporation's activities, such as transport, are bound to show a loss, officials admit, but more activities in the commercial and industrial arenas are being hived off to local entrepreneurs.

W Argus
16/2/80

Second reporter held in Transkei

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Weekend Argus
Correspondent

DURBAN. — A Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, was detained by the Transkei security police last night. He is the second newsman to be detained under the country's security laws in the past month.

The detention of Mr Moses was confirmed today by the assistant editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Fred Crony.

Senior Transkei police officials — including the Commissioner, Brigadier Martin Ngceba — could not be contacted at their offices or homes for comment today.

A Daily News reporter, Mr Peter Honey, was detained in Transkei under section 47 of the Security Act on January 14. He was held incommunicado for 18 days.

Mr Moses's wife, Bella, said today that three security policemen arrived at their Umtata home at about 8.45 last night.

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Reporter held in Transkei

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN—A reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, was detained by the Transkei security police last night — the second reporter to be detained under the country's security laws in the past month.

The detention of Mr Moses was confirmed today by the assistant editor of the Daily Dispatch in East London, Mr Fred Croncy.

Senior Transkei police officials — including the Commissioner, Brigadier Martin Ngceba — could not be contacted at their offices or homes for comment.

Mr Peter Honey, a reporter, was detained in Transkei under Section 47 of the Security Act on January 14. He was held incommunicado for 18 days.

Mr Moses's wife, Bella, said today that three security policemen arrived at their Umtata home at about 8.45 last night.

They said they had a warrant to search the house for documents and photographs.

After an extensive search and without finding anything, they asked Mr Moses accompany them to the police station.

TDC Optimistic about Kei

(103) S/W 14/2/76
NEWSPAPER

The new management of the Transkei Development Corporation which took over the reins from April 1, 1979 with Mr Roy Gamme as managing director, 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 situation in southern Africa.

In a statement from Umtata, Mr Gamme says the financial position of the corporation has in the last 10 months shown a dramatic improvement due to tighter controls exercised since April last year.

From an overdraft of nearly R10m the corporation has reduced its commitment to the banks to below R10m in the first 10 months of the current financial year. During the same period an overseas loan of R45m was redeemed and replaced by a R55m loan of R55m, said Mr Gamme.

He said these stringent financial controls are not affecting the corporation's development programmes. Fifteen new industries have been established in Transkei during this period, including an investment of R100,000 which created nearly 1,000 new job opportunities. The corporation has also approved in other projects involving a further investment of R5m. The projects should be completed towards the middle of this year and will provide a further 400 new jobs.

In addition, a mining licence has been granted to Hehrdar Jan involving an investment of R10m and one of the industrialists at Entabeni has landed a R10m export order for timber products.

He said he did not expect the corporation to turn in a profit for the year ending March 31, mainly due to the losses incurred by the transport division, which is operating at a special service to the country. Though there was a substantial increase in the price of fuel during the year, fares were not increased.

At a meeting at U.C.T. over 500 students supported a call for a boycott of all Fattis & Monis products. However a director of the firm says he is worried about the calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks as much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has been slowed down.

Who are Fattis & Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: All Record flour products including self-raising flour, cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour, All flour, with the Fattis & Monis brand name including ice cream cones, wafers, etc.

Mr Gamme said the policy of handing over commercial concerns to Transkeians was continuing while business and housing loans were being granted as well. During the period under review, 114 business loans amounting to R1798279 and 176 housing loans totalling R1280781 were made available by the corporation.

He said the training of blacks to take over senior positions within the corporation was progressing successfully. When the corporation began operation in Transkei in 1976 it employed 449 white seconded officials. This figure has since been reduced to 210.

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Daily Dispatch man detained by police

CAPE TIMES 16/2/80

103

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — A member of the Daily Dispatch editorial staff here, Mr Sydney Moses, was detained by security policemen last night.

Three security policemen went to Mr Moses's home and invited him to accompany them to their offices.

An officer who identified himself as Lieutenant Lavis spoke to the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr, over the telephone and said it was a "routine investigation".

In a later call from his office to Mr Farr in East London Lieutenant Lavis sought permission to visit the Daily Dispatch office in Umtata. He repeated that it was a routine investigation and said that although Mr Moses had accompanied him to his office, Mr Moses was not under arrest nor would he be detained.

However, late last night Mr Moses's son said that his father had in fact been detained. This was confirmed by a police spokesman.

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15/3/80
Detainee ^{slow}
in hospital

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — A detainee facing charges under Transkei's security laws was admitted at Umtata Hospital at the weekend after a hunger strike in the Umtata jail.

He is Mr Thembile H Maginga (26), who is reportedly in a satisfactory condition.

Mr Maginga appeared in the Transkei Regional Court together with Mr Mimi Patrick Dalindyebo and four others.

The hearing was postponed to March 17.

Optimism after Ministers meet

From STAN MZIMBA

PORT ST JOHNS — There is optimism about the future of a constellation of Southern African states after high-powered talks here at the weekend.

Foreign Affairs Ministers from Transkei, South Africa, Venda and Bophuthatswana met behind closed doors for nearly four hours on Saturday morning.

South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said he had found a general feeling of enthusiasm about the concept of a constellation of Southern African states.

He said there had been agreement on the idea that attention should be given to a form of confederation of states, each maintaining its political autonomy.

Mr Botha said he was "extremely encouraged" by the talks.

Another optimistic statement came from Bophuthatswana's Foreign Minister, Mr M. Molotloa, who said the principles of the constellation issue were accepted but details had to be finalised first.

He quoted from President Lucas Mangope's independence day address: "Politically we are independent but economically we are interdependent."

However Mr Molotloa said the idea was still being "canvassed".

Judging from a brief warm conversation with Mr Molotloa, I gathered that his country seem to be having no teething problems from the aftermath of accepting independence.

The country seems to have benefited by learning from mistakes made by other homelands and neighbouring states.

On the Quail commission, Mr Molotloa asked: "Was the commission necessary? Independence for Ciskei will be theirs and it is for the Ciskeians to decide whether they want it or not."

The Minister said they refused to meet members of the commission who had visited Bophuthatswana.

Mr Molotloa said Bophuthatswana was keeping a low profile as far as international recognition was concerned. He however revealed that they have offices in both London and Washington and general contacts around the world.

Venda's Foreign Minister, Mr S. Ramabulana, said constellation ideology had been delayed.

"We have been waiting a long time for the implementation of such an

ideology."

Mr Ramabulana said his country was seriously considering establishing diplomatic ties with Transkei.

Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, chaired the meeting.

In a joint statement issued by Mr Koyana after the meeting it was announced that meetings of this kind would be held at regular intervals.

Although Mr Koyana made no direct statement on the constellation issue, Transkei's President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, told a large crowd at Engcobo last August, his government would give serious consideration to such an idea.

He said the future of Transkei bristled with difficulties because of the refusal of the United Nations to recognise Transkei's independence.

Mr Koyana said the South African and Transkei delegation would meet for an hour of bilateral talks after the conference on matters of common interest between the two countries.

The delegation was entertained at a banquet held in a local hotel where more than 150 guests turned-up.

"The choice of Port St Johns as the venue of this conference was perhaps symbolic. Before Transkei obtained independence some high-ranking personalities in the South African Government vowed that Port St Johns would never become part of Transkei," Mr Koyana told delegates.

After the four-hour conference the party had an informal lunch at a local restaurant.

Later in the evening the contingent of dignitaries paid a courtesy call to Premier George Matanzima, at his holiday cottage.

42.

they had to leave. Labour bureaux were established in 1953 to facilitate the co-ordination of labour flow. The demands containing information about an individual's place of residence, employment status, and tax payments had to be produced upon demand by any policeman. During the 1950s the average annual number of convictions for contraventions of the pass laws was double times that during the 1940s (see table). Behind these statistics lay the indignities of arrest felt particularly bitterly: Forty years previously a pass had successfully warded off culminating in a march of 21 laws until by 19 passes age of seventeen. Such a person arrested a teen-age girl for van he drove her to a resort the court she had submitted any refusal but did everything had not agreed to have intended silently submitted without her as consent'. Therefore he sentenced to two years imprisonment under the Immorality Act.

(see table)

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far-reaching however than the banning of books and writers were the consequences of the Bantu Education Act (1953) which transferred control of African schools from churches and provincial authorities to the department of Native (later Bantu, later Plural) Affairs. There were essentially two components in the new thinking. One was the desire to have a syllabus more related to the needs of the economy. The other, more dominant, consideration was that the syllabus was moulded by what the

There were further controls too on occupational mobility. The extension of the colour bar to secondary industry was used to ensure that the colour-caste pecking order was not upset by blacks giving orders to whites, and also as part of the white social security system to reserve jobs in times of economic downturn. But the Act, though spurred on by memories of the depression, was passed long after the problem of poor whites had melted and the evidence suggests that, as the economy continued to expand, legal barriers to black advancement in manufacturing, as opposed to mining, were insignificant compared

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WASA HITS ARREST OF NEWSMAN

243 1030 384
Post 18.2.80

THE PRESIDENT of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, yesterday condemned the detention of an East London Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, and described it as a provocation against journalists.

Mr Moses was detained by Transkei security police on Friday night.

In a statement, Mr Sisulu said the harassment and detention of journalists had become a trade mark of "Matanzima's repressive regime".

Mr Sisulu said the detention of journalists in Transkei proved the "instability of Matanzima's government that feels threatened by those who expose the truth".

He said: "If journalists contravene any of the Transkei Government myriad of legislation, then they should be charged in a court of law. If

this does not happen, then we shall assume quite rightly that these are acts of extreme provocation and the abuse of the rule of law.

INTIMIDATION

"A clear pattern of intimidation against the Press by the Transkei Government is increasing. Threats of newspaper bannings and the detention of journalists is meant to intimidate the Press into turning a blind eye to the happenings in the Transkei.

"The Transkei Government should learn from South Africa — you do not intimidate the Press

and get away with it," he said.

Mr Moses' wife, Mrs Bella Moses, said three security policemen arrived at their Umtata home about 8.45 pm on Friday. They said they had a warrant to search the house for documents and photographs.

After an extensive search, she said, the police told Mr Moses to dress "warmly" as he was going to the police station.

Mr Moses, a former radio announcer, has been with the newspaper since 1972. He was an announcer with the SABC for 14 years before he became a journalist.

UMTATA — Mr Sydney Moses, the Daily Dispatch reporter detained by Transkei security police Friday night, has been released.

He was detained under section 47 of Transkei's Public Security Act.

He was released from custody on Saturday afternoon after three security police officers, led by Lieutenant Z. Lavisa, spent three hours searching his office in the Dispatch's Umtata bureau.

The search-warrant produced by Lieutenant Lavisa stated that police were searching for "subversive literature" believed to be in Mr Moses' possession.

Seven documents were confiscated from Mr Moses' files for "further investigation". These were:

- A statement, several

years old, signed by Mr Hector Ncokazi the former leader of the opposition Democratic Party.

- A Democratic Party policy statement, also signed by Mr Ncokazi. The Democratic Party is now defunct.

- An old booklet produced by the Methodist Church of South Africa. The church has since been banned in Transkei.

- An old news bulletin of the Methodist church.

- Mr Moses' 1977 diary, which contained telephone numbers of many of

Mr Moses' contacts.

- One of Mr Moses' shorthand notebooks.

- Four copies of the constitution of the defunct Union of Black Journalists.

Lieutenant Lavisa said the documents would be photocopied and the originals returned to Mr Moses.

The three security policemen first arrived at Mr Moses' home late on Friday night. After searching they asked him to accompany them to their offices in Umtata.

Lieutenant Lavisa then

telephoned the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr, and asked for permission to search the Umtata bureau. He replied they could do so in the presence of the Dispatch's other Umtata reporter, Mr Richard Wicksteed, who was in Port St Johns for the meeting of the foreign ministers of Venda, Bophuthatswana, Transkei and South Africa.

Security police contacted him in Port St Johns on Saturday morning and asked him to return to Umtata.

Commenting on the dis-

Detained Dispatch reporter released

DD
18/2/80
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ruption of his weekend, Mr Moses said yesterday that the security police had been polite, but he criticised conditions in the cell in which he spent Friday night.

"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," he said.

"I am still mystified as to why I was detained. Initially Lieutenant Lavisa said they were looking for passport applications with photographs, but according to the search-warrant they were looking for subversive literature".

Mr Moses, 48, is the father of five children. He has been a journalist in Transkei since 1964, first with the SABC and, from February 1972, with the Daily Dispatch. — DDR.

1) that farmers should consider making some goods and services available to workers without giving them any (implicit) value in wage terms. Housing, working clothes and medical services given to workers are all items which are necessary to workers because of the nature of farm work and should perhaps not be

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Hunger strike; Detainee ill

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA.—A detainee, facing a charge under Transkei's security laws, was admitted to Umtata Hospital at the weekend after going on a hunger strike in the Umtata jail.

He is Mr Thembile Magingxa, 26, who is reported to be in a satisfactory condition. He appeared in the Regional Court here with the son of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalinyebo, Mr Mimi Patrick Dalinyebo and four men. The case was postponed to March 17.

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Education plays a major role in influencing the structure of health services, although I would not presume to stress the importance of equal educational opportunities to an audience at UCT, three specific types of education are of importance:

1. Health Education.

Here, I quote the Secretary for Health, Dr Johan de Beer, who stated: "The extent to which we will be able to reach the potential blessings of even the most forward looking health legislations will largely depend on the success we achieve when we attempt to establish or extend appropriate health:

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Police release Umtata newsman

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Mr Sydney Moses, the Daily Dispatch reporter detained by Transkei security police on Friday night, has been released.

Mr Moses, who was held under Section 47 of Transkei's Public Security Act, was released from custody on Saturday night after three security police officers, led by Lieutenant Z Lavisa, spent three hours searching his office in the Dispatch's Umtata bureau.

The search-warrant produced by Lieutenant Lavisa stated that police were searching for "subversive literature".

Seven documents were confiscated from Mr Moses's files "for further investigation". These included statements of the defunct opposition Democratic Party, bulletins of the Methodist Church of South Africa (banned in Transkei), and copies of the constitution of the defunct Union of Black Journalists.

Lieutenant Lavisa said the documents would be photostated and the originals returned to Mr Moses.

The medical schools have to influence the health services specialise. Indeed, in the s who left the medical 5, have become specialists. medical specialists and th the S.A. Medical and em does not exist in South are taken, we may, in the re Kennedy has stated "we to take care of a few ans to take care of most

- (ii) Another major problem which requires urgent attention, is the geographical maldistribution of graduates to which I have already referred.
- (iii) There is an over-emphasis on curative medicine, due largely to the exclusive use of large hospitals in the training of medical students. This has resulted in an under-emphasis on preventative medicine.
- (iv) There is a lack of interest in research in community health which may in part be due to the academic reward system which in developed countries such as the USA does not recognise this type of research as being equal to so-called basic research.

(v) There is a major problem inherent in the centralisation of health care and teaching. The Council for Inter-University Organisation of Medical Sciences has suggested the following possible solutions to these problems.

Initially, we may need to reform the selection process for medical students.

At present, most medical students throughout the world are chosen on the basis of their intellectual ability. Scant attention is paid to value characteristics, or personality characteristics. The School of Medicine of Ben Gurion University of the Negev, which aims at producing doctors who will serve a rural community, has developed the following selection method. 20 Firstly, it demands that a student obtain a University Pass at high school with B

grades in at least two subjects. All such candidates then take a written psychometric examination at the end of which 300 candidates are interviewed for the approximately 50 posts. At the interviews, the following characteristics are assessed:

INTELLECTUAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The capacity to master extensive and complex material, the capacity for self-learning, intellectual flexibility, problem-solving capacity, and intellectual curiosity.

VALUE CHARACTERISTICS:

The desire to assume responsibility for providing help to people in distress and interest in community health services, the desire to work in the Negev or elsewhere in the goals of the centre for health science.

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS:

Personal integrity and honesty, empathy, interest in people, sensitivity to their suffering, emotional flexibility, tolerance of ambiguity, capacity for co-operation with others, humility, a clear stable self-identity and a capacity for enthusiasm.

It is still too early to know whether this involved and time-consuming system will succeed. It is comforting to know, however, that the University of Cape Town has a standing sub-committee to examine the selection of students. Another possible change in the medical curriculum would involve the teaching of social sciences. I hope that from what I have said, it will be obvious that this change could only be for the better.

I have taken the liberty of including a third possible change, that is, the teaching of African languages. It is inexcusable that because of the language barrier, many of us are forced to practise medicine at the level of a veterinary scientist. The need for the inclusion of a course in African languages is highlighted by the fact that this year some 200 medical students have enrolled in a voluntary course in Xhosa, given during the lunch hour or early evening.

February 19 1980

5

Kei woos

back SA

officials

Own Correspondent

Transkei has approached South African public servants who held high positions in the former homeland's public service before independence to return to Umtata.

These moves revealed in Pretoria follow Transkei's intention to resume diplomatic relations with South Africa which Transkei broke off in April 1978.

Transkei has also approached South Africa for managerial and technical assistance for the running of its transport services.

A decision on whether South Africa will help with the running of Transkei's transport services is expected to be made soon after the completion of an in-depth study by the Corporation for Economic Development.

The CED already assists Bophuthatswana with management and technical expertise and any aid for Transkei would be on the same lines, an article in the Journal of the Development Corporation says.

Inyanga ngoku sele eBellville South be abahlanu ebebeseber kukuba bebengamalur thethwano lokuba ku 8 ngemini. Umphathi ziya kwenza uqushul

Abasemagunyeni kumbi ngokuba yi (Food and amaphepha anika iUni thi kusetyenzwe phan lfeetri ibalula into lento kunyanzeleke

Nangona aba bagxoth abamnyama. Nangona bamnyama bame bemi lokugala logwayimbo abamnyama xa bebemer. "Silapha sonke yaye

Ayanda amanani abant abafundi base Univer zikolo U.W.C., Hewat Abafundi bathe abase Fattis & Monis ingat

Umbutho oyi Western ukuba angayithengi i

Umbutho oyi South Af izikolo ezinoxibele bageshwe. Yaye akufu

Abafundi base U.C.T. Bacele ukuba imvelis

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi National African Federated Chamber of Commerce ubhalile wakhupha istatement uxhasa abasebenzi abagxothiweyo.

UFattis & Monis uphikela ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke lowo ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwa ngabamnyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivelo kwabo bamnyama. Abaphathi bale Fem baqashe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlele

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yiFektri enezimveliso zilandelayo: Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour; Philadelphia Flour; Koegerg Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups; Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines; Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Bakery, Elsies River; Ultra Bakery, Somerset West.

Published by Comm, Comm.
Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C.T.

88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi ethwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, ama ukwenza uphando nothethwa yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - funayo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye

10 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa o bagxothiweyo bebesayinile thethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunokuluthethathethwano neUnion. igabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo

abo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu abuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi tuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku ame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo utha

zi kwiveki ephilileyo kubekho kwe 500. Abafundi bavelu kwezi Bellville Technical College. njalo yonke imveliso yakwa

ne uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo nethwathethwano.

cele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke abo bagxothiweyo de baphinde ektri.

abona kalisa ubunye nabasebenzi. ngwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

ektri yenzi uphando nothethwathethwano

The volunteer reported the interesting fact that the largest number of positive reactors was usually found on farms where there was no farmer; i.e. labouring families would be living alone on farms rented or leased by the owner of another property. Many such families had no cattle or land of their own to cultivate and would not be given the milk, vegetables and fruit often made available to labourers on the home farm. She also noticed many untreated diseases of the eyes and ears and some cases of kwashiorkor.

2. PROVIDERS OF HEALTH CARE IN TIERSDORP

1. The Family

The basic care of health is the concern of the family, who, by the social and physical environment they provide, have a profound influence on the health of their members. Their ability in this respect is limited, as in all cases, by their wisdom and resources: one elderly builder and painter remarked that his only health problem was to find work. The family also provides curative medicine as a first resource, using home medicaments or pills from the shops.

2. The Farmer and Wife

Pills and medicine available in the shops seem to be used less frequently by farm labourers than by residents of the location. Instead, if the illness is severe enough, labourers take members of their family to the farmer, who would decide whether to arrange for medical care or to try some home medicine. The 'madam' was frequently mentioned as possessing pills and medicine which were sometimes effective in quelling pain.

3. The Indigenous Healer

Few people admitted going to such a healer. 'Good' healers were apparently rare. However, one such 'Sotho doctor' who threw bones and provided herbal medicine once lived in the neighbouring town where Tiersdorp clients would visit her. A farmer whom I interviewed had a certified herbalist on his farm (certified by the Free State Ingaka Association). The maid said that this herbalist was not such a good practitioner as the diviner in a nearby town, but that she gave herbal medicines for 25c; she said that she herself would use the medicines if no white doctor were available.

It seemed that indigenous healers would only be sought out in cases of suspected bewitchment, and that even then it was often considered sufficient to be treated by any doctor far from home. Compared with the Transkei, there seemed less demand for the services of indigenous healers. In part, this may have been due to the greater availability of western scientific medicine, but may have been apparent only due to greater masking before a representative of the dominant culture.

4. The District Surgeon

In former times, two doctors resided at Tiersdorp. By 1971, there

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government has been called "inhuman and unjust" by journalists who claim the government is interfering with Press freedom.

The recent overnight detention of Daily Dispatch reporter Sydney Moses was described by the journalists as part of a campaign by the Transkei Government "to interfere with Press freedom in the country".

In a statement, about 10 journalists expressed "grave concern" at the detention of Mr Moses, whose home was searched by three members of the Transkei Security Police.

The police also searched the Umtata offices of the Daily Dispatch on Saturday and confiscated documents.

After his release, Mr Moses said he had been told by the police they would study all confiscated documents. He would

hear from them again.

The statement said: "If the detention has anything to do with his professional duties, we do not hesitate to question the Security Police action against Mr Moses.

"As we have stated before, no amount of police intimidation — be it detentions without trial or other forms of harassment — will deter us from reporting current events without any favour or bias, and reporting the truth as we see it.

"Mr Moses' detention comes shortly after the unpleasant plight of another local newsman, Mr Peter Honey, whose detention under the Transkei Public Security Act was eventually ruled illegal by the highest law court in the land, and against the background of persistent police harassment against other journalists in Transkei." — Sapa.

Transkei Govt called 'unjust'

basis.

5. Private doctors (GPs)

Physicians in nearby towns or in Bloemfontein were consulted on a regular basis by whites and occasionally by blacks. Those nearby could be called to Tiersdorp in an emergency.

PARLIAMENT

Transkei got R126m in grants

THE ASSEMBLY. — The South African Government spent R126,3-million in Transkei on grants and services during the 1978/9 financial year.

It also spent R37,5-million in BophutaTswana during the same year.

This was disclosed in the annual report of the Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling. The report was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

In Transkei, R2 589 was spent under the Commerce Vote, R119 027 661 under the Foreign Affairs Vote and R7 245 112 by the South African Development trust.

In BophutaTswana, R1 134 was spent under the Commerce Vote, R29 647 723 under the Foreign Affairs Vote, R20 328 under the Information Vote, R37 under the Justice Vote, R75 under the National Education Vote, R33 626 under the Public Works Vote and the balance by the South African Development Trust.

The grants to the two territories were made in terms of three South African laws

In addition to these, payments continue to be made to Transkei, BophutaTswana and Venda, which became independent at the end of last year, for their share of customs dues and taxes collected in South Africa.

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.5%	13 4.4%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	115 10.1%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	270 8.8%
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	5737 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	240 30.6%	845 27.1%	566 18.0%
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	1278 40.7%
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%

Journalists hit at detention

UMTATA — Journalists in Transkei have condemned the detention of a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, at the weekend.

Mr Moses was detained on Friday evening and released from custody by the Security Police on Saturday morning.

In a statement released in Umtata yesterday, the journalists said if the detention had anything to do with Mr Moses' professional duties, they questioned the Security Police action.

They said no amount of police intimidation would

deter them from reporting current events without bias or favour.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said yesterday he only became aware of the detention of Mr Moses yesterday morning.

282 59
15.1% 18.2%

76 11
4.1% 3.4%

806 89
43.1% 27.5%

1868 324
100% 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust on Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8+)

Moshesh quits opposition

Post. 20.2.80

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POST Reporter

A FORMER Transkei Cabinet Minister and roving ambassador, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, has resigned from the opposition Democratic Progressive Party.

An ex-officio member of the Transkei Parliament, he would not say whether he would rejoin the ruling party or form his own party.

He also refused to dis-

close his reasons for breaking away from the opposition. He said the reasons of action were known to the members.

Chief Moshesh was detained last year under the Transkei security laws. He was later charged and found guilty under the Transkei Public Security Act and sentenced to two years' imprisonment suspended for five years.

Members of the executive of the DPP could not be contacted for comment. Most of them are in detention.

Kei Minister: theft caused

untold harm

Post 20/2/80 103

THE Transkei Department of Health had lost over R10 000 through theft and abuse by department employees during the financial year 1979/80, the Minister of Health, the Rev Gladwin Vika, said in Umtata yesterday.

In a statement the Minister said R3 400 was lost through theft, R6 408

through damage to Government vehicles and R834 through shortages in hospital stores.

The statement said the losses had caused "untold harm to health services" and what this amounted to was a "collapse of health services in the country."

"The misuse of Government vehicles involved cases of unauthorised trips and the carrying of dagga and unauthorised passengers between the head office and hospitals all over the country."

EVIL DEEDS

The Minister warned that his department was "deeply concerned" about these evil deeds" and would take "stringent measures to stop such malpractices."

His government had "a legal machinery to deal with these cases in the appropriate manner — neither as theft, misappropriation nor accidents — but as subversion intended to prejudice good government and sound administration in Transkei."

— Sapa.

S. Dist 22/2/80

Koyana: report disrespects unity of blacks

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UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, has described as "absolute nonsense" allegations by the Quail Commission that, given the chance, Transkeians would switch their allegiance and become Ciskeians.

"Imagine the thousands of happy peasants in Transkei, owning upwards of 40 head of cattle each, wishing to give these up and become Ciskei citizens," said Mr Koyana. "Imagine the Transkeian migrant workers who are the owners of rich arable lands, cattle, sheep and goats, wanting to migrate from Transkei to Ciskei."

In a press statement here yesterday, Mr Koyana also described the commission's recommendation against the amalgamation of Transkei and Ciskei as "shocking". This showed its total disrespect for black unity, he said.

With a little bit of "proper investigation", Mr Koyana said, the commission would have found a traditional unity between the people of the two areas.

He said the commission advised Ciskei not to take independence because only one out of four Ciskeians thought Transkei's independence had improved the lives of its people.

"This is absolute nonsense, firstly because no Ciskeian is an authority on whether or not independence has improved the lives of Transkeians. Only Transkeians should have been consulted.

"Secondly, the commission knows very well that before independence, every Transkeian faced and underwent the humiliation of being crammed in long unattended queues in the non-whites-only sides, while a few whites were attended by many officers in posh surroundings. Mr

Koyana said.

If, according to the commission, the removal of disabilities in the lives of Transkeians caused by discrimination meant nothing, then the commission was also saying that the whole hulla-balloo against South Africa's policy of racial discrimination should stop because its removal would mean nothing to the lives of the black people of South Africa.

If the commission could recommend a non-racial state from the Fish River to the Kei River, what was the danger of that state being part of a larger unit including already non-racial Transkei, he asked.

"Quite clearly, the overall aim of the commission is to throw a permanent wedge between the sons of Chief Phalo (Transkei and Ciskei), their most friendly descendants and all the black leaders in our region," Mr Koyana said.

Chief Matanzima's widespread support among the people of Transkei was not mentioned by the commission, he claimed, "because it would have enhanced the prestige of a man they are all-out to destroy."

He criticised the commission also for keeping silent about the "plain truth" that Transkei's migrant workers were about 100 per cent behind Chief Matanzima.

Mr Koyana said the commission and pointed out that eight legally qualified magistrates and prosecutors in Ciskei were Ciskeians.

"Having ventured onto the dangerous path of comparing Transkei and Ciskei, they should surely have recorded simultaneously that in Transkei there is a total of over 100 magistrates and assistant magistrates and advocates and prosecutors, and that 80 of them are Transkeians." — SAPA-DDR.

Transkei Minister flays Quail report

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RDM 22/2/88

UMTATA. — The Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr D S Koyana, has described as "absolute nonsense" allegations by the Quail Commission that, given the chance, Transkeians would switch their allegiance and become Ciskeians.

In a Press statement issued in Umtata yesterday, Mr Koyana said the commission's most "shocking" recommendation — against the amalgamation of Transkei and Ciskei — showed its sinister motives and its total disrespect for black unity.

He said the commission advised Ciskei not to take independence because only one out of four Ciskeians thought that Transkei's independence had improved the lives of its people.

"This is absolute nonsense, firstly because no Ciskeian is an authority on whether or not independence has improved the lives of Transkeians; only Transkeians should have been consulted.

"Secondly, the commission knows very well that before independence, every Transkeian faced and underwent the humiliation of being crammed up in long unattended queues in the non-whites-only sides, while a few whites were attended by many officers in posh surroundings," Mr Koyana said.

If, according to the commission, the removal of disabilities in the lives of Transkeians caused by discrimination meant nothing, then the commission was also saying that the whole "hullabaloo against South Africa's policy of racial discrimination should stop" because its removal would mean nothing to the lives of the black people of South Africa.

Mr Koyana said he regarded the commission's allegations as indicative of the confusion that had gripped it in the performance of its unenviable task.

If the commission could recommend a non-racial state from the Fish River to the Kei River, what was the danger of that state being part of a larger unit including already non-racial Transkei, he asked. — Sapa.

Youth League set example

SIR — Allow me to still congratulate our brothers down in the Transkei for launching a Youth League which does not support the present administration.

They showed the authorities there that they were prepared to stand everything. They were not frightened by the detention of their comrade Mphahlwa nor did the banishment of thirty four organisations deter their aim.

What this country really needs is young blood full of energy and determination. It grieves me to note that there are individuals within our black community who support separate development, yet the same people are the first to squeal when they are being harassed by the authorities.

Apartheid is a monster that is killing thousands of lives since its formation decades ago.

I say to them, keep it up brothers, we are right behind you whatever the consequences.

Johannesburg.

S N SIKEMPULA

103

Sebe slams Koyana for criticising report

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei's chief minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday lashed out at Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, for his criticism of the Quail Commission's report.

"Independence, Transkei-style, is out for Ciskei," said Chief Sebe.

He said Mr Koyana was hardly in a position to be objective in assessing the report "and yet he seeks to criticise the objectivity of the members of the commission — men, I might say, who were specifically selected for their diverse views on the political problems of Africa and who have no connection with either Ciskei or Transkei."

Chief Sebe said: "It is difficult to know exactly what it is in the report which raises so much anger on the part of Mr Koyana."

"The commission has been at pains to point out the cultural and sociological affinities between Transkei and Ciskei, but points out the two areas have been separately administered

since 1963 and that, despite cultural similarity, a certain tendency to follow separate paths has emerged."

He said the commission also stated 53 per cent of all Xhosas interviewed in an opinion survey would be willing to accept independence if the Ciskei and Transkei were to unite but far higher percentages would prefer separation.

It was difficult to believe Mr Koyana had actually read the report, Chief Sebe said, adding: "The commission did find a traditional unity between the people of Ciskei and Transkei."

Chief Sebe said Ciskeians were not concerned with whether Transkeians were happy with their independent status, but when they took that step the Ciskei consistently refrained from criticising that decision.

"What concerns us is whether the Ciskeians see any point in accepting independence on the Transkei pattern and you are right, Mr Koyana, they reject it. Independence

Transkei-style is out for Ciskei."

Chief Sebe pointed out that 93 per cent of Ciskeians interviewed by the commission rejected it.

"The Ciskei is content to let Mr Koyana proceed on his voyage through never-never land, blissfully believing his people are happy and content because it does not concern us," he said.

Chief Sebe said Transkei did not consult the Ciskei before it opted for independence "and the Ciskei had no intention of consulting Transkei."

He said it appeared Mr Koyana believed his ideas were automatically the ideas of his people.

"What tremendous naivety in a country where it is a criminal offence to criticise independence and how do we know Mr Koyana's statements in favour of Transkei can be believed when he himself stands under pain of imprisonment if he speaks out against it," Chief Sebe said. — DDR.

Health service goes up

in smoke

THE Transkei Department of Health last year lost over R10 000 through theft and abuse by department employees, the Minister of Health, the Rev Gladwin Vika, said this week.

"The misuse of government vehicles involved cases of unauthorised trips and the carrying of dagga and unauthorised passengers between the head office and hospitals all over the country."

The statement said the losses had caused "untold harm" to health services and what this amounted to was "a collapse of health services in the country".

Greater powers on the cards for KND

PRESIDENT Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei — long thought to be pulling the strings of power from behind the scenes despite the apolitical nature of his office — will probably gain executive powers this year.

Reliable, highly placed sources in the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, say a motion may be introduced at the party's next congress in March calling for the creation of an executive presidency.

The motion is likely to be introduced by a junior party member in order to deflect possible accusations of a top-level conspiracy.

If the motion is passed — and it seems certain it will be — the TNIP will pilot a Bill through the next sitting of the National Assembly to amend the constitution to allow for the change.

Government spokesmen including Prime Minister George Matanzima, would this week neither confirm nor deny the move.

A President Matanzima with executive powers would further alter Transkei's already volatile political situation.

RULING TNIP MOVE TO SET UP CENTRAL ROLE FOR HIM

With most leaders of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party still in detention after being held by security police three weeks ago, TNIP officials such as party chairman, Chief D D P Ndamase, have reiterated the Government belief in a multi-party democracy.

This is despite criticisms that the detentions have all but turned Transkei into a one-party state.

Other current issues to underline Transkei's state of political flux include:

● Last week's resignation from the DDP by Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, recently given a suspended sen-



Kaizer Matanzima . . . executive powers for him would further alter the volatile political situation.

she cross to the TNIP she will be offered a Cabinet portfolio.

who searched his office, said they were looking for "subversive literature." Mr Moses' detention following that of Daily News reporter, Mr Peter Honey, underlines a growing Government sensitivity to

Press reports of inquisitive reporters.

Press reports of inquisitive reporters. Transkei journalists claimed in a statement after Mr Moses' detention that they were being victimised by the State.

● The up-coming trial of Paramount Chief respondent.

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SUNDAY POST Cor-

Black ⁽⁵⁸⁾ states ^{RDM} ^{26/2/80}

appoint SMB ⁽¹²⁷⁾ ⁽¹⁰³⁾ ⁽¹¹²⁾

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

SOUTH AFRICAN merchant banks are increasingly becoming involved in assisting the independent black states of Southern Africa project their image on the local capital market.

Standard Merchant Bank did a first class job in presenting the BophuthaTswana Government by supporting the floating of a R15-million long-term loan with a brochure which analysed the economic development of the country and its mineral resources and by introducing BophuthaTswana personalities to representatives of institutions in Johannesburg and Durban.

I learned yesterday that SMB is making further progress in this specialised market. As lead bank, Standard Merchant, together with Senbank, have been appointed to service the Transkei Government for a period of five years. And SMB alone has a similar appointment to the Government of Venda.

Neither of these two governments feature on the current public sector loans programme for the current year. Transkei was supposed to come to the market last year but it was deemed unwise to float a loan until the finances were satisfactory.

It is understood that SMB will undertake a close investigation of the economies of the two countries before approaching the market.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%.

higher the for mid-year

Fig. 4 causes and Afr

ed the TNIP in 1968 and joined the pro-independence lobby. And in 1975 I voluntarily left private practice so as to make a fulltime contribution to the exciting task of liberating Transkei.

— DDR

of the proportional contribution of selected mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' year of age.

ive births whilst for the latter it is the

IMRS. This is because the denominator for

at the 0 year age specific death rates are

the 0 year age specific death rates are

During of mort Infecti are inc 'colour deaths mortalit whilst whites Africans

that case I am prepared to understand.

I must assure my brother that I am not supporting Transkeian independence for fear of imprisonment if I denounce it.

On the contrary, I join... ever, have a persistently high proportion of... The Africans exhibit a spectrum of... associated with developing communities, to occupy an intermediate position between the... it is clearly much more similar to the... tes.

What is c 'coloured developed Table II contribut form of c through ca small pro: indicates similar fr

is a lame excuse when weighed against the express will of the people and it rings like an echo of separate development," Mr Koyana said.

"It may be Chief Sebe defends the commission purely as a courtesy and in

about the 'intermediate' position of the appear to incorporate the worst of both the experiences. This becomes apparent from detailed analysis of the different diseases mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the... rates for defined age groups. Thus, are consistently resp

Koyana: no quarrel with Sebe

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, yesterday reopened his debate with Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, over the merits of the Quail Commission report on Ciskeian independence.

"I am not quarrelling with Chief Sebe for having appointed the commission but with the commission for making incorrect assertions about Transkei. That is my inherent right," Mr Koyana said.

He said he would "continue to love and respect Chief Sebe in spite of the Quail Commission."

The two territories should get on with business of amalgamation because if "53 per cent want amalgamation that is already a vast majority, leaving only 47 per cent against it."

"The undefined tendency to follow separate paths because of separate administration since 1963,

the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%.

This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Sebe asks Kei:

Have you seen your blunder?

RDM 26/2/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The Transkei seemed to have had "a sudden desperate realisation" that it had made "a tremendous blunder" by not investigating independence before accepting it, the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said at the weekend.

He was reacting to a statement last week by the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, on the Ciskei (Quail) Commission's findings that, given the chance, Transkeians would switch allegiance and become Ciskeians.

Mr Koyana had said this was "absolute nonsense".

Mr Koyana was also reported

to have said that it was not possible to imagine happy peasants who owned up to 40 head of cattle each, and migrant workers who had rich, arable land, sheep, goats and cattle, switching their allegiance.

Chief Sebe said it was difficult to know exactly what in the commission's report had aroused Mr Koyana's anger.

Ciskeians were not concerned with whether Transkeians were happy with independence and had also not criticised their decision.

"What concerns us is whether the Ciskeians see any point in accepting independence on the Transkei pattern when the commission's opinion poll reveals that 93% reject it.

"Do we detect in this latest tirade a note of jealousy and a sudden desperate realisation on the part of Transkei that they have made a tremendous blunder in not investigating independence before plunging into it?"

"Is there perhaps a realisation dawning that Transkei, through its haste for independence, made some terrible blunder?"

"We did not interfere nor have we consulted on Transkei's independence.

"We, on our part, have no intention of consulting Transkei.

"Mr Koyana appears to believe that his ideas are automatically the ideas of his people.

"What a tremendous naivete in a country where it is a criminal offence to criticise independence."

Chief Sebe asked how Mr Koyana's statement in favour of Transkei's independence could be credible when Mr Koyana himself faced imprisonment if he spoke out against it. — Sapa.

Matanzima's secret visit to TP

UMTATA — The Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima returned to Umtata on Tuesday after a day's visit to Pretoria on Monday.

In a statement issued here on Tuesday jointly by the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs and South Africa it was announced that President Matanzima and President Viljoen of South Africa met in Pretoria.

An official in the Transkei foreign affairs department said a full statement about President Matanzima's visit to Pretoria would be issued in due course.

Chief Matanzima's visit to Pretoria was kept secret.

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MEETINGS

MEETINGS for Xhosas will be held as from today until Saturday at three compounds on the Reef.

The meetings have been called by Mr Peter Nkosiyana, a member of the Transkei Parliament.

The meetings which will start at 2.00 p.m. will be held at Van Deek Compound today, City Deep Compound tomorrow and Selby Compound on Saturday.

The agenda will be available at the meetings. All Xhosas are invited to attend.

Meanwhile Ciskeians living in the Johannesburg area will hold a meeting at the Jabulani Amphitheatre on Sunday.

The main speaker at this meeting will be V V N Hoyana, chief urban representative for the Ciskei. He is to report back on the homeland's position on independence.

3/3/80 (103) DD

Matanzima warns Pondos

QAUKENI — Warning Pondo tribespeople not to involve themselves in subversive activities, President Kaiser Matanzima asked at the weekend why large caches of arms were being found in Pondoland.

He was speaking at the ceremony to mark the installation of the new paramount chief, Mpondombini Sicgau.

President Matanzima said the Pondos had learned their lesson during the 1960 Eastern Pondoland rebellion, and he expressed the hope that it would not happen again.

He said the people seeking unrest were "self-appointed individuals, greedy for power, who are hypnotised by leftist political ideologies foreign to Transkei traditions and customs."

President Matanzima said he was convinced the youth of Transkei who were fighting against the government were the "paid agents of British imperialism whose aim is to recolonise our country by revolutionary tactics from within."

Their "insulting, arrogant and unsavoury language" would not be

tolerated.

Chief Matanzima advised the new paramount chief to employ the only way understood by black people and that was "the stick". He said black people did not understand the philosophy of consultation and their problems were solved by use of the "stick".

"The government of Transkei is stable because it deals with any problem as it sees fit. Our Security Act has looked after this country and many people will get hurt by associating with subversive elements." — DDR-SAPA.

Sisters told to return to Transkei

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3/3/80 C.T.
~~206~~
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By ZUBEIDA JAFFER

TWO young Guguletu women, who have lived in Cape Town for most of their lives, were told to return to Transkei by the Peninsula Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, when it was discovered that their mother had no legal right to be in the city.

For Nobantu Situma, 23, and her sister, Nontombi, 21, the problem started in May last year when their mother, Mrs Jessilena Situma, applied for a work permit at her employer's request.

"My employer is a sick woman and wanted my papers to be in order so that I could live and work in peace," said Mrs Situma when interviewed at the Athlone Advice Office in Mowbray last week.

"I came to Cape Town from Kentani, near Butterworth, in 1953 and worked here until 1959, when I was sent back because I had no right to be in the city.

"Nontombi was only three months then and Nobantu two years.

"With no work in Kentani, we had to come back after five months and have been here ever since," the despairing mother said.

According to Mr Bezuidenhout, Mrs Situma first sought a work permit in 1955, but this was refused.

"She again applied in 1959 and then in 1963. On record, she was in Kentani for those years and did not return here after five months," he said.

The sisters both obtained reference books in 1976, which enabled them to work legally. They are both studying matric at a Langa night school. Nobantu wants to be a radiographer and Nontombi a teacher.

Nobantu said resettlement would mean an end to their studies as her mother would then be unemployed.

When approached by the Cape Times, Mr Bezuidenhout agreed to consider granting the two women permission to live here for study purposes.

"They must apply to me and I will see what I can do on compassionate grounds," he said. "But, in terms of the law, there is no possibility of their remaining in Cape Town."

(103)
DA
4/3/80

Editor to pay fine

UMTATA — The editor of the Catholic newspaper, Intsimbi, has agreed to pay an admission of guilt fine concerning a report published in the newspaper about activities of the Transkei Defence Force.

The report, published under a pseudonym, was published in October last year and said members of the Transkei Battalion had combed the Lady Frere district while investigating a criminal offence.

The editor, Father Michael Reidener, said he was later questioned by Brigadier Roy Keswa, the commander of the TDF, who wanted to know who had written the report.

Fr Reidener told Brig Keswa it was against the ethics of his profession to disclose the name without permission.

Brig Keswa then informed him a summons would be issued against him for contravening the Defence Act.

"I became liable for prosecution. I am prepared to pay an admission of guilt fine," Fr Reidener said.

The Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr G. Muller, said yesterday a summons would be issued and Fr Reidener would be able to pay the fine. — DDR

4/3/84 (108)

Mancotywa to appear

UMTATA — Miss Florence Mancotywa, publicity secretary for the opposition Democratic Progres-

sive Party, will appear in the Regional Court here today on charges under Transkei's security laws.

Miss Mancotywa — who is also a parliamentary representative for the leader of the DPP, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebó — was arrested and charged last year for statements she allegedly made calculated to incite enmity among Transkeians.

She was granted bail of R200 at a hearing in November last year. — DDR.

103 20
5/2/60

Transkei property payouts held up

From BARRY STREEK
THE ASSEMBLY — It will still be some time before the last of the whites waiting to be paid out for properties in Transkei receive their money.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, told the House there was still a "reasonable backlog" in payment for properties, though this was not as much as the R100 million suggested by the MP for Musgrave, Mr Ray Swart.

During the debate on the Additional Appropriation Bill, Dr Koornhof said 141 transactions involving about R9 million had been completed.

Of these, 13 involved inheritances, 51 businesses and 77 private individuals, 45 of whom were from Port St Johns where there were no employment opportunities for the people concerned.

Dr Koornhof said R3 200 000 had been spent in excess of the amount allocated for the purchase of properties in newly independent black states.

This concerned supportive and related services and specifically the purchase of properties in Transkei where the government had been under considerable pressure from the Transkei White Citizens' Association.

"It was not possible to make the desired progress within the framework of the R5 870 000 available," Dr Koornhof said.

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D

Transkei politician dies

UMTATA — Transkei's doyen politician and a leading farmer, Mr Gotgot Nathan Jafta, of Tsilitwa in the Qumbu district, died at the weekend at Clairwood Hospital in Durban after being ill since last year.

He was one of the founder members of the Democratic Party.

Last year he was the only member of the New Democratic Party and joined the Democratic Progressive Party, rather than defect to the ruling party.

He is survived by his wife, four sons, five daughters and 21 grandchildren. The funeral will take place on Sunday at his home. —
DDR.

Transkei (103) peace pledge

PORT ST JOHNS — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday his government would not allow Transkei to be used as a springboard to attack its neighbours.

Speaking at a passing-out parade for 28 members of the first Transkei naval force, Chief Matanzima said: "I need not emphasise the difficult and unpredictable problems which are sweeping down Southern Africa. We know there are those who would use our coast and even our soil to infiltrate into our neighbouring states.

"We shall deal appropriately with those who do not heed this warning." — SAPA.

337 5/3/80 MS 103
Mancotywa application rejected

UMTATA — An application by the secretary of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Miss Florence Mancotywa, to have a charge against her under the country's security laws set aside, was dismissed when

she appeared briefly in the regional court here yesterday.

Miss Mancotywa, 48, who is a parliamentary representative of the Leader of the Opposition, Paramount Chief Sabata

Dalandyebo, faces a charge under Section 11 of the Transkei Public Security Act.

Miss Mancotywa was not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to April 3. — SAPA.

No marble rights for Transkei

STAR 5/3/80

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Transkei Government learned last week that it does not have the mining rights to the rare Port St Johns travertine marble — after it had already signed a contract with a company to mine and market the mineral.

The Government held 51 percent equity in the Transkei Exploration and Mining Company (Temco), which was formed in August last year, but last month it was learned that mining rights to the travertine were not handed over by the South African Mining Corporation at independence.

The Corporation bought the mining rights, which were held under a 99-year lease, from a Durban company a long time ago," the mining corporation's general manager, Dr Manus Hanekom, said in Pretoria.

"Our intention was to mine the travertine ourselves, but unless we were requested by the Transkei Government to do so, we

weren't able to do the work ourselves," he said.

A Johannesburg company, Haven International, has now stepped in with a sub-lease from the mining corporation, and last week signed a tri-part agreement with the Transkei Development Corporation, Temco and the Transkei Government to mine and market the marble.

AGREEMENT

The executive vice-president of Haven International, Mr Jack Austin, claims the Port St Johns travertine is some of the best in the world.

It is a soft marble used for decorative purposes in building interiors, and Mr Austin claims to have had overseas inquiries from buyers.

"Judging from the figures of the past few years it is a viable business, but it's not going to make anybody a millionaire," Mr Austin said.

He estimates the cost of setting up the mine and establishing a cutting and polishing plant in Umtata, to be in "excess of R250 000."

PS
MAY 13 1980 SET 103
**R1,2m in
Transkei**

THE ASSEMBLY — New projects with planned costs of almost R1,2 million by the SAR in Transkei were announced yesterday.

Although both projects are only at the planning stage, they underline the warming relations between Transkei and South Africa.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries have not yet been restored, but after recent statements in Cape Town and Umtata a resumption of ties is expected in the near future.

The fact the SAR is planning capital projects in Transkei underlines the closeness of the links between the two governments.

One of the projects, costing R1 019 000 is for the remodelling of the yard at Umtata.

The other project, which will cost R148 300, is for a new station building at Qamata. — PC.

STAR 6/3/80
Kei hunger strike

(103)
~~329~~

detainees in hospital

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — Six men detained under Transkei's security laws are under police guard in the Umtata General Hospital.

Some of them were admitted after going on hunger strike in detention.

The deputy leader of the Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon S Mda, is among those in hospital.

Mr Mda was detained with most of the executive of his party.

The other detainees are: Mr Xola Mketi, Mr Mawetu Vitshima, Mr Small

Gushu and Mr Tembile Magingxa.

The sixth man could not be identified but is also believed to be a detainee who went on a hunger strike.

Mr Mketi was admitted in hospital early last month after a hunger strike.

He was discharged but was readmitted last week after going on another hunger strike.

Mr Mketi, Mr Vitshima and Mr Gushu were arrested under Transkei security laws in November 1978.

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Transkei Detainees in hospital

UMTATA — Six detainees were in the Umtata General Hospital under police guard yesterday. It is believed some of them were admitted after they had gone on hunger strike in detention.

One of the detainees is the deputy-leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Daledon Mda, who was detained by the Security Police five weeks ago.

Mr Mda was admitted to the hospital with sciatica and is confined to bed under traction. The others are Mr Xola Trevor Mketi, Mr Mawetu Vitshima, Mr Smally Gushu and Mr Tembile Magingxa. The sixth man also under police guard could not be identified.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Colonel M. Ngceba, was not available for comment yesterday. — SAPA-DDC.

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Hospital for hunger strike detainees

RDM
6/3/80

UMTATA. — Six detainees were in the Umtata General Hospital under police guard yesterday.

Four of them were admitted after they had gone on a hunger strike in detention.

One of the detainees is the deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, detained with other executive members of his party five weeks ago.

Mr Mda has a hip complaint and is now confined to bed under traction. The others are Mr Xola Trevor Mketi, Mr Mawetu Vitshima, Mr Smally Gushu and Mr Tembile Magingxa. The sixth man could not be identified.

Mr Mketi and Mr Vitshima, who were arrested late in 1978, were alleged to have been

found in possession of two pistols and ammunition.

The then Minister of Justice, Mr D S Koyana, said the men were trying to establish political cells in the Umtata, Xalanga and Cacadu districts. He said they had received military training in China and Lybia and had been mobilising for an onslaught on South Africa, Transkei and BophuthaTswana.

Mr Gushu, arrested in November 1978, was alleged to have harboured military activists. Mr Magingxa was arrested last October in connection with the distribution of pamphlets attacking President Kaiser Matanzima and the police chief, Brigadier Martin Ngebeba.

Mr Sabelo Gqweta who was arrested with Mr Mketi, is also still in detention. — Sapa.

103 Ad Indaba

7/3/80

TNIP congress will act in bid to stop feuding

By Wellington Sangotsha

Serious splits have been developing in the ruling Transkei National Independence Party's branches since Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima retired from active politics and became the State President of Transkei.

Chief Matanzima had been the leader of the party since its formation in 1963. He resigned when he contested the presidential race after the death of Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau in December 1978.

Feuds have come to light during the past six months. Chief George Matanzima (the Prime Minister) is now national leader.

These splits have been brewing among the members of the region, district and branch committees.

Political observers maintain that supporters of TNIP are undermining the leadership of Chief

George.

One solution would be to give Chief Kaiser executive powers and a motion to this effect is expected to be introduced during the party's congress at Umtata March 17-18.

Delegates loyal to Chief Kaiser and Chief George will call for the creation of an executive presidency.

Coming ahead is a general election in Transkei in 1981.

Some supporters who hold high positions say certain members have become "troublemakers" because they want to be in good books of the national executive, which nominates candidates for election in various constituencies — 28 in all.

They want to be hot favourites, people who are doing their best to put Transkei on the international political map.

One of the cases of feuds in the urban area TNIP branches is the handling of funds.

In East London it resulted to the dissolution of the district and action committees after the chairman, Mr C. Kombela, was accused of misusing funds.

To settle the feud between the officials, the general secretary, Mr G. Bodlani, elected interim committee members.

The split which is looming between two rival TNIP branches in the Herschel district has not

been healed.

There are two branches operating in the district, each claiming to be the authentic branch of the party.

One branch is led by the Deputy Minister of Health, Mr S. Kakudi and Mr A. Kambule, and the other group by Mr Simon Burhali and Mr A. Kwinana, both members of the Transkei National Assembly.

A meeting at which the two existing branches were to be dissolved and a supervised election of the committee to be recognis-

ed has been postponed indefinitely.

At Ntabankulu there is a brewing split between the member of the National Assembly, Mr Cromwell Diko, and the general secretary of TNIP, Mr Bodlani, who is accused of having embarked on behind-the-scenes manoeuvring, assisted by two civil servants, in organising rallies of the party.

Nothing has been done to heal the feud between two members of the executive and supporters of the party at Butterworth.

Police
end DPP
probe

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8/21/80
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329?

UMTATA — Police had finished investigations on all members of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party and its youth league who were in detention, the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said yesterday.

The dockets had been forwarded to the Attorney General, Mr G. Muller, and it was up to him to decide whether to prosecute, the commissioner said.

Most of the DPP's leadership and the leaders of the youth league were detained in a Security Police swoop on January 31 this year.

Brig Ngceba said the names of other DPP leaders detained before the swoop were included in the dockets forwarded to the Attorney General.

— DDR.

Mtshizana axed from the TNIP

103
ED
6/3/80

UMTATA — The controversial politician, Mr Louis Mtshizana, has been expelled from the ruling party in Transkei for advocating the axing of chiefs as ex-officio members of the National Assembly.

The expulsion of the Herschel-based attorney and former Robben Island prisoner was confirmed by the leader of the Transkei National Independence Party, Chief George Matanzima. He refused to elaborate.

Mr Mtshizana joined the TNIP when Herschel was ceded to Transkei. Before joining the TNIP he had been banished to the Herschel district by the Ciskei Government. He was one of the architects of the TNIP's non-racial constitution.

He would not comment yesterday, saying he would first have to discuss the matter with the Herschel branch of the party.

In the newspaper article in which Mr Mtshizana criticised the chiefs, he said they were a waste of money, did not contribute to the National Assembly, were not equipped for Parliament and were not

responsible to the electorate.

The expulsion letter said that as a result of the statement the national head committee of the party had decided at a meeting on January 11 this year to terminate his membership from the day he received the letter.

The letter was signed by the chairman, Chief D. D. Ndamase, Mr Gibson Bodlani, general secretary; Mr Simon Mngqweto, Mr M. Joyi and Mr B. Myataza.

The letter said: "The committee is of the opinion you are conducting yourself in a manner which is prejudicial to the unity of the TNIP which indicates you no longer subscribe to the principles or abide by the policies of the party as laid down in the aims and objects of the constitution which provides, among other things, that it shall be the object of the party to maintain African traditional leadership."

The letter said his remarks about the chiefs were a contravention of the Transkei Constitution Act which stipulated that the National Assembly would consist of paramount chiefs and chiefs. — DDR.

331 (103) DM
Kotze trial postponed 8/21/80

UMTATA — The trial of Mr Gert Kotze, the South African businessman detained for two months in Transkei last year, was yesterday adjourned in the Regional Court here until May 23.

Ball of R10 000 was extended. — DDR.

NEW PLACE IN THE SUN?

w/c ARGUS 8/3/80 103

Nervous whites in Rhodesia look elsewhere

Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. — Many Rhodesians, nervous about the future of the white man in Southern Africa, have started shopping around for a new place in the sun.

And increasingly they are turning their thoughts to a possible new life in Australia or New Zealand, as opposed to South Africa.

Although a mass exodus of whites from Rhodesia was anticipated if Mr Robert Magoabe came to power, the bulk of the 200 000 white population is now adopting a wait and see attitude following Mr Magoabe's post-election promises that he will respect white property rights and pensions.

Nevertheless, diplomatic representatives here of the three countries white Rhodesians would most likely choose to go to if things went drastically wrong under Mr Magoabe's rule — Britain, South Africa and Australia — report many tentative inquiries during the past week about possible immigration.

SURVEYS

Street surveys by several journalists to determine white attitudes and anxieties in this critical period have shown that Australia ranks high as a possible immigration alternative to South Africa simply because it is a developing country without risk of an eventual radical black take-over.

Going to South Africa would be like jumping out of the frying pan and into

the fire, said a Rhodesian rancher, adding that Australia would be his first choice if he had to leave this country.

'We've had 15 years of sanctions and seven years of war. Do you think I want to go through all that again?

There is also a dislike among some sections of the Rhodesian white population of the South African Afrikaner.

MORAL REASONS

There has never been rigid, legislated apartheid here and many liberal Rhodesians would not want to live in South Africa for moral reasons.

An Afrikaner businessman from Pretoria who has lived in Salisbury for six months said: 'English-speaking people from the Republic probably don't notice the anti-Afrikaner feeling here but I do.

'It makes you sick when you think of all we have done for Rhodesia.'

CRITICISM

In spite of criticism of South Africa it is generally accepted here that most Rhodesians would go 'down South' if South Africa would have them, if the crunch came.

But it does not necessarily follow that Afrikaner-speaking Rhodesians — and there are many of them — would automatically go to South Africa.

An Afrikaner farmer in the dorp of Enkeldoorn in Rhodesia — said this week that he would consider trying to go to a stable black African country like Malawi, Kenya or even Zambia rather than South Africa.

Transkei's navy takes to 'sea'

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PORT ST JOHNS. — The 23-man Transkei navy — a navy without a ship — officially took to the waters at Port St Johns for the first time this week.

Cabinet Ministers and Government officials in dark suits tugged uncomfortably at their collars under bright beach umbrellas beside the Umzimvubu River. Surrounded by a crowd of several hundred including peasants, policemen, soldiers, photographers, scholars and some of the staff of Capital Radio, they waited in the mid-morning humidity for a spectacle.

Presently the sound of a helicopter borrowed from the Transkei Development Corporation told them a display by the world's newest navy was beginning.

The helicopter swung out in front of the spectators and hovered 30 metres above the muddy water.

The crowd gasped as the trainer and head of the navy, Captain Johan Fourie, dropped into the river.

Then the helicopter dropped to 10 metres and two men followed their leader.

One of them had to be rescued with an assault craft — an inflatable powered by a 50-horse outboard motor.

It was suspected that he had cracked two ribs.

Hardly surprising since it was the first time the two had performed the exercise.

Then, after successful rescue and diving displays, six men with oxygen tanks attempted an underwater swim from the far bank to the near bank — in zero visibility.

While they were preparing, a thunderflash exploded for no apparent reason.

Captain Fourie announced over the public address system that the river conditions were 'not favourable' and 'if they reach this side in this current it will be quite something big.'

He added that bubbles would be seen breaking on the surface — 'that's the divers breathing.'

Colonel Richard Lugongo, second in command of the Transkei Defence Force, admonished the crowd for laughing after two of the men were picked up 100 metres downstream before they got halfway.

But the people clapped and cheered when the other four finally emerged from the brown, swirling shallows and squelched through the mud to receive handshakes from the Defence Force Commander, Brigadier Roy Keswa.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, took the salute, then dem-

onstrations in a swimming pool — donning equipment underwater, sharing one mouthpiece between three divers and holding breath for up to 120 minutes, 40 seconds — concluded the display.

The 23 men received their commissions and appointments in the various ranks from Lieutenant-Commander to seaman at a ceremony in the afternoon.

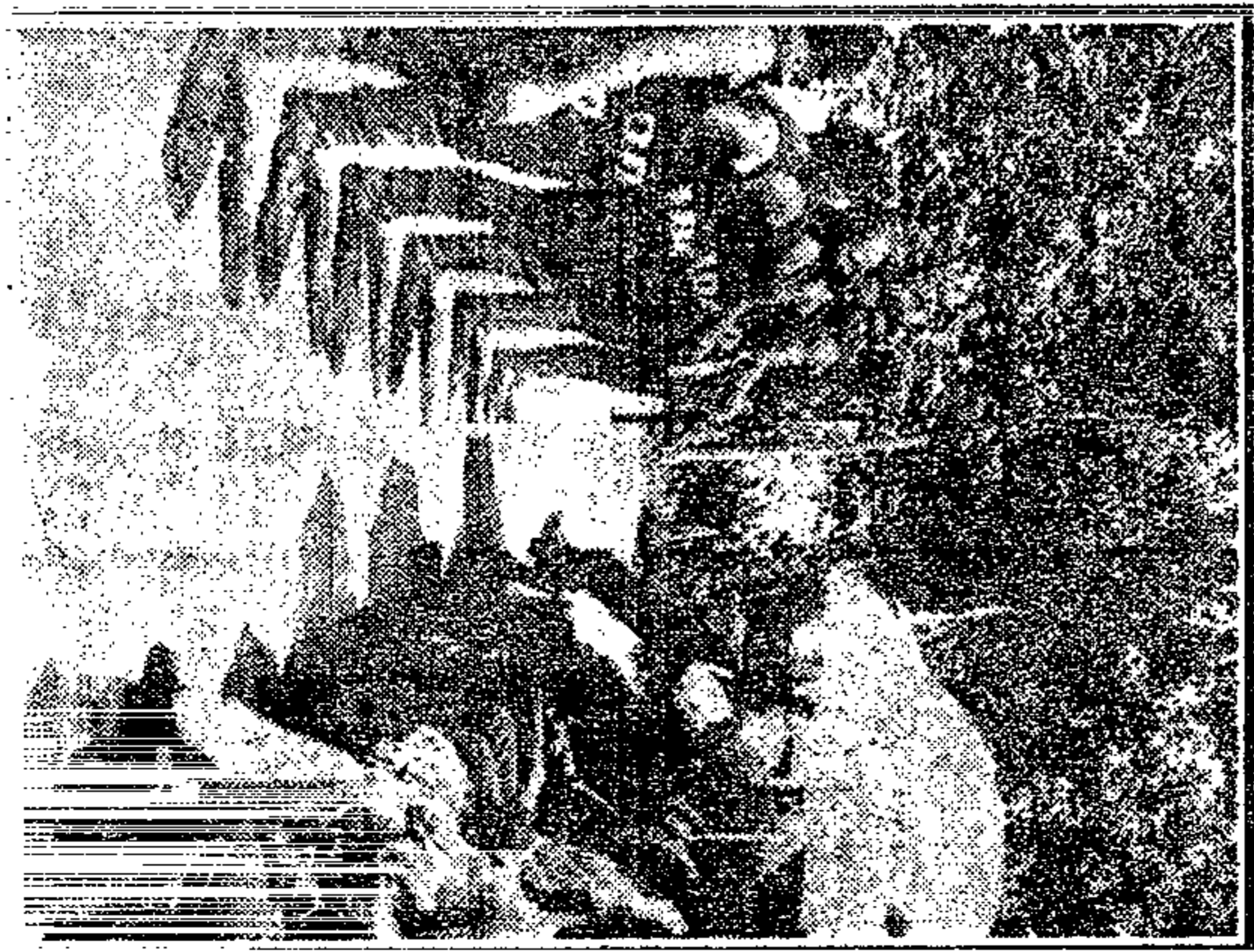
Captain Fourie, 32, told Weekend Argus he had based the eight-month training of his men on a

US marine course which he had undergone himself.

He declined to talk about his career but said he had done his basic training in the South African Navy.

Asked whether the Transkei Navy was likely to acquire any vessels, he said 'negotiations' were being made for patrol boats which he expected to arrive at the Port St Johns naval base within three months.

Meanwhile the navy would make assault craft.



(103) RDM
8/3/80
**Hospital's
new chief**

UMTATA. — A Transkei woman has been appointed senior medical superintendent at the Umtata Hospital.

...Dr Marina Verena Nolwandle Xaba-Mokoena, who was born in Willowvale, Transkei, qualified in Sweden in 1973 and specialised in pulmonary diseases at Swedish university clinics in Stockholm and Uppsala.

Dr Xaba-Mokoena takes over from the late Dr Donald Chuma Mteveli Luswazi, who became the first Transkeian to be appointed senior medical superintendent at Umtata Hospital. Dr Luswazi died last year.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

STU13-9
13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS

PAGE 2

AS AT 29 02 80

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
133100Z	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2- (63)
113116C	WAMNBURG	MOIRA MAKIA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)UP	(51)
096146G	WENGROVE	CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III	F (45)
096560G	WILLIS-SMITH	GRANT	906205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)ABS	4 (43)
103278J	WYNGAARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F (43)

Transkei navy takes to the water - with no ship

S. Post 103
9.3.80

THE 23-man Transkei Navy — a navy without a ship — officially took to the waters at Port St Johns for the first time this week.

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Presently the sound of a helicopter borrowed from the Transkei Development Corporation told them a display by the world's newest (and probably smallest) navy was beginning.

The craft swung out in front of the spectators and hovered 30 metres above the muddy water. The crowd gasped as the trainer and head of the navy Captain Johan Fourie, dropped into the river.

The helicopter was lowered to 10 metres and two men followed their leader. One of them had to be rescued with an assault craft — an inflatable dinghy powered by a 50-hp outboard motor. It was suspected that he had cracked two ribs — hardly surprising since it was the first time the two had performed the exercise.

Then, after successful rescue and diving displays, six men with oxygen tanks attempted an underwater swim from the far bank to the near bank — in zero visibility.

Captain Fourie announced over the public address system that the river conditions were "not favourable" and "if they reach this side in this current it will be quite something big".

He added that bubbles would be seen breaking on the surface — "that's the divers breathing".

Colonel Richard Lugongolo, second in command of the Transkei Defence Force, admonished the crowd for laughing after two of the men were picked up 100 metres downstream before they had got half-way.

But the people clapped and cheered excitedly when the other four finally emerged from the brown, swirling shallows and squelched through the mud to receive handshakes from the Defence Force Commander, Brigadier Roy Keswa.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, took a salute, then demonstrations in a swimming pool — donning equipment underwater, sharing one mouthpiece between three divers and holding breath for up to two minutes 40 seconds — concluded the display.

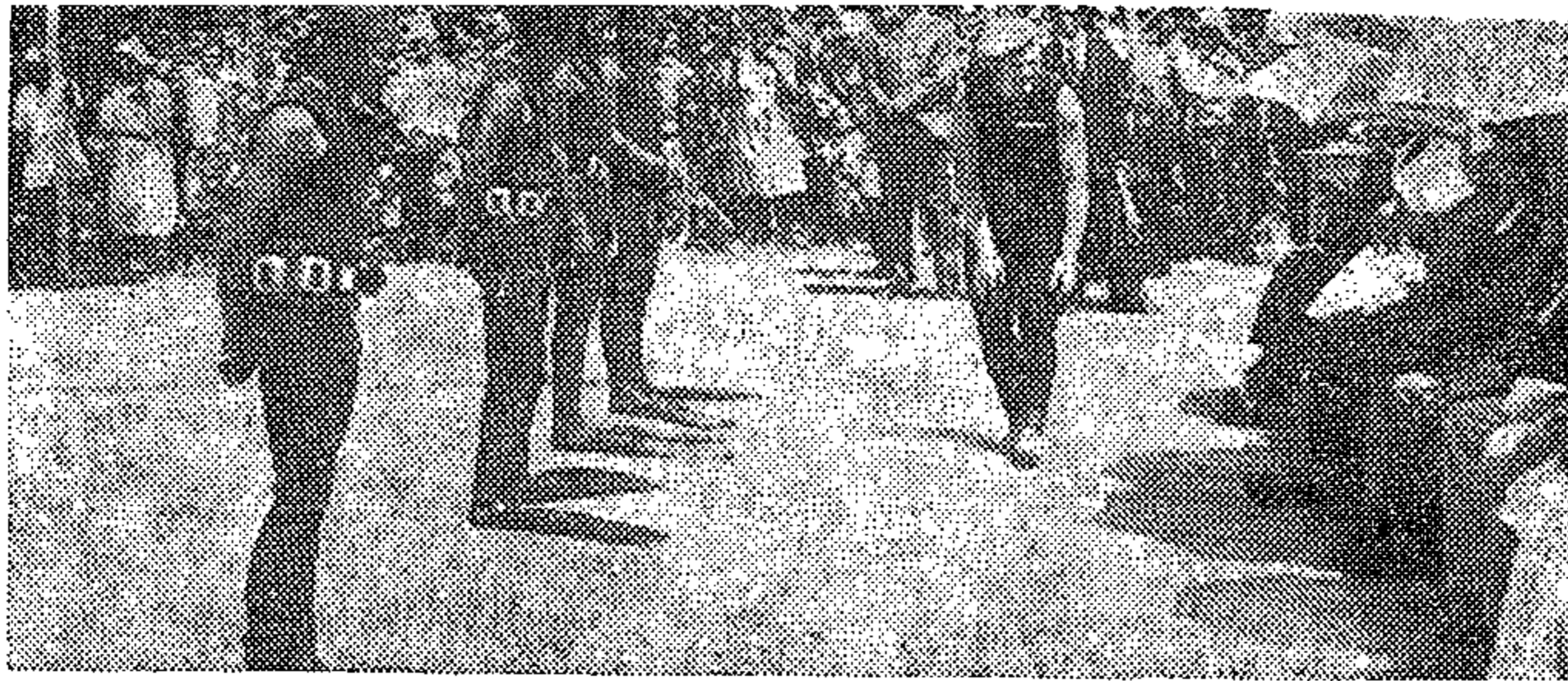
The 23 men received their commissions and appointments in the various ranks from lieutenant-commander to seaman at a ceremony in the afternoon.

Captain Fourie (32) said he had based the eight-month training of his men on a US Marine course which he had undergone himself. — SUN-DAY POST Correspondent.

UCT

61 63 65

The trainer and head of the Transkei Navy, Captain Johan Fourie, jokes with dignitaries about to see a demonstration by his divers.



STU13-6
15014 H.A./L.L.S.
STUD 10
1539624-11401111

THE 23-man Transkei Navy — a navy without a ship — officially took to the water for the first time this week.

Cabinet Ministers and Government officials in dark suits tugged uncomfortably at their collars under bright beach umbrellas beside Port St John's Umzimvubu River.

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The helicopter swung out in front of the spectators and hovered 30 metres above the muddy water. The crowd gasped as the trainer and head of the navy, Captain Johan Fourie, dropped into the river.

Cracked ribs

The helicopter was lowered to 10 metres and two men followed their leader. One of them had to be rescued with an assault craft — an inflatable powered by a 50-horse outboard motor. It was suspected that he had cracked two ribs. Hardly surprising since it was the first time the two had performed the exercise.

Then, after successful rescue and diving displays, six men with oxygen tanks attempted an underwater swim from the far bank to the near bank — in zero visibility.

While they were preparing, a thunderflash exploded for no apparent reason.

Captain Fourie announced over the public address system that the river conditions were "not favourable" and "if they reach this side in this cur-

Transkei Navy gets off to a flying start

157
Issue 9/3/80

By BRUCE PAGE

rent it will be quite something big".

He added that bubbles would be seen breaking on the surface — "that's the diver's breathing".

Colonel Richard Lugongolo, second in command of the Transkei Defence Force, admonished the crowd for laughing after two of the men were picked up 100 metres downstream before they had got half-way.

But the people clapped and cheered excitedly when the other four finally emerged from the brown, swirling shallows and squelched through the mud to receive handshakes from TDF commander, Brigadier Roy Keswa.

Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, took a salute, then demonstrations in a swimming pool — donning equipment underwater, sharing one mouthpiece between three divers and holding breath for up to two minutes 40 seconds — concluded the display.

The 23 men received commissions and appointments in various ranks from lieutenant-com-

mander to seaman at a ceremony in the afternoon.

Captain Fourie, 32, said in an interview he had based the eight-month training of his men on a US Marine course which he had undergone himself.

He declined to talk about his career but said he had done his basic training in the South African Navy.

Patrol boats

Asked whether the Transkei Navy was likely to acquire any vessels, he said "negotiations" were being made for patrol boats which he expected to arrive at the Port St John's naval base within three months.

Meanwhile the navy would make do with 10 assault craft.

Captain Fourie said he would train two intakes a year.

He saw the Transkei Navy's function as control of foreign and domestic use of its territorial waters, a rescue service and an extension of the defence pact which Transkei and South Africa were about to resume.

PORT

8 2 8 8 8 8

Transkei church dispute resolved

10/3/80 (103) RDM

UMTATA. — A dispute within the 30 000-strong St John's Apostolic Faith Mission, in which some Transkei-based ministers advocated that an independent Transkei church be formed, was resolved in the High Court in Umtata at the weekend.

The applicant, the church's Archbishop Petros Masango, of Natalspruit, Transvaal, was granted possession of the premises in the Tsomo district, the savings and all claims to money credited to the church and all books, documents and records relating to its affairs.

All these would have to be handed over within five days of the day of settlement.

The respondent, the Rev Mazwi Mboniswa, who headed the Transkei branch of the church, was also ordered to undertake that he would not, directly or indirectly, hold himself out as a member of the applicant's church.

After consultations out of court between the legal repre-

sentatives of the two parties, Mr Justice A P van Coller said a settlement had been reached which would be made an order of the court.

In an affidavit by Mr Howard Manqabi it was said that Mr Mboniswa called a meeting of all the ministers of the church in the districts of Tsomo, Cala, Idutywa, Umtata, Willowvale, Nqamakwe and Tsolo and said it was imperative for Transkei as an independent state to have an independent church.

Mr Manqabi said it was stated clearly at the meeting that the Transkei church would have nothing to do with its headquarters in South Africa.

After the order was announced, a section of the crowd that packed the courtroom applauded and sang hymns.

Adherents of the church came in buses and cars from as far afield as Transvaal, Durban and East London.

Buses also carried people from Tsomo and many parts of Transkei. — Sapa.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

STU13-9

15026 B.A./LL.B.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	D
133011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201	ROM
134965B	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LAT
135195R	SMUTS	PETER WFSIER	603202	ROM
100311J	SNYMAN	GRAHAM THEODORE	603202	ROM
132288K	SONNENBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROM
138545T	STRAUSS	JENIFER SUSANNE	105104	LAT
133262A	TEE	RICHARD JOHN	105104	LAT
139650U	THOMAS	HELFO CAREN	105105	LAT
101563V	WILLERS	JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LAT

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

DEAN

UJCT

46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

67 69 71 73 75 77 79 81 83 85

BUSINESS

113190 DD (261) (103)

**Bufftim
relisted**

JOHANNESBURG — The listing of the shares of Buffalo Timber and Hardware Company, suspended at the request of the company on February 13, were reinstated by the JSE yesterday.

In a joint announcement by Industrial Investment Company and Buffalo it was stated minority shareholders will receive 155c in cash for every Buffalo ordinary share and 120c in cash for every 5,5 per cent cumulative preference share of R2 in Buffalo.

Ordinary shareholders registered on April 11, 1980 will be entitled to the interim dividend of 2c a share payable on April 18, 1980. — SAPA.

Sugar prices

LONDON — The London daily sugar price (in sterling) per tonne CIF UK Basis: Raw 230,00 white 260,00 — SAPA-RNS.

**Transkei Air's
record month**

EAST LONDON — February marked Transkei Airways' most successful month since its inception three years ago.

The Transkei national carrier carried a total of 950 passengers between Umtata and the Witwatersrand, reflecting a 48 per cent increase over February, 1979 and the 8 000 kg of freight represents a mammoth 492 per cent jump over the same period.

The airline earned more than R85 000 in revenue — an 86 per cent increase over the previous February.

Managing director Maurice Pike attributes the staggering statistics to public awareness of the new and much bigger jet-prop aircraft which is easi-

ly able to cope with passenger and freight demands on its daily run between Jan Smuts Airport and K. D. Matanzima Airport.

"There are many encouraging signs that travel and freight agents are realising the tremendous benefits of a direct service, rather than the old round-about routes using either East London or Durban as transfer points," he said.

"At this rate we expect to carry 100 000 kg of freight this year."

The 40-seat Hawker Siddeley 748 aircraft is due for a retro-fit late this year, which will result in a further boost to the airline's performance. — DDR.

Metal exchange

LONDON — Closing prices (in sterling) on the London Metal Exchange.

Copper bars: Easier 8775 tonnes. Cash 1074.00 1078; Three months 1093.5 1094.5. Settlement 1078.

Cathodes: Easier 325 tonnes. Cash 1038 1038; Three months 1066 1067; Settlement 1038.

Tin (Standard): Steady at lower levels 1030 tonnes. Cash 8130 8140; Three months 8170 8180; Settlement 8140.

Tin (High Grade): Idle nil. Cash 8130 8140; Three months 8170 8180; Settlement 8140.

Lead: Easy 8875 tonnes. Cash 515 520; three months 453 454; Settlement 520.

Zinc: Easy 3200 tonnes. Cash 331 333; three months 343 344; Settlement 333.

Silver: Easier 59 tonnes. Cash 1350 1360; three months 1395 1405; Settlement 1360.

Aluminium: Weak 9325 tonnes. Cash 829 831; three months 848 849; Settlement 831.

Nickel: Easier 786 tonnes. Cash 3085 3090; three months 3185 3190; Settlement 3090. — SAPA-RNS.

Gold prices

LONDON — Closing gold prices (in United States dollars per troy ounce) yesterday were: London 586.50; Paris 605.71; Frankfurt 600.53; Zurich 593.50; Hong Kong 608.69. — SAPA-AP.

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STAR 13/3/80 103

Yutar drops out of Kei treason trial

Special Correspondent
UMTATA — Dr Percy Yutar, former Transvaal Attorney-General, who was to have led the prosecution's case in the high treason trial against Paramount Chief Sabata Dalinyebo in the Port St Johns Supreme Court tomorrow, has withdrawn.

So has Advocate N M

MacArthur, who was to have assisted Dr Yutar. Transkei's Attorney-General, Advocate George B Muller, QC, will now lead the State case.

Chief Sabata, leader of the Opposition Democratic Party, faces two charges under Transkei's security laws and Constitutional Act.

He is alleged to have made statements which undermined the dignity of the holder of the State Presidency and propagated views on doctrines subverting Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

A spokesman for the instructing attorneys in Umtata said last night that the defence would certainly make an urgent application to have Nelson Mandela, former president of the banned ANC who is now a Robben Island life prisoner, and his wife, Winnie, give evidence at the trial.

Yutar
13/3/80
out of
treason
trial

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.—The Transkei Government has terminated Dr Percy Yutar's mandate to handle the State's case in the treason trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, which begins in Port St Johns tomorrow.

The former Transvaal Attorney General, now a practising advocate in Johannesburg, was asked in August to present the State's case against the popular Tembu chief who faces charges under the Transkei Constitution Act and the Public Security Act.

Dr Yutar today confirmed he was no longer involved in the case, but declined to say whether it had been at his own request or that of the Transkei Government.

Transkei's Attorney General, Mr George Muller QC, will now lead the State prosecution, reports The Argus Correspondent in Umtata.

DECLINED COMMENT

Transkei's Secretary for Justice, Mr J D Zeka, declined to comment.

Chief Dalindyebo is alleged to have made statements which undermined the dignity of the holder of the State Presidency and propagated doctrines subverting Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

Passport row over Ciskei citizenship

105
103
220

103

13/3/80 D

GRAHAMSTOWN — A Rhodes University staff member has been refused a passport to travel to the United States — on the grounds that he is not a South African citizen until he takes out citizenship of the Ciskei.

Mr Billy Ndwebisa, a technician in the physics department, has refused to take out Ciskei citizenship because he has no family links with the homeland and has lived here all his life.

He said this week he had made several representations to the Department of Co-operation and Development and to the Department of the Interior.

"I was finally telephoned from Pretoria and told that because I was Xhosa speaking, I had to be a citizen of a homeland before I could be a South African citizen.

"This sounds to me like the ultimate absurdity. I am a South African but I can't be a South African citizen until I become a Ciskei citizen."

Mr Ndwebisa's case has been taken up by Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP, Orange Grove) who said yesterday the refusal of travel documents to non-Transkeian Xhosa-speakers who were not citizens of other homelands "smacks of blackmail."

He said he planned to make representations at government level on behalf of Mr Ndwebisa and others in his position.

Meanwhile, other cases of people being pressured into taking Ciskei citizenship have been reported to Mrs Thelma Henderson, Albany constituency chairman of the PFP.

A nursing sister here, Sister Linda Matthews, was obliged to take Ciskei citizenship before she was allowed to stay at an Mdantsane hotel for a course in family planning.

The Ciskei Government has made it clear it does not want citizenship to be forced on anybody.

Mr P. W. de Wet, who is in charge of travel documents at the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria said:

"The statute of the Transkei Act of 1976 said that any Xhosa who was not a citizen of a homeland ceased to be a citizen of South Africa.

"This was modified in 1978 with another Act which enabled people to regain their South African citizenship by applying for citizenship of a homeland."

Mr Ndwebisa had been elected a delegate to a Methodist church conference in the United States in June. — DDC.

Yutar withdraws from Sabata trial

UMTATA — The state prosecutors in the trial of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Dr Percy Yutar and Advocate N. M. MacArthur, have withdrawn from the case which begins in Port St Johns tomorrow.

Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr B. G. Muller, QC, is to replace Dr Yutar as head of the prosecuting team.

Dr Yutar said from his chambers in Johannesburg yesterday: "neither I nor Mr MacArthur will be attending Chief Sabata's trial."

Asked why he and Mr MacArthur had withdrawn, Dr Yutar declined to comment.

"I would rather you got the reasons from Transkei's secretary for justice," he said.

The secretary for justice, Mr Z. D. Zeka, said last night: "I don't speak to the press."

Chief Sabata, leader of the opposition Democratic Party, was arrested in July last year by members of the Transkei Security Police and released on bail of R1.000 after being charged under the Security and Constitution Acts.

His arrest follows statements he is alleged to have made which undermined the dignity of the holder of the office of State President and propagated views or doctrines subverting Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

Close on ten witnesses are to be called by the state, including two journalists and at least one DPP member currently in detention.

The journalists are Mr Sydney Moses, of the Daily Dispatch, and Mr Victor Tonjeni, of Imvo Zabantsundu. The detainee is Mr S. A. Xobololo. — DDR.

UJCT

13/2/80 (103) 221

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 15036 H.A./LL.B. YEAR : 3

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

15036

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
101834P	JACK	BRYAN GREGG	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ABS
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-
114338E	JACOBS	DENISE ELLEN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	1
103069G	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE 13	(53)
100344V	LOVE	MRIAN ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(56)
094440C	MAYO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)
102253V	PILLIANS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7					
DEAN -----					
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC) -----					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
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STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1
 15036 P.A./LL.B. YEAR : 3

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
101834P	HACK	BRYAN CECIL	602101	PUBLIC INT	
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INT	
114338E	MACGIBBS	DENISE ELLEN	603201	ROMAN LAW	
103069G	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW	
100344V	LOWE	BRIAN ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW	
094440C	MAYO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW	
102253V	WILLIAMS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW	

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

DEAN

UMTATA — The Transkei Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller, yesterday confirmed that he would head the prosecution team at the security trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo at Port St Johns today in the place of Dr Percy Yutar.

Mr Muller also rejected speculations that there was likely to be a postponement and said as far as he was concerned the trial would go on.

Dr Yutar, who together with his assistant, Advocate N M McArthur, has withdrawn from the case, said the reasons for the withdrawal could be got from the Secretary for Justice, Mr J D Zeka.

However, Mr Zeka has refused to comment on the matter.

Chief Sabata is to face two charges under the Transkei Public Security Act. He is alleged to have made statements which undermined the dignity of the holder of the office of State President, and that he propagated views or doctrines subverting Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

Early this year Mr Muller became a centre of a row involving a newspaper article which alleged that he would be sacked from his job because the government believed he would not be committed enough for a successful prosecution against Chief Sabata. — Sapa.

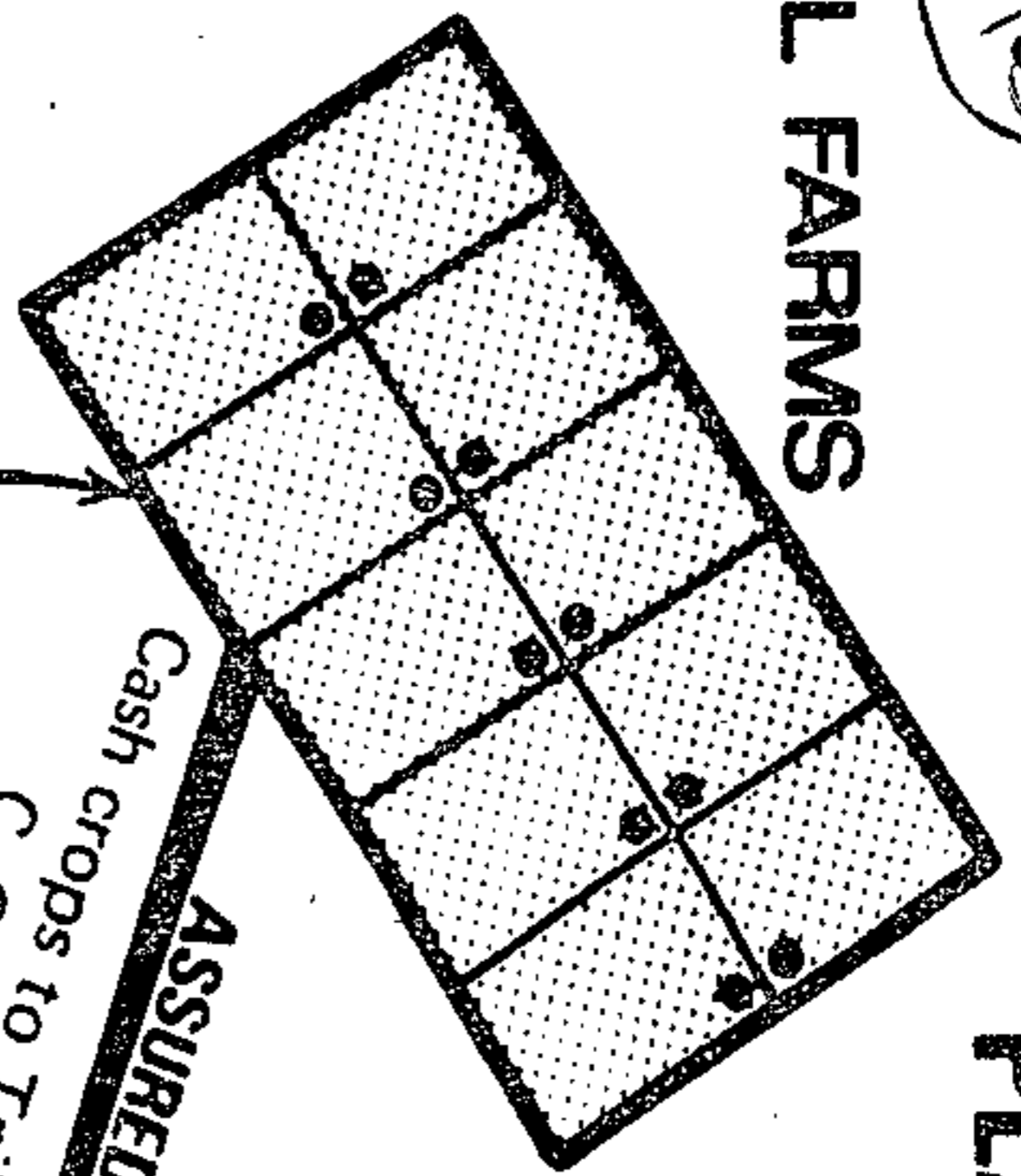
AG to head prosecution

103
14/3/80

14/8/80
102

**NCORRA IRRIGATION SCHEME
PLANNED STRUCTURE**

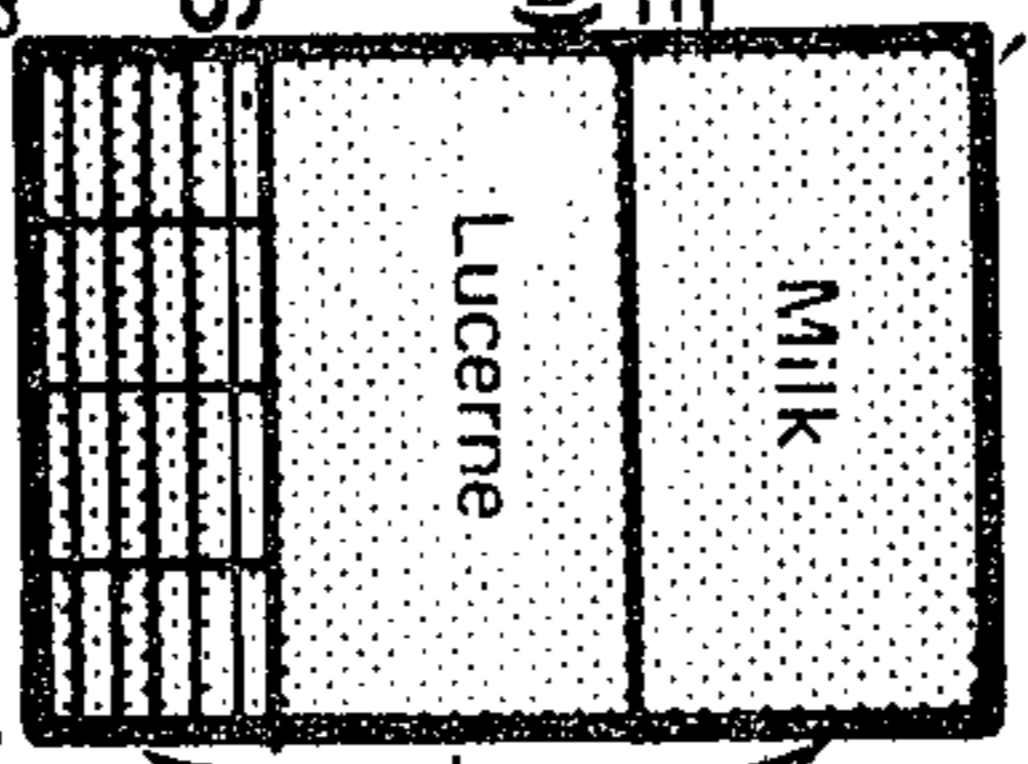
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5 ha with house



Some Commercial Farms operated as managed showpieces for CHIEFS

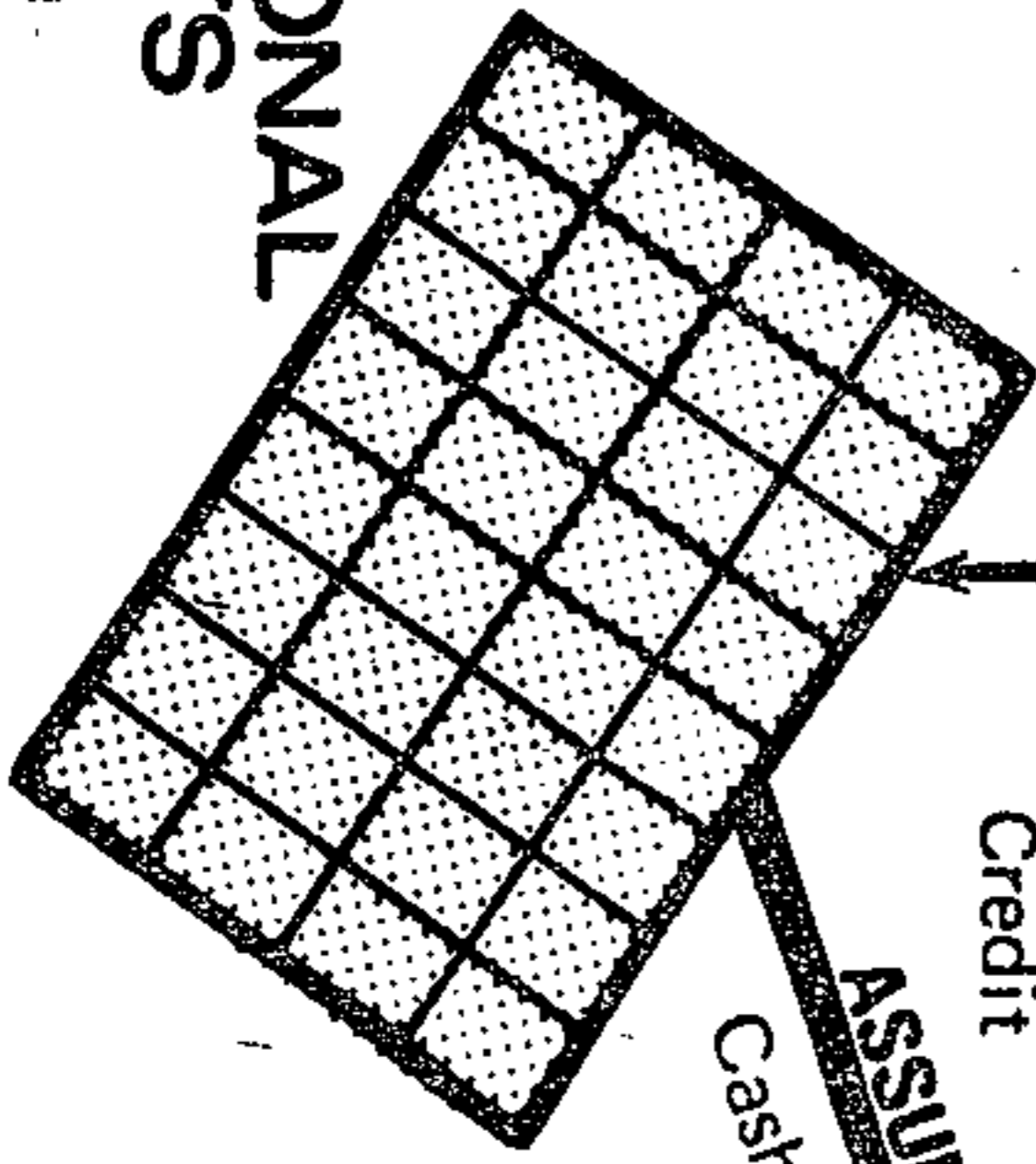
ASSURED MARKET
Cash crops to Tribal Farm
C. O. D.

Consolidated
CO-OPERATIVE FARMS (80 ha)
of some ploholders with associated
SMALL PLOTS (0,3 ha)
for food production

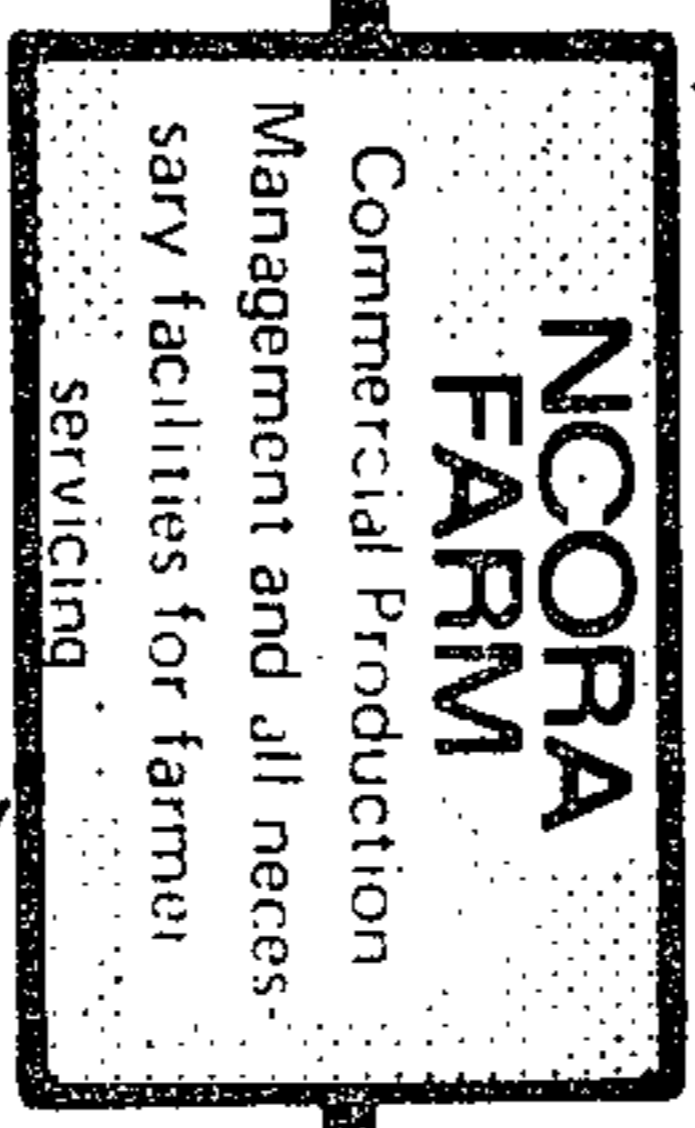


FARMER SERVICING
Mechanisation
Requisites
Advice
Equipment
Credit

TRADITIONAL PLOTS
1,0 ha



ASSURED MARKET
Cash crops to Tribal Farm
C. O. D.



FEEDS
For livestock projects



MARKET

MARKETING

Some products graded and packaged and MARKETED direct

WASTES
For livestock projects



MARKET

The "MOTHER" ORGANISATION.
The "HUB OF THE WHEEL"
about which the whole project revolves

- Meat ?
- Frozen vegetables ?
- Sorghum malt ?
- Other ?

5 500 ha will be irrigated

103
DD 4/3/80

UMTATA — The multi-million rand Ncora irrigation scheme — which is officially to be opened by President K.D. Matanzima today — is the largest black irrigation scheme in Southern Africa.

It will make a variety of different farms producing a wide range of agricultural produce economically viable.

The scheme based on a dam across the Tsomo River, eventually will provide water to irrigate about 5 500 ha of fertile land.

The densely populated irrigation area is set on a gently undulating plain below a backdrop of hills. The main traditional economic activity has been subsistence farming, with maize the main crop.

But all that is changing: a sophisticated system is being brought into operation that eventually will see vast quantities of cabbage, potato, lucerne, wheat, onions, tobacco, tomato, dairy products, beans and peas produced for both export and local consumption.

Aside from making a valuable contribution to the eventual solution of Transkei's food supply problems, the Ncora scheme is also viewed by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry as a hedge against the crippling effects of drought. This is because the feedstuffs produced as a result of the scheme will be available to livestock farmers affected by the ravages of a rainless season.

"Until such time as more lucrative crops can be proven by local research, Ncora will be a relatively low-profit irrigation scheme," says a prospectus for the first phase of the scheme prepared by the consultants.

"However, prospects for improvement are good," they add.

Grain, milk, poultry and vegetables will be produced for the Transkei market.

The closest potential South African markets are East London, Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein. The consultants say, however, that "investigations are in hand to market in East and West Africa, the Middle East and Europe."

The land-use plan for Ncora provides for:

A commercial servicing farm providing a comprehensive range of services to and for local farmers;

Traditional plot-holders on 1,25 ha units.

Chiefs' and headmen's farms; and

Commercial farms.

This plan allows for a "compromise to satisfy traditional rights and accord with custom while providing for the development of a new market-oriented middle-class type of farmer," the consultants say.

The first 5½-year production plan is already 1½ years old with phase one — roughly one third of the finished scheme — nearly complete. — DDR.

Far-sighted plan

UMTATA — The Ncora irrigation scheme was started in the early 1970s as a far-sighted plan to start meeting the agricultural needs of Transkei and keep up with modern agricultural developments.

By independence in 1976 the main body of the civil engineering work had been completed. This comprised a large dam on the Tsomo River, a system of canals, siphons and a number of field storage dams.

In addition to providing 200 temporary jobs during the construction phase, the scheme will have

created some 600 jobs during the first five years, as well as providing self-employment for 1 513 farmers. At present there are about 1 000 people in daily employment.

The project is operated by a management committee which meets on site monthly. This committee comprises the local chief and his advisors, the headmen, farmers' representatives, the project manager, representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the Transkei Development Corporation and the consultants. — DDR.

Helping the hungry

UMTATA — All the people involved in the Ncora irrigation scheme are confident it will work — in the interests of the farmers involved, Transkei's people and the country as a whole.

Not least of these is Mr K. D. Mgudiwa, a senior official in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

"The Ncora scheme is a fine contribution to the people of Transkei. They have never seen anything like it in their lives," Mr Mgudiwa said this week.

"It is going to help people who are hungry. It is going to help in times of drought and all the neighbouring administrative areas will benefit from the scheme.

"We have already had people coming from as far afield as Qumbu and Ncora for produce so it is already assisting the people of Transkei," he said. — DDR.

Defence (103)
RDM 15/3/80
wants trial
postponed

PORT ST JOHNS. — The defence counsel in the Security trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Mr Leonard Gering, has applied for a postponement for a week because the leader of the defence team, Mr Ishmael Mahommed, is ill.

Making the application before Mr Justice G A Munnik, Mr Gering said Mr Mahommed had been ordered by his doctor to rest because of illness and exhaustion.

Mr Gering said the Sabata trial was of an extremely constitutional nature that it was required and warranted that it be presented properly by a senior counsel.

Opposing the application, the Transkei Attorney General, Mr G B Muller, said during the first adjournment in November last year an emphatic stand had been taken that there would be no further postponements of the case.

Mr Muller said Mr Mahommed's illness was completely irrelevant because when Dr Percy Yutar and his team withdrew from the case this week, the State could find a senior counsel to proceed with the case and the defence should have done the same when Mr Mahommed was not available.

Matanzima: SA must aid us

103

UMTATA — Discussions were in progress between Transkei and South Africa concerning the economic health of Transkei, the State President, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, said at the opening of the new Ncora Irrigation Scheme yesterday.

President Matanzima was addressing several hundred people at a ceremony to mark the opening of the multi-million rand scheme.

Stressing Transkei's strategic importance to the West Pres Matanzima called on South Africa to render generous assistance to his country.

"Here we must look to our wealthy neighbours for assistance with our development programs — not, I might add, purely from the point of view of Transkei, but having regard to the stability of Southern Africa as a whole," he said.

"Clearly South Africa must do more in this regard than would in other circumstances be expected of a fine

neighbour. Having regard to the role, past and present, of Transkeians in the mining of South Africa's gold, generous assistance from South Africa would be not only equitable, but should also be relatively easy to accomplish."

Pres Matanzima said the Ncora scheme showed what could be accomplished by a development aid programme.

"Only a few more years of investment are necessary to ensure an enormous success here. The scheme therefore has high priority in Transkei's development plan and I hope this will be noted by all concerned."

Pres Matanzima said he was confident the free world would become increasingly conscious of the dangers presented to it by "Marxism in Africa", and as a result there would be more interest in ensuring economic development in Transkei through investment aid programmes. — DDR.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS	GRADE	STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS	GRADE
15026	H.A./LL.N.							15026	H.A./LL.N.						
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137001P	FIENE	DEARRICK NIGEL	605201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	2	(68)	1	137001P	FIENE	DEARRICK NIGEL	605201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	2	(68)	1
			605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(55)					605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(55)	
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(65)					604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(65)	
137345N	GALD	DIANA ALICIA	605104	LATIN I	3	(36)	3	137345N	GALD	DIANA ALICIA	605104	LATIN I	3	(36)	3
133987N	GOVE	DAVID GEORGE	605104	LATIN I	ABS		3	133987N	GOVE	DAVID GEORGE	605104	LATIN I	ABS		3
110635F	GRIFFESSE	PAUL PIRNICH	605104	LATIN I	ABS		1	110635F	GRIFFESSE	PAUL PIRNICH	605104	LATIN I	ABS		1
132210G	GRUSS	MARC ALAIN	607101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	1	132210G	GRUSS	MARC ALAIN	607101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	1
119010J	HARDUW	PETER JOELAW	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2	(62)	1	119010J	HARDUW	PETER JOELAW	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2	(62)	1
139814X	ISMAIL	ANWAR	604201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	ABS		7	139814X	ISMAIL	ANWAR	604201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	ABS		7
110281W	JANSEN	COLLEEN SEMITA	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	3	(53)	1	110281W	JANSEN	COLLEEN SEMITA	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	3	(53)	1
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(60)					604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(60)	
139836A	JAY	EDWIN ANDREW	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(62)	1	139836A	JAY	EDWIN ANDREW	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(62)	1
1305390	KIRKPATRICK	JOHN BRUCE	605201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(51)	1	1305390	KIRKPATRICK	JOHN BRUCE	605201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(51)	1
			605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(52)					605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(52)	
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	3	(56)					604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	3	(56)	
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			604201	LATIN I	ABS		3				604201	LATIN I	ABS		3
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		3				604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		3
			604201	STRUCT & INTERP OF ACCTS	1	(42)	1				604201	STRUCT & INTERP OF ACCTS	1	(42)	1
			605201	LATIN I	ABS		3				605201	LATIN I	ABS		3
			605202	ENGLISH II	ABS		3				605202	ENGLISH II	ABS		3
			605201	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IABS	ABS		3				605201	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IABS	ABS		3
			605202	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		3				605202	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		3
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			605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	1	(49)	1				605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	1	(49)	1

UJET

HOMELAND — TRASKEI General

15 March 1980 — 25 April 1980.

Trial is postponed

PORT ST JOHNS — The chief justice of Transkei, Mr Justice G. A. Munnik, ruled yesterday that the trial of the leader of the Opposition, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, under Transkei's security laws, be postponed to next Tuesday.

The judge said he could not grant an application

by the defence advocate, Prof. Leonard Gering, for a week's postponement because the Supreme Court had a very busy roll.

Prof Gering had applied for the adjournment because the leader of the defence team, Mr Ismail Mahomed, had been ordered by his doctor to rest

103

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS		YEAR : 2			13020
1342047	ADAMS	EADUPHRESSA	110202	HISTORY II	2- (52)	3 1342047
137452E	ALLIX	MARK LORAINÉ	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	ABS	7 137452E
140746K	ARFALE	ANDREW MICHAEL	107201	ENGLISH II	ABS	1 140746K
120414K	CONRANIE	ELSABE-MARIE	003501 117201	SOCIOLOGY III POLITICAL SCIENCE II	ABS ABS	7 120414K
138497D	DE VILLIERS	JEANINE KAREN	113104	PHILOSOPHY I	2- (67)	1 138497D
136116W	ESAU	FAIKA	105302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE F	F (48)	7 136116W
136962X	ESSMANN	SOMJA BRIGITTE	101103 115103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) ITALIAN INTENSIVE	2- (60) 3 (51)	1 136962X
111207C	FELLOWS-SMITH	ELIZABETH ANN	110218	DRAMA II	F (46)	1 111207C
113763F	FIELD	MAUREEN DAWN	114101 502107	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I HISTORY & THEORY OF ART I	1 ABS ABS	1 113763F
137811V	GARSUN	CATHERINE MARY	105202 107201	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE	12- (60) (60)	1 137811V
113790K	GRAZIANI	MARIO GUIDO	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (54)	1 113790K
		COLIN ANDREW LINDSAY	004101 113104	PSYCHOLOGY I PHILOSOPHY I	3 (58) (30)	1 113526Y
		ALEXANDER MARK	105202	LATIN II	2- (65)	1 134419H
		ROXANNE ALETHEA	114201	RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	ABS	1 098717B
		COLLEEN DESIKEE	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	2- (68)	1 139706E
		KAROL FRANCISZEK	107201	ENGLISH II	3 (55)	1 133266E
		SUZANNE DOROTHY	107201 114201 115201	ENGLISH II RELIGIOUS STUDIES II FRENCH II	2- (63) 2+ (72) 2- (63)	1 114692D
		ABRAHAM	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F (47)	1 139615F
		LEONARD HENRY	106202	ECONOMICS II	3 (50)	1 132828D
		DARLENE RUTH	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F (38)	1 133615J
		DIANA EMMA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX	1 133140T
		ABDUL RASHIED	106202	ECONOMICS II	3 (52)	1 134546J

UJCT

Three die in blast

DD 17/3/80
103

UMTATA — Three people died and two were seriously injured when a hand-grenade exploded in a house causing extensive damage to the furniture and roof.

It is understood that Mr Tamsanqa Nxele picked up a hand-grenade in the veld near Entsimekweni location in the Herschel district. He took it home and it exploded while he was inspecting it.

Mr Nxele, 21, and a boy, Toto Nonjola, 5, died instantly as a result of the explosion and Miss Bongiwe Mashalaba, 19, died at Empilisweni Hospital. The bodies of Mr Nxele and Toto were badly mutilated.

The roof of the house was ripped off, sending corrugated iron flying into the air.

The deputy superintendent at Empilisweni Hospital, Dr J. Moosa, said Mrs Saiyiwe Mashalaba, who was in the house, was transferred to Palenomi Hospital in Bloemfontein. Her daughter, Lindiwe, was said to be in a satisfactory condition.

Questioned about the explosion, Major L. N. Tyelela, deputy head of the Security Police, declined to comment. — DDR.

UJCT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
162321L	STERN	JOCELYN NEILA	110113 110117	PRACT SH I PRACT ACT I	AFRIKAANS LOMER/ABS AFRIKAANS LOMER/ABS	29 02 80	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						1	
DEAN							
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)							

UK scholarship for Transkei graduates

DD 17/3/80
103

UMTATA — Transkei agriculture graduates will have a chance to do post graduate work at an English university — thanks to a R4 000 scholarship in management service provided by a British company.

The scholarship scheme was announced by Mr L. C. Hunting, of the Hunting Group, of London at the opening of the Ncora Irrigation Scheme at the weekend.

The group is providing management services at the scheme. To enable Transkeians to take over the management of the

services it has decided to provide the scholarship to be known as the Percy Hunting Scholarship.

Transkei's Minister of Agriculture, Mr E. Z. Booli, outlined the benefits from the scheme when it is fully operational.

These are:

- 2 500 farmer families deriving a reasonable living.
- 1 500 new jobs.
- 25 000 people dependent on the scheme.
- An annual production of R8 million.
- Transkei beign self-sufficient in milk.

- Import substitution to the value of R5m a year.
- New imports to the value of R3m a year.
- Improved nutrition throughout Transkei.
- A modest direct annual cash surplus to the government.
- Human advancement at many levels.

The official opening of the scheme by Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, was attended by hundreds of guests and farmers. — DDR

Editorial opinion, page 4.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
100060L	HOGG	HENRY CALHOUN	110317	DRAMA III	AAS	5
13130	PERFORMERS	DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA				13130
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1						
DEAN						
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)						

UCST

Matanzima calls for SA change

DD 17/3/80 103

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei and leader of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Chief George Matanzima, said if South Africa was to survive it should make meaningful changes for blacks.

Addressing a rally of the party at the weekend at Ngangelizwe township here, he said: "We rule at a time when we do not know what tomorrow has in store for us. When we took independence we wanted to live peacefully but not forget our brothers living in South Africa."

Referring to land consolidation, Chief Matanzima said the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr B. J. Vorster, had come back to politics and had reaffirmed his support for the 1936 Land Act as the basis of

homeland consolidation. Mr P. W. Botha had pledged himself to transcend this Act.

"Mr Botha should not heed puppies like Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mr Braam Raubenheimer and Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg," said Chief Matanzima.

He said Transkei was never a bantustan or a homeland. The one hundred farms to be given to Transkei were part of the land they demanded.

Turning to Rhodesia Chief Matanzima congratulated Mr Robert Mugabe on winning the elections. He said the recent statements Mr Mugabe had made showed he was a man of wisdom and a thinker — "especially when he said he will maintain good neighbourliness with neighbouring states." — DDR.

UJCT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
15036	R.A./LL.B.					15036
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS YEAR : 3						
101534P	JACK	BRYAN OFFICIE	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ABS	101834P
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MAKK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-	1154740
114334E	ALIACONS	DENISE ELLEN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	1	114334E
1030696	LEWIN	LIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IS	(53)	1030696
100544V	LOWE	BRIAN ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(56)	100544V
094440C	WAVU	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)	094440C
102253V	WILLIAMS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)	102253V
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7						
DEAN -----						
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC) -----						

EDITORIAL OPINION

103

Transkei's advancement

The young Republic of Transkei took another step towards self-sufficiency on Friday with the opening of its huge Ncora Irrigation Scheme covering 135 square kilometres of land.

It is the largest irrigation scheme for smallholders in Southern Africa and its potential for food production is enormous.

But possibly even more important than the crops and the milk that the scheme is already producing, and which it will continue to produce in ever increasing volumes, are the opportunities for employment that exist.

Already some 12 000 people are dependent on the scheme. It is hoped that each participating tenant farmer with a lease holding of five hectares, and with a house provided, will draw a nett income of R2 500 a year after all operating costs have been met. That is a lot better than most subsistence farmers in Transkei can expect today.

The State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, said when he officially opened the scheme, that it was the fulfilment of a 10-year-old dream to uplift Tembuland's rural community and to assist it to play a part in feeding the

nation as well as other people outside Transkei.

His country's Department of Agriculture and Forestry decided wisely to invite a widely experienced British company to provide management services for the scheme. As a result, a high level of production has already been achieved and marketing problems are going to be eased through crop processing.

The management arrangements also ensure continuous training for all Transkeians involved in the scheme and thanks to the generosity of the Hunting Group of London, which is providing the management services, there will also be scholarship appointments for post graduate agricultural management studies by Transkeians at a British university.

These are the sort of incentives Transkei is entitled to, bearing in mind that its independence is a reality and that its government is determined to embrace the Western democratic economic life-style as opposed to that of Marxism. It behoves South Africa, in particular, to do even more to assist Transkei development programmes, not only in a spirit of good neighbourliness but also in the common interests of both peoples.

STU13-9
15026
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY OF LAW
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 1
15026

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL				
DUTCH LAW I	3	(52)	1	111062V	14
ABS			1	116983F	16
GOVT AND JURISPRUDENCE I	2	(68)	1	137001P	18
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(55)			20
DUTCH LAW I	2	(65)			20
ABS			3	137345N	22
ABS			3	133987N	24
ABS			1	110635F	26
I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	1	132210G	28
JURISPRUDENCE I	2	(62)	1	119019J	30
ABS			7	139814X	32
INTERNATIONAL LAW	3	(53)	1	110281W	34
DUTCH LAW I	2	(80)			36
DUTCH LAW I	2	(62)	1	139836M	38
GOVT AND JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(51)	1	1305390	40
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(52)			42
DUTCH LAW I	3	(56)			42
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	1	(54)	1	137806P	44
DUTCH LAW I	3		3	137243C	46
ABS			1	117171K	48
INTERP OF ACCTS	F	(42)			50
ABS			3	135970U	52
JURISPRUDENCE I	ABS				54
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	TUP	(52)	1	133096V	56
GOVT AND JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(56)	7	134385M	58
R GOVT AND LAW I	3	(52)	1	131836A	60
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	F	(49)			62

UJCT

Transkei youth league detentions slammed

DD 18/3/80 (103)
 UMTATA — The detention of members of the executive of the Democratic Progressive Party Youth League came under fire at the congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party which started yesterday.

A heated debate arose when members were discussing the report of the party's general-secretary, Mr Gibson Bodlani.

In his report, Mr Bodlani urged that Transkei youth should not

be relegated to the background in politics as they might become easy prey for undesirable organisations.

Mr H. D. Mlonyeni, Minister of Works and Energy, said no provision was made in the Transkei Constitution for the youth. He said a motion should be brought to the congress for discussion.

He said the youth arrested operated outside the ambit of the law. — DDR.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS	GRADE	STUD NO
111062V	BAKER	MARY ANN	105100	LATIN I	F	(52)	1	111062V
116983F	DAMERELL	DAVID ASHLEY	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS	(58)	1	116983F
137001P	FINN	DERRICK WIGEL	603201 604201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	F 2-	(55) (65)	1	137001P
137345V	GADD	DIANA ALICIA	105100	LATIN I	F	(36)	3	137345V
133987N	GORE	DAVID GEORGE	105100	LATIN I	ABS	(59)	3	133987N
110635E	GRIESEL	PAUL PRINIGH	105100	LATIN I	ABS	(59)	1	110635E
132210G	GRUSS	MARC ALAIN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(62)	1	132210G
119010J	HADDU	PETER JORIAN	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2-	(53)	1	119010J
139814X	ISMAIL	AYMAR	105201 604201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS ABS	(50)	7	139814X
110281W	JANSEN	COLLEEN GENITA	602101 604201	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	F 2-	(54)	1	110281W
139836A	JAY	EDWIN ANDREW	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	F	(51)	1	139836A
1305390	KIRKPATRICK	JOHN BRUCE	105201 603202 604201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	F 3 3	(52) (52) (56)	1	1305390
		STEPHEN JOHN	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	F	(54)	1	137806P
		MELANIE	105100 604201	LATIN I ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS ABS	(52)	3	137243C
		MARIANNA	201405	STRUCT & INTERP OF ACCTS	F	(42)	1	117171K
		LYNNE CATHERINE	105100 107201 603202 604201	LATIN I ENGLISH II ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS ABS ABS ABS	(52)	3	135970U
		DOUGLAS ANDREW	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	F	(52)	1	135096V
		SANDIYA	105201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	F	(56)	7	134385W
		GADITJA	103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	F	(52)	1	131836A
		ANTHONY GIDEON	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	F	(49)	1	131011C

UGBT



At the consolidation talks were from left: Dr J. Weldemann, director of the Bureau for Economic Research, Dr Du Plooy, SA representative in Transkei, the chairman of the Transkei Commission, Mr G. Nota, the chairman of the Van der Walt Commission, Mr H. van der Walt, and Mr D. Tezapi, a member of the Transkei commission.

Land commissions meet

EAST LONDON — Transkei's Land Consolidation Commission met members of the Van der Walt Commission on the consolidation of the homelands here yesterday.

A joint statement issued after the talks said the discussions were fruitful and took place in a friendly atmosphere.

The chairman of the Van der Walt Commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt, would not comment

further when pressed for more details.

The next round of talks between the two commissions will take place on May 2 in East London.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said at a political rally in Umtata at the weekend that his government would not stop negotiating for more land from South Africa.

About 100 farms in the districts of Queenstown,

Mount Currie, Kokstad, Elliot and Indwe had been handed over to Transkei.

Transkei had acquired more land as result of independence, Chief Matanzima said. — DDR

STU3-9

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

13130

NAME FIRST NAMES

COURSE

DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL

HENRY CALEKON

11-317

DRAMA III

448

5

100060L

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UJBT

6 4 2 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60

King of Tembus pleads not guilty

18/3/80
103

(Argus Correspondent) PORT ST JOHNS. — The king of the Tembus, Paramount Chief Jonguhlanga Sabata Dalindyabo, the Transkei leader of the opposition, today pleaded not guilty to two charges and an alternative under the Transkei Constitution Act and the Public Security Act.

The 18 counts in the two charges include claims that Chief Sabata said:

- That he was superior to the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in tribal politics and would therefore always remain superior.
- That Chief Matanzima visited Pretoria at the instance of the white Boers and accepted independence on their terms.

MALTREATED

- That the President was free but not his people and that he maltreated them and was unfaithful.
- That the authorities gave a house belonging to Chief Sabata to a concubine.
- That Transkei was a pigsty.
- That the Transkei youth were idle, ruined their parents' homes, had no means of livelihood and pounced upon and throttled innocent victims.
- That Transkei passports were useless.
- That the Transkei education system was corrupt and inferior.
- And that the President had an abundance of the necessities of life while his people had to live on excreta.

Mr George Muller, Transkei's Attorney-General, who was prosecuting, said the accused and the State President were related, but for the purpose of a trial this tribal connection would be disregarded.

The case followed a speech made by Chief Sabata at Qumbu on June 30 last year.

1	STU13-9	RODNEY JAMES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(56)	157855G	24
3	15016	NAJINE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	154395M	26
5	STUD NO	MICHAEL ALEX	102101	AFRIKAANS	F		155823Y	28
7	154230R	DEFEKA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(56)	154196G	30
9	157795R	STEPHEN MICHAEL	105104	LATIN I	F	(31)	156314F	32
11	1535620	JUSTIN FRANK	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(50)	156503L	34
13	156581X	ROGER EZKA PAUL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(64)	038176N	36
15	155002E	ROBIN ARTHUR JUSTIN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		115449N	38
17	157855G	DIANA LOUISE STUART	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	159727K	40
19	154395M	EDWARD WALLACE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(47)	162529M	42
21	155823Y	MERVYN BERNARD CHARLES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		161080M	44
23	154196G	NAZEEM	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(51)	157638W	46
25	156314F	STEPHEN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		155155X	48
27	158230L	WAYNE BRADLEY	102101	AFRIKAANS	F		156583Z	50
29	038176N	WAYNE MILES LUTHER	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	153752X	52
31	115449N	ILSE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	IF	(49)	158337F	54
33	159727K	MOHAMED FAIQ	105104	LATIN I	F	(34)	154745B	56
35	162529M	JONATHAN GRANT	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(59)	156056B	58
37	161080M	EDWARD BADOR PETER	105104	LATIN I	UP	(50)	154272M	60
39	157638W	LAUREN RENEE	105104	LATIN I	UP	(50)	154933E	62
41	155155X							64
43	156583Z							66

UCT

Sabata tells of ancestors

Post 19/3/60

PORT ST JOHN — Ancestral spirits had appeared to Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyabo and told him to approach the Transkeian State President Kaizer Matanzima, the Transkei High Court heard here yesterday.

Chief Sabata, leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, is appearing on charges under the Public Security Act relating to subverting the dignity of the State President and the independence of the Transkei.

The charges arise out of a political meeting he addressed on July 30 last year, four days after the ancestral spirits allegedly appeared to him.

Lt Z Lavisa told the court yesterday he had obtained a letter written by Chief Sabata to President Matanzima, from the security police at Sterkspruit where the Chief was being held.

Lt Lavisa said he had taken the letter to the State President. Part of the letter, produced in court, read: "On the night of July 26, 1979, our ancestors appeared to me and instructed me to approach you. I ask for leave to be allowed to come to you and speak to you..."

Lt Lavisa said he had gone to the home of a Mr S A Xobololo, another witness, with a search warrant to look for a tape recorder and two tapes which had been used at the meeting.

The 18 counts in the charges include claims that Chief Sabata said:

- That he was superior to the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in tribal politics and would therefore always remain superior.
 - That Chief Matanzima visited Pretoria at the instance of the white Boers and accepted independence on their terms.
 - That the President was free but not his people and that he maltreated them and was unfaithful.
 - That the authorities gave a house belonging to Chief Sabata to a concubine.
 - That Transkei was a pigsty.
- The trial continues today. —Sapa.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
13020	PACHELOR OF ARTS					29 02 80	2
133849N	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	133849N
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II F	F		140639U
133499H	PLAJIJS	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-	ABS	(66)	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	001303	COMPANY LAW			137501H
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	139271G
052892R	KOSS	SALLY MARY	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE	2-	(60)	052892R
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)	
133333C	SFAKIANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	121461Y
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA PERLE	107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	133333C
137998Y	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3MX		133034C
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	137998Y
155878U	STIGLING	TERESA	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(58)	134302F
111532F	VERBEEK	DEVON CLARE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	155878U
			101103	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(60)	
			107101	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	2-	(61)	
				ABS	3	(52)	121723H
					1		102168C

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UUCT

331 329 103
 DAILY DISPATCH 19/3/80

Sabata trial told of ancestors' plea

PORT ST JOHNS — Ancestral spirits had appeared to Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo and told him to approach the Transkei State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Transkei High Court heard yesterday.

Chief Sabata, leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, is appearing on charges under the Public Security and Constitution Acts relating to subverting the dignity of the State President and the independence of the Transkei.

The charges arise out of a political meeting he addressed on July 30 last year, four days after the ancestral spirits allegedly appeared to him.

Lt Z. Lavisa told the court he had obtained a letter written by Chief Sabata to President Matanzima from the Security Police at Sterkspruit where the Chief was being held.

Part of the letter, produced in court, read: "On the night of July 26, 1979, our ancestors appeared to me and instructed me to approach you. I ask for leave to be

allowed to come to you and speak to you."

Lt Lavisa said he had gone to the home of Mr S. A. Sobalolo, another witness, with a search warrant to look for a tape recorder and two tapes which had been used at the meeting.

Giving evidence, a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, said Chief Sabata had told him he was prepared to urge all holders of Transkei passports to return them to the Transkei Government.

Mr Moses said he met the chief in an Umtata street and Chief Sabata told him he had been unable to travel on a Transkei passport to Malawi to consult a medical specialist.

Chief Sabata had said he had been told by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria that he would never be allowed to enter Malawi on a Transkei passport.

Mr Moses said Chief Sabata told him that, as a result, he had come to regard Transkei passports as useless documents. He said the chief had agreed that the

matter be published.

Mr Moses said he later met Chief Sabata who told him he wanted to see him about the report in the newspaper. He had assumed, Mr Moses said, that the chief had wanted to put right something about the news item on passports.

Mr Moses said he never got the chance to speak to Chief Sabata as the chief was detained soon thereafter.

When cross-examined by Prof Leonard Gering, for the defence, Mr Moses said he did not have a note book when he spoke to the chief in the street, and had relied on his memory.

Prof Gering said the accused would deny that he had allowed Mr Moses to publish what he had told him about the passports.

He said Chief Sabata was quite surprised when he saw the story in the paper the following day.

He said Chief Sabata would also deny that he had called on Transkei passport holders to return their passports to the government as they were useless.

The trial continues today. — S.A.P.A.

STUD-9
 14210 B.A./PERFORMERS DIP (SPEECH & DRAMA) YEAR: 1
 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARS
 AS AT 29 02 80
 PAGE 1
 14210

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)	SYMBOL	1523373
F (45)	1	1523660

UJET

65 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2

Teacher shortage causes concern

DATE DISP 20/3/80

The beginning of 1979 had seen "a remarkable upswing" in the number of matriculated candidates looking for employment in government service.

Referring to health matters, Chief Matanzima said health would continue to be given "serious attention" by his government. The construction of the first phase of a R4-million hospital here was nearing completion.

Telecommunication services were becoming inadequate because, as a result of the rise in the price of fuel and the general escalation of the cost of living, more and more people had turned to the Post Office as a means of communication. — SAPA

UMTATA — The scarcity of suitably qualified teachers in Transkei high schools called for the urgent attention of the Department of Education, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in the National Assembly here yesterday.

He said his country had established its own examination board, whose standards were monitored by the Joint Matriculation Board of South Africa.

"This should ensure the certificates obtained by our children will be accorded recognition outside the borders of Transkei," he said.

The first phase of the University of Transkei had been completed and the present enrolment was about 900.

PAGE 1

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

15036 R.A./LL.B.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
101834P	HACK	BRYAN GEGIL	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	APS 4
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2- (67) 5
114334F	JACOBS	DENISE ELLEN	604201	ROMAN-DUTCH LAW I	(-76-) 4
103069G	LEWIN	UJANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I3	(53) 4
100344V	LOWE	BRIAN ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I3	(56) 5
094440C	MAYO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I3	
102253V	WILLIAMS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW	

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

DEAN

103
704

UJCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 3

13010

SYMBOL

COURSE

DESCRIPTION

FIRST NAMES

SURNAME

160942M FOLLETT MARGARET JANE SOCIAL PATHOLOGY I (PRE-1980) (51) 160942M

157568V FRIEDLANDER RAE DEVORA ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) 3NX 157568V

150284Q GARRISCH SONYA IRENE FRENCH 115102

153290E GARNETT DIANNE SYBELLE CHEMIST MATHS 905101 911101

154026V GEFFEN BEVITA HERRN 109102

154232K GIANNAKAKIS ASPASTA FRENCH 115101

153961W GILL CHRISTEL KAROLA POLITICAL 117101

155173R GILL JUITH MARY ENGLISH 107101

159186D GUSS JOANNE ATRERSTOME FRENCH I 115101

158211U GREEN JANET FAY PSYCHOLOGY 004101

153455J CRUSSE KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA ECONOMIC 106102

152285X HALLIER SUZANNE COLLINGS ECONOMIC 106103

161662V HAYCOCK EDWIRA ANNE ENGLISH 107101

162109F HARRIS GWYNETH JULIA MARY RELIGIOUS 114101

155641A HART TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM PSYCHOLOGY 004101 107101

159504M HARVEY MARGARET JOAINE MATHS 911101

159604H HEESE SUSAN MARGARET AFRICAAN RELIGION 102101 114101

161491J HEWECK TREVOR RONALD POLITICAL 117101

152125E HEWSON RONALD ALAN FRENCH I 115101

155720L HOPPEN UTE FRENCH I 115101

152324V HUBBARD SAILEY PRAXIA I 115102

155148P JERVIS JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA PSYCHOLOGY I 004101 107101 115101

Sabata trial told of people's fear

DAILY DISPATCH 20/3/80

329
331
103

PORT ST JOHNS — Transkeian people generally did not want to comment on the country's independence as they were afraid of being arrested, the Transkei High Court heard here yesterday.

Mr Victor Tonjeni, a reporter for the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Imvo, was replying to a question during the trial of Paramount Chief Sabata, the leader of the Democratic Progressive Party, who faces two charges under the Public Security Act.

Mr Tonjeni, a state witness, was being cross-examined by Prof Leonard Gering for the defence.

Chief Sabata is appearing on two counts relating to subverting the dignity of the State President and the sovereignty of Parliament.

The charges arise from a speech he made at a political rally in Qumbu on June 30 last year and other incidents.

Mr Tonjeni said he and Mr Sydney Moses, of the Daily Dispatch, had met Chief Sabata in an Umtata Street. The Chief had told them he was unable to travel to Malawi because a Transkeian passport was unacceptable there.

The Chief then asked them not to publish what he had said and he (Mr Tonjeni) had not filed a story.

He had not heard Chief Sabata say anything about leading the people in a return of passports to the government.

Giving evidence on the Qumbu rally, Mr Tonjeni said an exhibit on newspaper cutting of his article clearly showed Chief Sabata had attacked Chief Kaiser Matanzima's government and not the State President.

The trial continues

The trial continues

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AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

13100 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : N/A

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
162321L	STERSA	JOGELYANEILA	116117 110117	PRACT SCI I AFRIKAANS LUMER/ARTS PRACT ACT I AFRIKAANS LUMER/ARTS	

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

DEAN

SIXTH

'Transkeians scared to talk'

Post 20/3/80
203
103

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1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59

Post 20/3/80

SA our friend — Matanzima

UMTATA — Transkei had to strengthen the bonds of friendship with South Africa and continue to defend the integrity of the two countries, the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief K D Matanzima, said here yesterday.

Addressing the Transkei National Assembly seventh session Chief Matanzima said his government had already

taken steps to communicate with South Africa on the issues of the proposed constellation of Southern African states, the re-opening of diplomatic ties and the re-suscitation of the Non-aggression Pact of 1976.

"South Africa has come out as a true and sincere friend of Transkei and fortunately there are many more others who see through the bluff of the United Nations.

"We live in times of

anxiety because of the glaring insincerity among the nations of the international world. They pretend not to know that Transkei exists as a sovereign state and will continue to exist.

"Our defence force is being effectively geared at all fronts to defend our country and its body politic against any form of external aggression or internal revolution," Chief Matanzima said

Chief Matanzima said the news media had "painted a black image" of the financial position of his country, and unfortunately these assertions were readily believed by the unscrupulous readers who did not care to search for the truth.

VISAS

Turning to the land issue, he said his government had noted with appreciation the passing of the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill by the South African Parliament.

"We believe in the integrity of the South African Prime Minister and are satisfied that he will do justice to our reasonable and historical claims on land that belonged to us up to 1910," Chief Matanzima said.

The President said his country did not issue visas from Botswana, Tswana, Venda, Swaziland and South Africa before entering Transkei.

Those countries have similar concessions to Transkeians, which was intended to promote a "spirit of good neighbourliness." — Sapa.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	2
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS								13020
133499	PEACE	GALEY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	1		133499
140639	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II F	F		1		140639
133499	PLAATJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-	ABS	(66)	1		133499
137501	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		1		137501

101101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2	(67)	1	11532F
101103	AFR LANGS INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	2	(25)	1	
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2	(60)	1	
110101	HISTORY I	2	(61)	1	
102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		3	121723H
110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)	1	102168C

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

POST

Matanzima's vow to keep wagon rolling

(103)
RDM
20/3/80

PAGE 2

UMTATA. — Transkei's "State wagon" was moving relentlessly on and "ill-informed and biased critics" would not deflect the country from its chosen path, President Kaiser Matanzima said yesterday.

He was speaking at the official opening of the National Assembly in Umtata.

President Matanzima said Transkei had to contend with the "worldwide condition of serious and persistent financial instability, reflected in increases in the price of gold, high rates of unemployment and inflation".

The country was experiencing a rising unemployment problem which posed a challenge to both the public and private sectors.

But South Africa continued to

absorb much of Transkei's labour force, thus reducing the burden of unemployment.

The country's financial position was sound. All projects voted in last year's budget had been undertaken.

Industry continued to play a vital role in development.

The Transkei Development Corporation had alleviated the housing shortage by providing accommodation, while his government had secured overseas loans to finance the construction of houses in Umtata and Butterworth.

These houses would be sold to the public "at reasonable prices".

The TDC had handed over a number of commercial projects to companies established by Transkeians.

President Matanzima said it

was important that all Transkeians obtained the Book of Life so that they could be placed on the voters' roll.

Arrangements had been made to register rural Transkeians and those working in South Africa.

Plans were also afoot to conduct a population census this year, and it was hoped that by then all Transkeians would have been registered, he said.

Turning to security, he said: "It should be noted that several people still do not understand the differences between Transkei and South Africa, and the tendency is to commit acts of high treason."

"Transkeians are advised to read the Transkei constitution and Security Acts diligently in order to understand their position." — Sapa.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

STU13-9

BACHELOR OF ARTS

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
162004R	BURNE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	105103
158955C	CARO	SALLY-ANN	107101 116120 111101
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101
153965D	CLARKE	PEWLOPE JILL	103202
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103
153999D	COLLINS	BEVERLEY RAYMON	116120
153621E	COUCHEK	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101
158572X	COUZYENAY	COLETTE	107101
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101
140457W	DELAHUNTY	ANNA TERESA	998101
162384E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102
155931Q	DUPLESSIS	MARGIA ELIZABETH	107101
158919N	DUNCAN	ANDREW SYMON	003101 004101
156415R	ERASMUS	ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS	901101 910108
162310Z	EVANS	GAVIN MARK READ	101103
161460X	FAPAK	GIULIETTA	107101
153863T	FARUHHAR	GILLIAN DEGRAHAM	115101
152866J	FARRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101
157359I	FINLAY	PAMELA JUAN	105104 115102 115103
159744K	FIORAVANTI	LUIGINA	214102

UUCT

Apr. 20/3/80
Relations restored (103)
 Political Staff

TRANSKEI today restored diplomatic relations with South Africa.
 An announcement was made jointly when the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, received Transkei Prime Minister Mr. George Matanzima at his office in Cape Town.
 Transkei broke off relations in April 1978 on the issue of land claims in East Griqualand and southern Natal.

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

BACHELOR OF ARTS

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	MARKS	STATUS
085913J	ABRAHAMS	NASLEY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I		
152249N	ACKERMAN	KATHRYN JANE	115101	FRENCH I		
154508U	ACKERMAN	BARRY JOHN	004101 908101	PSYCHOLOGY I GEOGRAPHY I		
157349G	ADAMS	ZULEIGA	911101 911102	MATHEMATICS I M102 MATHEMATICS IA		
155374K	ALLIE	FUAD	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I		
153885R	ARGAS	MARIA JOAO GARDIGA	115101	FRENCH I		
162594H	ARCHER	CLIVE ANTHONY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)		3NX
1170467	AIKINSON	HENRY NICHOLAS	111101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I		ABS
157724P	BADINGS	CRAIG REIN	004101 105202 908101	PSYCHOLOGY I SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980) GEOGRAPHY I	{ 53 } { 54 } { 51 }	UP UP UP
162809R	BAILEY	LINDA JEAN	101103 502113	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) HISTORY OF ART I		ABS ABS
153940B	BARWARD	CAROLINE ALISON JANE	106104	ECONOMICS IB	(61)	UP
115210D	BARROWS	CLIVE CARL	107101 503102	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	{ 37 } { 46 }	F F
159729U	BAUMANN	SYLVIA MARITA	115102 116120	FRENCH INTENSIVE DRAMA I	(36) (50)	F UP
155052K	BEGLLEY	MARK DAVID	110101	HISTORY I	(51)	UP
138311N	BELL	LORELLE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	(52)	3
161786Y	BEVAN	KIM	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)		3NX
157700N	BORGSTROM	MICHAEL CLIFFORD	106104 110101	ECONOMICS IB HISTORY I	{ 53 } { 44 }	UP F
153399N	BOTHA	MARTIN FRANCIS CORNELIUS	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I		ABS
162250J	BOWER	TIMOTHY JOHN	107101 911101 911102	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) MATHEMATICS I M102 MATHEMATICS IA	{ 42 } { 50 }	3NX F 3
150215C	BROWNE	IMOGEN ALETHEA	916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSEUP)	(50)	

UCUT

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Chief Sabata tells of dream

20/3/80

103

Argus Correspondent

PORT ST JOHNS. — The Transkei Leader of the Opposition, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyele, told the court here his ancestors told him in a dream that jail was not a suitable place for him.

Chief Sabata was giving evidence in his defence on charges of contravening the Constitution Act and the Public Security Act.

The counts allege he violated the dignity of the

Transkei President and subverted the sovereignty of Parliament or the constitution.

The prosecution closed its case yesterday.

The State case was based on a meeting in Qumbu on June 30 last year and a number of newspaper articles. Chief Sabata, 51, told the court he had been Paramount Chief of the Tembus since June 1954.

He said his role as Leader of the Opposition was to oppose the ruling political party, give advice to the Government and get advice from his people.

He said he wanted to see a medical specialist but was told by Malawi authorities that Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana passports were not recognised and that he had to obtain a South African passport.

One of the counts Chief Sabata faces is that he claimed a Transkei passport was a valueless document. He denied he had told a reporter all people with Transkei passports should follow him so they could give back their passports. He later told the reporter he did not like the article that appeared.

He was detained by the security police, and wrote

a letter to the State President after he had a dream in which he met his ancestors. He said they were angry he was in jail, as it was not a place suitable for him. He told the State President he wished to speak to him.

Chief Sabata said he descended from the Great House of the Tembus and was higher in seniority than the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. (Proceeding)

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

BACHELOR OF ARTS

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCR
1342047	ADAMS	EADUNESSA	110202	HISTORY
137452E	ALLIX	MARK LORAINÉ	104101	ARCHAEOLOG
140746K	SCRAILE	ANDREW MICHAEL	107201	ENGLISH
120414K	CONRADIE	ELSABE-MARIE	003301 117201	SOCIOLOG POLITICAL
1384970	DE VILLIERS	JEANINE KAREN	113104	PHILOSOPHY
136110W	ESAU	FAIKA	103302	SOCIAL AN
136962X	ESSMANN	SONJA BRIGITTE	101103 115103	AFR LANG ITALIAN I
111207C	FELLOWS-SMITH	ELIZABETH ANN	110210	DRAMA II
113763F	FIELD	MAUREEN DAWN	110101 502107	CULTURAL & HISTORY
137811V	GARSON	CATHERINE MARY	103202 107201	SOCIAL AN ENGLISH II
113790K	GRAZIANI	MARIO GUIDO	105105	LATIN 5L+
113526Y	HARPUR	COLIN ANDREW LINDSAY	004101 115104	PSYCHOLOGY PHILOSOPHY
134419H	HAY-WHITTON	ALEXANDER MARK	105202	LATIN II
098717H	HORWITZ	ROXANNE ALETHEA	114201	RELIGIOUS S
139706E	HUGH	COLLEEN DESIRÉE	911201	MATHEMATICS
133266E	KOSCIUCH	KAROL FRANCISZEK	107201	ENGLISH II RELIGIOUS S FRENCH II
114692Q	MAVRUS	SUZANNE DOROTHY	107201 114201 115201	ENGLISH II RELIGIOUS S FRENCH II
139615F	MAZEL	ARRAHAM	117101	POLITICAL SC
132628D	MEYER	LEONARD HENRY	106202	ECONOMICS II
133615J	MILLER	DARLENE RUTH	101103	AFR LANG XHOSA (XHOSA) F
133140T	OLIVA DAY	DIANA EMMA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
133546J	UMAR	ABDUL RASHIED	106202	ECONOMICS II

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Transkei move to restore ties

D. Disp 20/3/80

103

UMTATA — Transkei has taken steps to restore diplomatic ties with South Africa and resuscitate the non-aggression pact of 1976.

This was announced here yesterday by the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, when he opened the seventh session of the National Assembly.

President Matanzima said Transkei had to strengthen the bonds of friendship with South Africa and continue to defend the integrity of the two countries.

He said his government had already taken steps to communicate with South Africa on the issues of the proposed constellation of Southern African states, the re-opening of diplomatic ties and the resuscitation of the non-aggression pact.

He said his government was approaching, in a spirit of good neighbourliness and mutual co-existence, the proposed constellation of Southern African states.

His government appreciated the passing of the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill by the South African Parliament.

"We believe in the integrity of the South African Prime Minister



President Kaiser Matanzima at the opening of the National Assembly yesterday.

and are satisfied that he will do justice to our reasonable and historical claims on land that belonged to us up to 1910."

President Matanzima attacked the "insincerity" of the nations of the world that refused to recognise Transkei's existence as a sovereign state.

"South Africa has come out as a true and sincere friend and fortunately

there are many others who see through the bluff of the United Nations."

He said the shocking events of the Middle East upheavals, the Afghanistans terrorism, Iranian murders, the unprincipled approaches of the major powers towards all these issues, the Rhodesian situation and terrorist activities on the South African borders were matters which required "our patriotic attention".

Announcing an intensification of citizen force military training, President Matanzima said the army was now geared to defend Transkei against "any form of external aggression or internal revolution" and placed emphasis on the government's intention of involving the entire nation in the "maintenance of law and order and the defence of our motherland."

In his wide-ranging speech the President also said the news media had painted a bleak picture of Transkei's financial state and this picture was believed "by the unscrupulous readers who do not care to search for the truth".

"The financial position of Transkei is normal and sound as all projects voted for in the financial year 1979-1980 were duly undertaken."

Warning Transkeians to acquaint themselves with the country's security laws and constitution, President Matanzima said some citizens still did not understand the difference between Transkei and South Africa and had a tendency to commit acts of "high treason."

"Time is fast approaching when a fresh look will have to be taken at the judicial system with a view to adapting it to meet the demands of the present society in Transkei," he said.

President Matanzima also announced that work on a new penal code for Transkei was at an advanced stage and that it was the government's intention to revise the laws applicable to criminal procedure.

He said with the appointment of judges of appeal to the newly-established appellate division of Transkei's Supreme Court, "the last remaining constitutional thread which left Transkei dependent of the judicial machinery of South Africa" had been severed.

• In Cape Town yesterday, a spokesman for the South African Government would not comment on the move to restore ties between the two countries. — DDR-SAPA

UCT

Sabata explains his pigsty statement

Post 21/3/80

PORT ST JOHNS —

Transkei was a pigsty not in the sense that the territory was filthy but because the people enjoyed restricted independence within their own boundaries, the leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, King Sabata Dalindyebo, told a Supreme Court judge here yesterday.

Standing trial on two security charges, the 51-year-old Transkei Tembu King was elaborating on a speech he made at a political rally at Qumbu last year when he was alleged to have made utterances intended to insult the dignity of President K D Matanzima or to subvert Transkei independence.

Chief Sabata told the court that President Matanzima took independence after repeated consultations with whites in Pretoria and without first consulting his black fellowmen in the Transkei.

Criticising the independence terms, Chief Sabata said the present constitutional status of Transkei was contrary to

the interests of urban blacks outside the territory.

"Our territorial demands were not met and land we now demand from South Africa should have been given to Transkei before independence," Chief Sabata added.

Stressing that Transkei's sovereign status was acceptable to him, Chief Sabata said, he would have been happy if the decision to go it alone had been taken in consultation with many of the enlightened black inhabitants of the territory.

"I felt we were given independence by whites after they discussed the issue only among themselves, in their own parliament. But if we were all brought together — black and white — I would have been happier."

Asked what political changes he wanted for Transkei, Chief Sabata said, if his party was to be voted to power, the Constitution will be amended so that there was complete freedom of movement, freedom of speech and no indiscriminate detention of people because of their political conviction.

Chief Sabata said, at present Transkei independence was incomplete to the extent that it was not recognised by the international community.

Chief Sabata said it was true that President Matanzima had approached him to become Transkei's first head of state in 1976.

"I would not accept the position and enjoy the luxury of the office while the rest of the people were living on excreta."

By saying this he had no intention to insult the office of the State President but merely tried to emphasise that underprivileged people in the Transkei were poor and starving, Chief Sabata said.

King Sabata Dalindyebo.



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POST, Friday, March 21, 1980

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

Diplomatic relations

Post 21/3/80

103

once again



Chief George Matanzima.

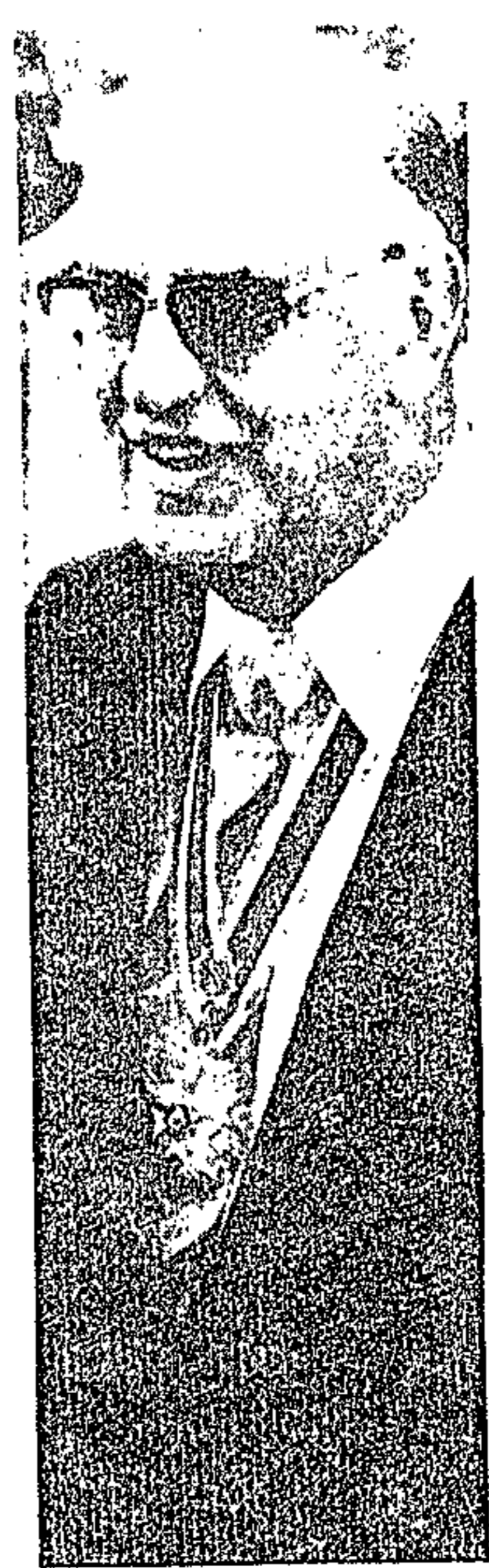
DIPLOMATIC relations between South Africa and Transkei were resumed yesterday, the Department of Foreign Affairs has announced.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, the Department says the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Prime Minister of Transkei, Mr George Matanzima, met here today.

"Following the meeting it was announced that diplomatic relations between the two countries have been resumed as from yesterday.

"The obligations of the two parties under the Non-Aggression Pact have at the same time been re-affirmed," the statement said.

Transkei broke off relations in April 1978 on the issue of land claims in East Griqualand and Southern Natal. — Sapa.



Mr P W Botha.

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POST

Transkei, SA restore links

From BARRY STREEK
CAPE TOWN — Transkei and South Africa yesterday formally resumed diplomatic relations and restored the non-aggression pact between the two countries.

This was announced in a joint statement by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha.

The leaders met in Cape Town yesterday and the statement was issued shortly afterwards.

The statement said: "Following the meeting it was announced that diplomatic relations between the two countries have been resumed as from today.

"The obligations of the two parties under the non-aggression pact have at the same time been reaffirmed.

There was no mention in the statement of the original cause of the break in diplomatic relations between the two countries.

This occurred in April 1978 after the disputed Griqualand East area was transferred from the Cape to Natal. The Transkei Government said at the

time it should have been transferred to Transkei, and diplomatic relations would not be restored until it was restored to Transkei.

However, the issue of land consolidation is being discussed between the two governments in the form of two commissions of inquiry, which held another joint meeting in East London this week.

No indication has been given yet as to whether the two commissions have been able to resolve the land dispute.

When the issue was raised with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday he said: "The question of consolidation is receiving the on-going attention of both governments."

And Chief Matanzima said: "I don't want to say anything because I don't want to prejudge the issue."

The Transkeian Prime Minister did, however, say he was satisfied with yesterday's talks.

This may mean some mutually satisfactory compromise on the land question is being negotiated. In view of Transkei's hard stand before, this seems more than likely.

Hello... SA Embassy here

UMTATA — For the first time since Transkei unilaterally severed diplomatic relations with South Africa two years ago, receptionists at the offices of the South African trade commissioner answered the telephone yesterday with: "South African embassy, good afternoon/goeiemiddag."

The resumption of diplomatic ties met with a mixed reception among residents here.

South African whites expressed mild enthusiasm, saying the cutting of ties in the first place had not made any real difference to their lives.

Black reaction was somewhat more varied. Several said ties should only be resumed if SA agreed to Transkei's claims for the incorporation of East Griqualand.

President Kaiser Matanzima, then Prime Minister, cut ties with South Africa because of Mr Vorster's refusal to acknowledge the legitimacy of Transkei's historically-based claims to East Griqualand.

Others in government service welcomed the move. — DDR.

One change in TNIP executive

UMTATA — Almost the entire executive of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party was returned to office during the party's annual congress here.

Chief George Matanzima, the Prime Minister, whose five-year term of office as leader is still in force, was re-elected to the position of treasurer. The Minister of Local

Government and Land Tenure, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, was unanimously re-elected chairman, while Mr G. M. Bodlani remains secretary-general.

The only person who lost membership of the executive was Mr M. N. Mazwana. He was defeated by 192 votes to 24 by Mr R. N. Myataza, who

becomes deputy secretary-general.

In an interview Mr Bodlani, who is also the party's national organiser, said because the term of the present government in Transkei ends with the 1981 general elections, Chief George would not be able to finish the five-year term as leader. A new executive would be elected next year. — SAPA.

54	56	58	60	62	64	66
152126E	155720L	152889J	155148P			
(37)	1	7	1	(57)	(59)	(56)
ABS	ABS	ABS	3			
FRENCH I	FRENCH I	ORAMA I	PSYCHOLOGY I	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	FRENCH I	
115101	115101	115120	004101	107101	115101	
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UCT

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	STU13-9	13010 B	STUD NO	160942K	157568V	150296Q	158290E	154026V	154362K	153981W	155173R	159186Q	158211U	153855J	162285X	161662V	162109F	155641A	115954M	159604H	161491J	152126E	155720L	152889J	155148P							

Daily Dispatch 2/13/80

103

5-2-80

Sabata in the witness box

PORT ST JOHNS — He had never been satisfied with the way Transkei's independence was approved and the terms under which it was granted, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo told the High Court here yesterday.

Chief Sabata, who was in the witness box, is appearing on two charges under Transkei's Constitution and Security Acts. He has pleaded not guilty.

He said Transkei had many educated people who should have been consulted on how to go about taking independence so that all should enjoy the

advantages equally.

"It seemed to me that we were given independence on their own terms without consulting all our people, especially the enlightened section.

"I regard the independence of Transkei to be a good thing as it fulfils the dreams of all Transkeians who have always clamoured to get back to the land of their forefathers. For instance,

the white farmers in places like Elliot used to pay taxes to my grandfather, Ngangelizwe, as it was his land.

Replying to a question, Chief Sabata said to his knowledge he had never said anything derogatory about the sovereignty of the Transkei Parliament.

"I cannot turn around and talk badly about what I am part of as the Leader of the Official Opposition in the House. I go about

canvassing people to vote for their representatives in Parliament."

Chief Sabata added that he could never try to overthrow a black government with violence.

Regarding the charge that he had insulted the dignity of the State President, his attitude to the office of the State President had always been one of great respect.

Chief Sabata said he was told by his ancestors in a

dream to go and tell President Kaiser Matanzima that a prison cell in Sterkspruit was no place fit for the King of the Tembus.

Chief Sabata, detained in Sterkspruit last July, told the court that after the dream he wrote a letter to the State President asking to see him.

"In the dream I saw my ancestors looked very angry and they told me to

go to Kaiser and tell him the place I was in was not suitable for a man of my status.

"I visualised that, as my ancestors had said, the prison in which the government had placed me was unsuitable.

"I said in the letter I was remorseful because as a King of a nation, the place was unfit for me. The ancestors of Daluwonga Kaiser Matanzima and

mine are the same," Chief Sabata said.

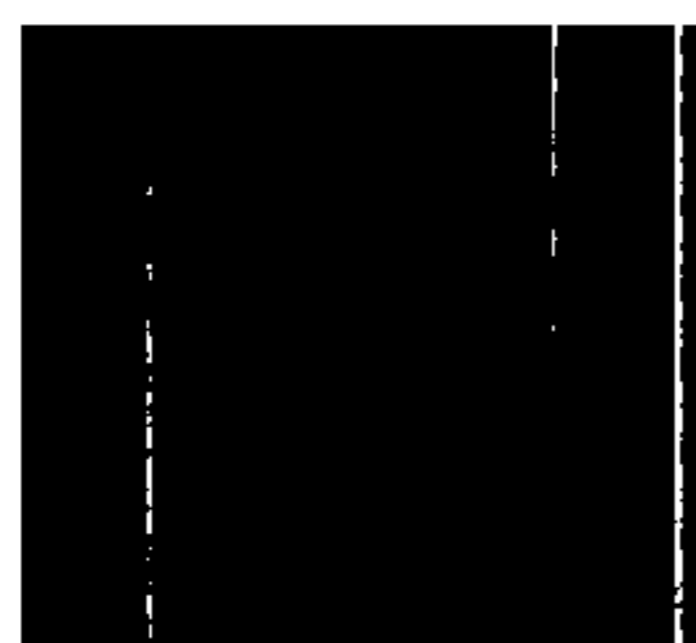
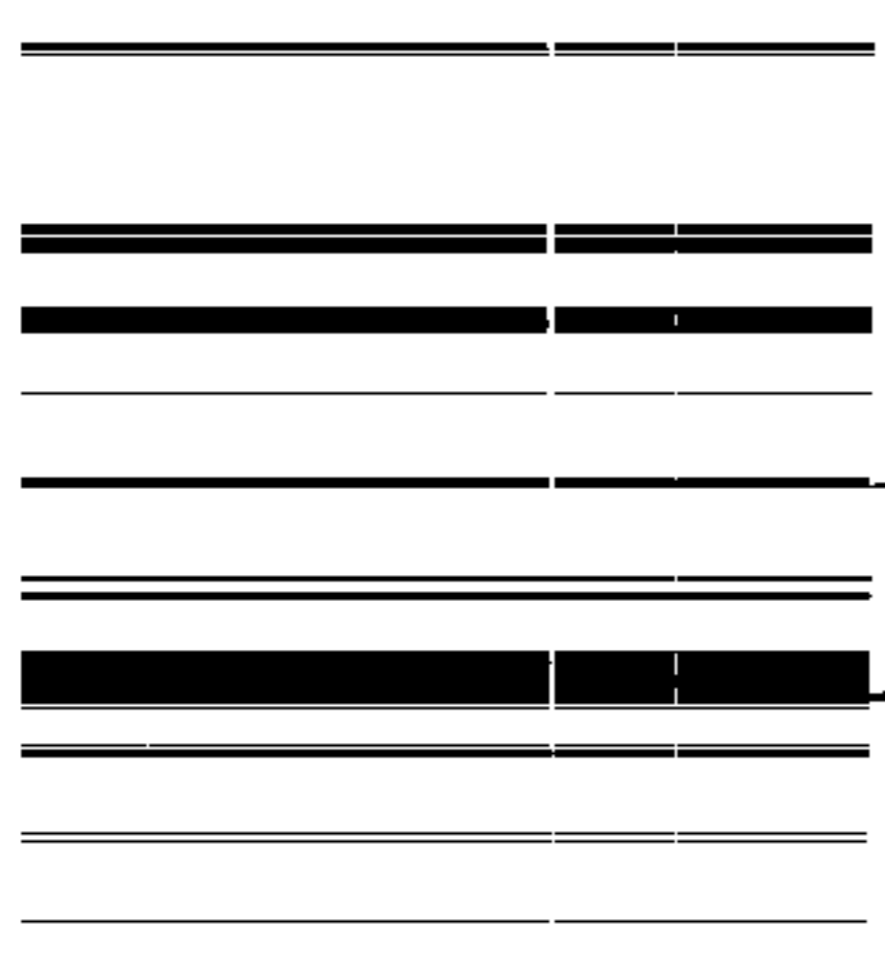
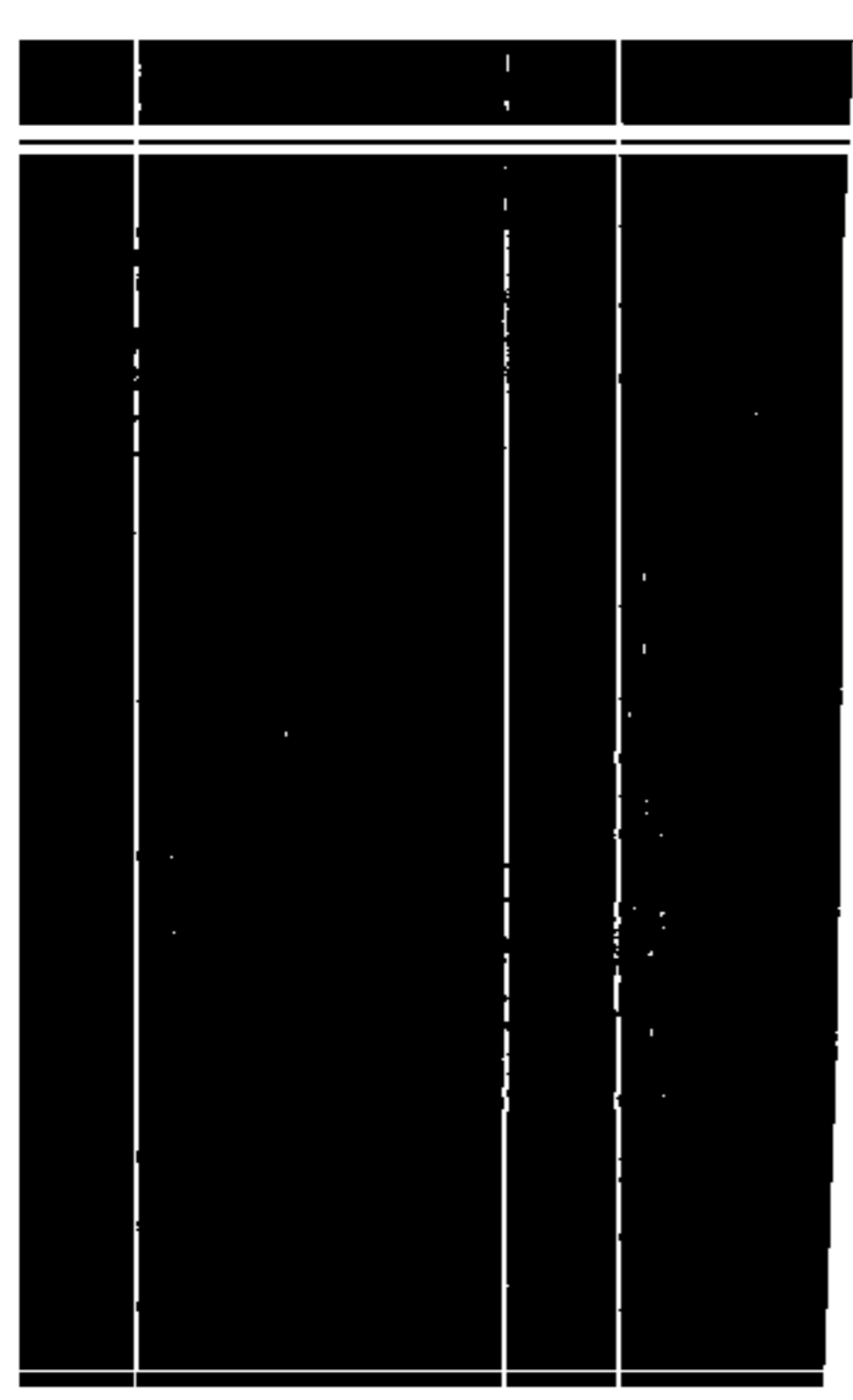
He said he was misquoted by a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, about Transkeian passports.

"I never said I would lead the people to return their passports to the Transkei Government," Chief Sabata said.

Chief Sabata, who was provided with a chair in the witness box, had to stop from time to time to wipe the tears from his eyes.

The hearing continues today. —SAPA.

IN FACULTY ARTS	YEAR : N/A	ST NAMES	LOUISE
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Transkei's windmill problem

UMTATA — What's happening to Transkei's youngsters talented in mathematics and technical subjects?

This was the question being asked after the Minister of Agriculture, Mr E.Z. Boo, told the TNIP congress here of the shortage of skilled men.

Referring to the unavailability of water through boreholes and windmills, Mr

Boo said there were four qualified blacks in Transkei to repair and to install windmills but they had all resigned.

"Transkei is now making use of one seconded official from South Africa," Mr Boo said.

He told the congress his department had 50 vacancies in such positions.

He asked for the help of parents whose children had completed matric with maths as a subject. The government was prepared to give them bursaries, he said.

On tractors he said they had been imported and were in Butterworth but there was a shortage of drivers to take them to the regions. The problem would soon be over.

On ambulances, the Minister of Health, Rev G.T. Vika, said his department needed 40 ambulances for hospitals and clinics.

Asked what Transkei was doing to compensate

Transkeians who took part in the world wars, the Minister of Interior, Mr Saul K. Ndzumo, said soldiers who had fought in these wars were South African and were not fighting for Transkei.

It was for South Africa to see to their needs.

"All we shall do here will be to give them the usual old age pension when their time comes", he said.

BRIEFS

21/3/80
RDM

Friends again (103)

TRANSKEI and South Africa yesterday resumed diplomatic relations, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced in Cape Town. A statement said the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, met with Transkei's Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima, yesterday. Transkei broke off relations in April, 1978 because of land claims.



PROF VILIKAZI
Barred



PROF THOMAS
Banned



PROF TOTEMEYER
Expelled

By IVOR WILKINS

TWO top academics rejected by South Africa have taken up senior posts at the University of Transkei — and a third is to join them.

The two are Professor Wolfgang Thomas and Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, both of whom held controversial views on South West Africa.

Professor Thomas, the economist deported from South Africa in 1977, is now heading the department of economics at the university and hopes to establish a centre for development studies to serve the territory.

Professor Thomas was deported in 1977 when he was about to board an aircraft at Cape Town's D F Malan Airport.

□ □ □

He was on his way to Namibia, where he was an adviser to black delegations to the Turnhalle conference.

Instead, he was put on an aircraft for Germany, where he has been based for three years.

No reasons were given for his deportation. It was widely believed that it was because his views on the economic potential of Namibia differed seriously from those of whites in the territory.

Professor Thomas' apparent crime was that he told Namibia how rich it really was, when, according to reports at the time, this was

Transkei grabs SA's 'problem' academics

being downplayed by whites in the Turnhalle conference.

His appointment to the University of Transkei is something of a coup for the fledgling institution, which is attracting prominent academics.

Formerly director of the Institute of Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, Professor Thomas, a Stellenbosch graduate, is a highly regarded economist.

He joins Professor Totemeyer, the head of the university's political science Department. He earned the wrath of the South African Establishment when, as a political scientist at the University of Stellenbosch, he insisted that Swapo should be included in any settlement negotiations in Namibia.

He was expelled from the National Party for his pains.

Soon to join the University of Transkei is Professor Absolem Vilikazi, the prominent anthropologist who left South Africa in 1957 to take up a professorship in America.

He was virtually barred

from returning when the South African Government refused to grant visas to his family, saying his five children should be left behind because their American experience would make them unfit for South Africa.

During his forced absence from his birthplace, Professor Thomas has twice returned to southern Africa.

□ □ □

In 1978, he went to Namibia on a fact-finding mission and last year he went to Nigeria, Zaire, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Transkei.

Speaking from Umtata, Professor Thomas said: "Now I am finding my feet here in Transkei and it looks promising.

"I have been away for three years, but now that I'm back it feels as if I never went away."

On his way to Transkei he was granted a four-day visa to visit South Africa.

He hoped this would be extended to give him freer movement between Transkei and South Africa.

103

S. Times 23/3/90

E, MARCH 23, 1980

THAT WAS THE WEEK THAT WAS

103

S. Tribune
R3/3/80

Uneasy time as SA links are restored

Tribune Reporter

TRANSKEI has had a hectic week.

* Detained leaders of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party have been released.

* The Attorney General's home has been ransacked in what appears to be a politically motivated crime.

* Diplomatic relations between Transkei and the only country in the world that recognised her — South Africa — have been restored.

* The King of the Tembu's was on trial for alleged treason — which carries the death penalty.

* The seventh sitting of the National Assembly began amid the climax of growing political uncertainty.

* It was disclosed that unauthorised expenditure in Transkeian Government departments last



Premier Matanzima

year totalled nearly R3 million.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13010	BACHELOR OF ARIS		YEAR : 1			3
160942M	FOLLETT	MARGARET JANE	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-13)	(51)	160942M
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVONA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	157568V
150296D	GARISCH	SNAYKA IRENE	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	(43)	150296D
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBILLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102 MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS ABS	158290E
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	HEBREW INTENSIVE	F	154026V
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASTA	115101	FRENCH I		154362K
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POI 111		153981W
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY				155173R
159186D	GUSS					159186D
15A211U	GREEN					15A211U
153855J	GRUSSE					153855J
162285X	HALLIER					162285X
161662V	HANCOCK					161662V
162109F	HARRIS					162109F
155641A	HART					155641A
115954M	HARVEY					115954M
159604H	HEESE					159604H
161491J	HENECK	TREVOR RONALD	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	161491J
152126E	HEWSON	RONALD ALAN	115101	FRENCH I		152126E
155720L	HOPPEN	UTE	115101	FRENCH I		155720L
152889J	HUDSON					152889J

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, opened the annual congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, with blistering attacks on the Ciskei Government, the DPP, the Press and party officials who disclosed confidential party matters to the news media.

At the beginning of the week, Transkei Commissioner of Police Brigadier Martin Ngceba disclosed that the Attorney General, Mr. George Muller, had declined to prosecute the leadership of the DPP and its youth league, detained nearly two months ago in a late-night swoop for alleged "subversive activities".

While in Port St Johns, where he is prosecuting Chief Sabata on charges of "belittling the office of the State President, Mr Muller's Umtata house was broken into and ransacked on Friday morning. It appeared to be politically motivated as the burglars seemed interested only in documents, letters and files and ignored valuable silverware and other furnishings.

In a surprise move last week, Mr Muller took over the prosecution in the Sabata case, replacing the Transvaal's Dr Percy Yutar — who was originally briefed for the case.

Although (or perhaps because) the TNIP is under such all-round pressure at present and is unsure of its grass root support, diplomatic ties were this week restored with South Africa after a two-year lapse. Ties were originally broken because then Prime Minister Vorster refused to accede to Transkei's claims to Griqualand East and other land in Natal.

Diplomatic ties appear to have been reinstated by Transkei partly because South Africa has indicated her willingness to meet at least some of the land claims, and partly because SA has agreed to another mammoth financial loan to Transkei.

Sabata View

DA 117

DA 117

22/12/80

PORT ST JOHNS — Public security in Transkei would be endangered if open political dissent was stopped, Advocate Ismael Mahomed, leader of the defence team in the trial of Parliament Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, said here yesterday.

Mr Mahomed said open dissent ensured that the system built within it escape mechanisms to ensure it survived.

Mr Mahomed said to assess Chief Sabata's intention, it was important not only to consider the context of his speech, but the total context of all exterior circumstances in which he was speaking.

Chief Sabata was not saying it was wrong to take independence, but that the terms were not the correct terms which would be in the best interest of the people in the country.

Mr Mahomed said the legislator in the Public Security Act had deliberately banned from banning of the citizen to say this independence is not right, it must be reframed. For a man not to be able to say that, certainly derogates from the sovereignty of parliament.

What is prohibited, is a man who says let us undermine this independence by means outside Parliament.

IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80
YEAR : 1

ST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYME
JANE	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	13
MA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
WENE	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F
BELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102 MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS ABS
	109102	HEBREW INTENSIVE	F
	115101	FRENCH I	UP
KARULA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP
RY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
HERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP
	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
HARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS
OLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP
NE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
ULIA MARY	114101 116120	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I DRAMA I	F UP
AMES GRAHAM	004101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- 3NX
JUANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS
BARET	102101 114101	AFRIKAANS RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP UP
VALD	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F
W	115101	FRENCH I	F
	115101	FRENCH I	ABS
	116120	DRAMA I	ABS
ALEXANDRA	004101 107101 115101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) FRENCH I	3- 3NX 3NX

Abduction sequel

(103)

London Bureau

26/3/80 (DM)

LONDON — Mr. Humphrey Berkeley, the former British MP who alleges Transkei police officers were responsible for abducting him in Umtata on February 15, 1979, and attempting to murder him, arrives in Johannesburg today to pursue legal action.

"I will be consulting with my lawyers in Johannesburg over the attempted murder by certain members of the Transkei police with a view to a criminal prosecution being brought," said Mr. Berkeley.

"Since I am a prohibited person in South Africa I am most grateful to the authorities for granting me a visa to pursue justice."

Mr. Berkeley ran the Transkei Government offices in London which were closed down without explanation after his abduction in Umtata.

He claims that serving police officers he can name dumped him badly injured across the border in South Africa after he had been badly beaten up and threatened at pistol point.

Transkei Govt is accused of groping in dark

STAR 25/3/80

103

Special Correspondent
UMTATA — The Transkei Government has been called on to resign for incompetence, maladministration and bankruptcy. The call came in the National Assembly yesterday from a Democratic Progressive Party front-bencher, Mr W M Dweba.

Amid heckling by National Independence Party front and back benchers, Mr Dweba made a blistering attack on the Government.

He said it was groping in darkness for political direction.

There was no freedom of speech and people were afraid to talk for fear of their superiors.

Mr Dweba attacked the Matanzima regime for arresting Opposition members who had stood their ground in criticising maladministration and the squandering of money.

He said the Transkei Development Corporation employed whites who came to Transkei only to enrich themselves. They were bankrupting Transkei.

Mr Dweba was deputising for the leader and the deputy leader of the Democratic Progressive Party, who were not in the House to move a vote of no confidence in the Government.

The leader of the party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, is appearing in a high treason trial in the Port St Johns Supreme Court under the Constitution Act and the Public Security Act, which carry a maximum penalty of the death sentence. The trial has been adjourned to April 1 for judgment.

Mr Dweba said that almost R143 000 had been stolen from the Government and about R10 000 could not be accounted for.

Mr Liston Ntshongwana, a former chief of protocol who was alleged to have embezzled R10 000 from the Government, fled to Britain last year and, while there, had made derogatory remarks about the Transkei Government. But he had returned and was moving freely around Government buildings.

There was massive unemployment in the country and the Government was doing nothing to alleviate the suffering, Mr Dweba said.

But Cabinet Ministers and top Government officials still drove around in expensive cars, happy with their status symbols.

Mr Dweba also criticised the Government for having forced the former Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele to retire.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 AS AT 29 02 80
 YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SUR NAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13110	PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA					1
135656C	DALLIES	EDUARD STEPHANUS	116120	DRAMA I	F	135656C
154249M	COMP101	MATHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I	F	154249M
156742U	KRUSKAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP	156742U
162343K	MILLITZ	NICOLA ANDREA			UP	162343K
154826P	SARINER				UP	154826P

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UJET

A 'massive' ¹⁰³ handout to Kei from SA?

STAR 25/3/80

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—Transkei is expected to receive a massive boost from South Africa in the coming financial year.

Although negotiations for a new grant scheme have not yet been completed, sources involved say the Transkei government has put together a list of projects totalling well over R100-million, which it will submit to the South African Government for financing.

This is in accordance with the new deal being negotiated to replace the three-year agreement for an annual grant of R113,5-million which ends this month.

In the past the annual grant has covered current and capital expenditure, but in terms of the new agreement, Transkei is to receive separate amounts for capital projects and current or administrative expenses.

The grant to cover capital expenditure will be contained in a "second Budget" which is only expected to be completed next month, although provision has probably already been made for this in Senator Owen Horwood's Budget in Parliament tomorrow.

This "second Budget" is expected to make provision for capital expenditure exceeding R100-million.

The grant for capital expenditure will not be much less than the annual R113,5-million of the past three years, say Transkei finance officials.

They point to the need to increase the salaries of the estimated 30 000 public servants in the former homeland, and to pay back amounts owing on loans, which last year totalled R67-million.

UCBT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
14149	H.A.A./4-88				
102531X	ROSEMARY	KATHERINE	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (50)
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1					

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

14149

57
56
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25/3/80
**Call for
 Kei Govt
 to resign** (103)

UMTATA — A call was made to the Transkei Government yesterday to resign and hand over to white South African officials, because of maladministration of the affairs of the state and failure to satisfy the needs of its people.

The calls were made in the National Assembly by an opposition front bencher, Mr. W. Dweba, who tabled a motion of no-confidence on behalf of the deputy-leader of the opposition, Mr. C. S. Mda, who is in hospital, and Chief Mlindazwe.

Mr. Dweba alleged there had been distrust, inefficiency, thefts and squandering of public monies. There were also detentions, bannings and intimidation by the Transkei Government.

Chief Mlindazwe said the Transkei civil service was in a disgraceful situation because it was run by incompetent, unqualified and unreliable people.

JUST

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
12010	LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP	YEAR : 1				29 02 80	1
140980P	MURRING-WALE	URSEL	119101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)		1
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	119101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)		3
						* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS	2
DEAN							
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)							

Murder-bid claim by ex-Kei man

Argus
25/3/80

103

Argus Bureau

LONDON — Mr. Humphrey Berkeley, former Transkei diplomatic representative here, has made a breakthrough in his attempt to prosecute six Umtata security policemen who, he claims, tried to kill him in February 1979.

The South African authorities have temporarily lifted their 13-year-old ban on his entry into the Republic so he can consult his Johannesburg attorney.

Mr. Berkeley, 54, who left for Johannesburg last night, will try to have the prosecutions brought in South Africa, because that is where the alleged attempted murder occurred.

Mr Berkeley said: "Since I am a prohibited person in South Africa I am most grateful to the South African authorities for taking the unusual step of granting me a seven-day visa to visit their country in the interests of justice."

A former Conservative MP, Mr Berkeley gained

the South African Government's disfavour through his connection with the British Anti-Apartheid Movement.

He became Chief Kaizer Matanzima's special representative in London and is widely credited with persuading the Transkei leader to cut diplomatic ties with South Africa.

BEATEN UP

At 9 pm on February 15 1979, he was taken from the Holiday Inn in Umtata by six Transkei security policemen.

After beating him up they bundled him into the boot of a car and three of them drove him over the Kei Bridge into South Africa.

There, he alleged, they produced guns and said they were going to kill him.

Mr Berkeley claims he made them kneel down and pray for forgiveness. He made the Sign of the Cross over each of them and, to his surprise, they jumped up and drove off.



Berkeley to take legal action

DAILY DISP 25/3/80
103 327

MR BERKELEY . . . files into Johannesburg today.

LONDON — Mr Humphrey Berkeley is due to arrive in Johannesburg today to pursue legal action against certain Transkei police officers, whom he claims attempted to murder him.

The former accredited Transkei diplomatic representative in London, alleges that the police officers were responsible for abducting him in Umtata on February 15, 1979.

"I will be consulting with my lawyers in Johannesburg over the (alleged) attempted murder by certain members of the Transkei police with a view to a criminal prosecution being brought," said Mr Berkeley.

"Since I am a prohibited person in South Africa I am most grateful to the authorities for granting me a visa to pursue justice."

Mr Berkeley ran the Transkei Government offices here which were closed down without explanation after his abduction in Umtata.

He claims that serving police officers he can name, dumped him badly injured across the border in South Africa, after he had been beaten up and threatened at pistol point.

DDC

UCST

1	STUD NO	152327X	VAN DER MERKE	BARBARA LOUISE	911101	MATHEMATICS I-M102	F	(37)	152327X
2	SURNAME			FIRST NAMES					
3	COURSE			DESCRIPTION					
4	SYMBOL								
5	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS								
6	AS AT								
7	STU13-9								
8	10000								
9	MISCELLANEOUS ARTS								
10	YEAR :								
11	N/A								
12	* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS								
13	1								
14	DEAN								
15	REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)								
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									

Chief: democracy doomed

D9124 Bisp 25/3/82

103 347 349 351

UMTATA — Recent political trials and detentions without charges which had left victims in poor health were clear indications democracy was doomed in Transkei, the National Assembly was told here yesterday.

The allegation came from the Chief Whip of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Chief D. D. Mindazwe.

The traditional no confidence motion was moved earlier by DPP frontbencher, Mr W. Dweba, who called on the government to resign.

He moved the motion in the absence of party leader, Chief Sabata Dalinyebo, who has been suspended while he is appearing under security

law charges, and the deputy party leader, Mr Sizakela Mda, who is still in hospital following his release from detention.

Chief Mindazwe accused the government of adopting attitudes whereby their policies could not be challenged. He said the government's attitude persecuted democracy.

He said it was two-faced for the government to shout at the top of its voice that Transkei was a democratic country yet all the atrocities and misdemeanours of South

Africa obtained right in Transkei.

Chief Mindazwe said when the Transkei National Progressive Party (TNPP) was formed, the then Deputy Premier, Chief George Matanzima, said in no uncertain terms that "they have got to be careful about us because we are dangerous".

"At the time it never occurred to us in a democratic country that by watching us he meant a security officer wherever one goes, even to the lavatory. It never occurred that the watching

meant a total prejudicing of the freedom of speech," Chief Mindazwe said.

The scathing attack on DPP by Chief George at the TNPP's congress last week was termed an irresponsible utterance from a man who holds a responsible position.

Chief George had said the DPP had been influenced by people who had communistic ideas and were filled with hatred of the Matanzima brothers who had brought independence to Transkei. Chief Mindazwe said

the Transkei civil service was in a disgraceful situation because it was manned by incompetent, unqualified and unreliable people.

He said some of these people seemed to be helpless and would be ordered, against regulations, to sign cheques for large amounts of money, and they were not supposed to ask questions.

"This critical situation has put Transkei in a bad light because even countries we would like to recognise us, are amazed that we have to depend on

South African officials in the handling of our financial affairs.

"The government must therefore resign as they have failed to administer the affairs of the country, and should let these white South African officials run the country."

"In fact we never understood why you broke away from them in the first place," Chief Mindazwe said.

Replying to a question on whether he meant that Transkei should go back to South Africa, Chief Mindazwe said malad-

ministration had caused the Transkei Government to invite the whites back, and therefore they should be allowed to take over control of everything.

Mr Dweba said because the government was also involved in squandering, it pretended nothing had happened.

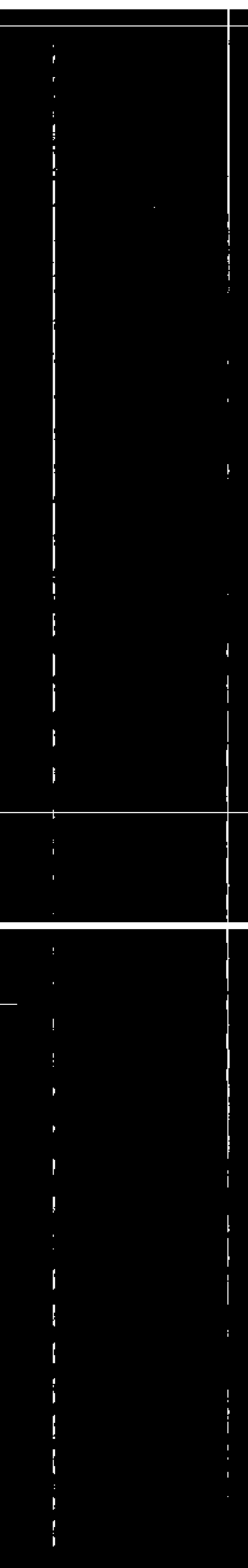
He said more than R143 000 had been stolen from the government and about R10 000 could not be accounted for.

He said the whites in the Transkei Development Corporation did not come here to promote development, but only to reap "our riches and leave us poor." The debate was adjourned. — SAPA-DDR.

44	
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UGET

ION RESULTS IN FACILITY ARTS	
YEAR : N/A	
FIRST NAMES	
COURSE	
BARBARA LOUISE	911101
STUDENTS	1



DALE JSP. 26/3/80
**Transkei
opposition
warned** (103)

UMTATA — The Transkei government would not be intimidated by the English press, and the opposition Democratic Progressive Party was warned against the "machinations of the press" by a Cabinet Minister in the National Assembly here yesterday.

The Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, said he had always wondered if the non-recognition of Transkei could not be attributed to the machinations of the press.

He said the government was not muzzling the youth but "we will not countenance our youth being misled by the kind of press we have around here."

"We will expose the fallacies of newspapers. We will continue to run the affairs of this country, no matter how much the press tells the world there is no democracy in Transkei.

He said there was never any democracy in Transkei before the governing party took control.

"These people will write about unauthorised expenditure as if there is not a single country in the civilised world that does not have these things.

"This is the kind of press the opposition here believes in. — SAPA.

Kei swindle!

Post
20/3/80

103

By **MARCUS NGANI**
THE Transkei has dumped two major projects — one at a cost of R9-million.

exposed

This staggering announcement was made in the Transkei Parliament yesterday and involves the harbour and airport plans, two prestige projects of the Umtata Government.

Reacting to the parliamentary announcement, the Opposition Chief Whip, Chief Daliwonga Mlindazwe, said Transkei had fallen victim to an international fraud.

He called on the government to fulfill its promise to sue El Hajj, its Middle East agent, who now had the money.

"It has been our fear that El Hajj is one of the international crooks who have been swindling our State from time to time by making unfulfilled promises to assist the country in return for huge sums of money," Chief Mlindazwe added.

Budget

Applying for an additional R9-million for the Prime Minister's department pending the main budget for the next financial year, the Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Madikizela referred to the proposed construction of a harbour and the conversion of the K D Matanzima Airport to international standards.

As the government realised that the construction of the new harbour would entail massive capital investment well beyond the means of a developing country, a company — Port of Trans-



Mr George Matanzima . . . his government swindled R9-million.

kei — was registered with the sole object of building the harbour, intended as a free port, at Umngazana near Port St John's.

But attempts to interest industrialists, businessmen and financiers abroad failed, although substantial expenditure was incurred in soil-test-

ing and drilling for a feasibility report.

It was at this juncture that El Hajj came to the scene by introducing a company known as Mecis to the government.

"As a reputable representative of Transkei in the Middle East, no-one doubted El Hajj's bona-

fides", Mr Madikizela said.

In terms of the contract between Mecis and Transkei, a down payment of 16-million United States dollars had to be made.

In the financial climate at that time, only R9-million was advanced.

"It is a matter of regret to have to advise this House that the feasibility studies have not yet come to hand," Mr Madikizela said.

It had to be accepted that the government was actuated by the highest motives in trying to implement the two projects.

And, although certain reservations were voiced from the outset, the projects were considered top priority and were thus given a go-ahead by the Cabinet, the minister added.

Mistakes

"It is true that we benefit from mistakes committed by others and those that we make. I must reiterate the firm conviction of the government that in future all projects will be carefully evaluated by technical experts of Transkei and that of South Africa."

Giving this assurance, the minister said the resumption of diplomatic ties between Transkei and South Africa had thrown the door open for his government to draw expertise and advice from South Africa — a highly developed country, he added.

Obviously not impressed by this assurance, Chief Mlindazwe, said: "Your previous promise was to sue El Hajj wherever he is to get our R9-million back. Fulfil that promise."



MR MATOTIE . . . wants
KD's photo.

DR SLABBERT . . . talk to
Mandela.

MP objects to photo of Mandela

DAILY M 27/3/80

*#A
(15)
217*

UMFATA — A member of the Transkei governing party, Mr J. J. Matotie, complained in the National Assembly here yesterday that a large picture of Nelson Mandela, who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, was hanging on the wall of the offices of the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Imvo.

Warning that the newspaper was being closely watched, Mr Matotie said reporters there should have put up pictures of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the State President, and of Chief George Matanzima, the Prime Minister.

Mr Matotie joined in a concerted attack on the press started by the Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, during the no-confidence debate.

Mr Matotie also complained about the layout of Imvo, and said a story about Chief L. L. Sebe of the Ciskei had received prominence over another about President Kaiser Matanzima.

Regarding statements by the youth wing of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party that they were prepared to die for freedom, Mr Matotie said: "All these young men should join the Transkei Army where the youth are trained to die."

Meanwhile, the Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, has said in Cape Town his party would be prepared to negotiate with black leaders like Nelson Mandela.

Dr Slabbert said negotiations with Nelson Mandela would have to be conducted if it was established he represented a large percentage of people in South Africa, and if he laid down arms and abandoned violence as a means to seeking change in South Africa.

He said confrontation and violence could only be avoided if the Government negotiated with the country's real leaders.

He was responding to a question put to him by a member of the audience, who asked him what his party's policy was in the question of releasing Nelson Mandela.

In Durban, the police said the two trained and armed ANC terrorists arrested in a late-night swoop on a hut near Vryheid, in Northern Natal, was the fourth blow to the banned organisation's efforts in Natal this year.

Police said the men had been armed with Russian-made pistols and ammunition, grenades, detonators, medical supplies and other equipment.

Their capture was an indication the ANC was continuing its plans to intensify urban terrorism in South Africa, a senior police spokesman said.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Melleff of the Police directorate of public relations said the men — a Zulu and a Swazi — had grown up in townships near Johannesburg.

They left South Africa after the 1976 riots and joined the military wing of the ANC.

Indications were they were not directly connected with the massive terrorist arms caches found in Northern Natal early last month and had been operating on their own. — DDC-SAPA.



MR JUSTICE MUNNIK

State closes argument against Sabata

DAIRY DESK 27/1/80
(35) (103)

PORT ST JOHNS — Judgment is expected next week in the case in which the leader of Transkei's opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, is facing charges under Transkei's Public Security and Constitution Acts.

In his closing argument for the State before the Supreme Court adjourned, the Transkei Attorney-General, Mr G. B. Muller, said it could be established that utterances by Chief Sabata in a speech at a political rally intended to injure the dignity of the State President of Transkei.

Mr Muller cited, among others, the case in South Africa of a Mr Beyleveldt who opposed the granting of the freedom of the city of Johannesburg to a state president because of acts that were committed while he was Minister of Justice.

Mr Muller said Mr Beyleveldt had been convicted for injuring the dignity of the State President.

He said Chief Sabata's claim that he was senior to Chief Matanzima could only have been said with two objects in view, that the speaker (Chief Sabata) was superior to the State President, or to belittle the State President, thereby injuring the dignity of the Presidency.

Referring to another extract in the indictment where Chief Sabata spoke of the independence of Enkululekweni, he said this gave the view that independence was foisted on the people.

"This strikes at the dignity and reputation of the State President," Mr Muller said.

He pointed out that Chief Sabata had said the President was living in luxury while the people lived on excreta. The accused was trying to show that a person who was prepared to accept that kind of situation was not fit to be President at all.

"I submit that the Matanzima he refers to throughout his speech is the State President as, at no stage, does he show that he is referring to another Matanzima," Mr Muller said.

On the second count he said Chief Sabata had, by his utterances, derided the Transkei Constitution and tried to show that it was not the proper in-

dependence for the people of Transkei.

He said Chief Sabata's views on this were similar to those expressed by the former Leader of the Opposition, Mr Hector Ncokazi, who was also charged under the Transkei security laws.

"The view of the accused fits in with the views expressed by Mr Ncokazi, who said: "These Transkei leaders live in luxury while thousands are smothering in poverty. The Transkei people are cursed with the worst government in history," Mr Muller said.

He said Chief Sabata had referred to Transkei as a "pigsty" and had said that as a result the young people of Transkei were frustrated as they could not get work.

In his speech, the chief had spoken about service contracts which had not eased the unemployment situation.

Mr Muller said the mention of service contracts was a snide reference to what the accused purported was designed by Pretoria and given to Transkei.

Chief Sabata's claim, he said, that the Transkeian passport was valueless, was definitely repugnant to the sovereignty of Transkei.

Mr Muller said the state had to abandon certain extracts in the indictment such as the reference to a "Nkazana" who was given the accused chief's house, and another describing Transkei as a "pigsty" because these could not be established on the basis of the evidence.

A court interpreter who translated the chief's speech from Xhosa to English, described the word "nkazana" as meaning a concubine. A translator with the government was called to give evidence and said the word could mean any female, and this was accepted by the court.

In his argument earlier, the leader of the defence team, Advocate Ismael Mahomed, said the state had failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that certain views propagated in Chief Sabata's speech were repugnant to the sovereignty of government or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

Mr Mahomed argued that public security in Transkei would be en-

dangered if open political dissent was stopped.

Open dissent, he said, ensured that the system built within it escape mechanisms to ensure it survived.

It was important not only to consider the context of what Chief Sabata said but the total context of all exterior circumstances in which he spoke.

This was because Chief Sabata was part of the constitutional structure of government as Leader of the Opposition.

Chief Sabata had not said it was wrong to take independence but that the terms were not the correct terms which would be in the best interests of the people in the country.

The Public Security Act, said Mr Mahomed, did not ban criticism.

The Sabata case is being heard by the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice G. A. Munnik. — SAPA

Post 27/3/80
'Kei was swindled of R9-m

ON OUR front page yesterday we carried a caption that read: "George Matanzima Government swindled R9-million". In fact, the Transkei Government had been swindled of R9-million, and the word "of" was erroneously left out.

The loss of this money was announced in the Transkei Parliament on Tuesday. POST regrets the error.

POST

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	2
133499H	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	1	133499H	
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II F	F		1	140639U	
133499H	PLAJIJS	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANGS INTENSIVE (SOT2-	ABS	(66)	1	133499H	
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		1	137501H	
139271G	REUMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	1	139271G	
052892R	KUSS	SALLY MARY	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE 2-	2-	(60)	1	052892R	
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)	1	121461Y	
133333C	SFAKLANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	1	121461Y	
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA PERLE	107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	1	133333C	
137998Y	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2MX		1	133034C	
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	1	137998Y	
135878U	STIGLING	TERESA	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(56)	1	134302F	
111532F	VERBEEK	DEVON CLARE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1	135878U	
121723H	VISAGIE	EUGENE FULTNER	101103	AFR LANGS INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F	(25)	3	121723H	
102168C	WOLFFE	HENRIETTA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(60)	1	102168C	
			110101	HISTORY I	2-	(61)			
			102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		3		
			110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)	1		
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS : 37									
DEAN ----- REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC) -----									

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27/3/80
THE ARGUS, THU

Transkei told of missing millions

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The full story of Salim El Hajj, who has not been heard of since his Mecis Company received a payment of R9-million from the Transkei Government, has been disclosed in the Transkei Legislative Assembly.

Mr. R. S. Madikizela was heard with sympathy as he explained to the Assembly that the massive capital investment necessary to build a new harbour was well beyond the economic means of a developing country.

At the time the company, Port of Transkei was formed, various attempts were made to interest financiers abroad in the project — and Salim El Hajj appeared on the scene.

RECOGNITION?

He had organised visits by a Transkei delegation to Turkey, where the flying of the Transkei flag was deemed de facto recognition.

Salim El Hajj introduced the Transkei Gov-

ernment to the Mecis Company, which was prepared to design, construct and finance a harbour and international airport for Transkei.

For a down payment of R16-million, to be made in US dollars, Mecis undertook to conduct a feasibility study.

But because of the cash shortage, El Hajj received only R9-million.

It was a matter of regret, said Mr Madikizela, that no feasibility study had yet been received and nothing more was heard of El Hajj.

The construction of a harbour would have given emphasis to industry and agriculture and provided the whole country with expanded export facilities.

A lot of water has flowed under the bridge and this is no time for recriminations. It will surely satisfy this House to know that steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of this kind of thing, Mr Madikizela said.

In future, all projects would be carefully evaluated by technical experts of Transkei and South Africa.

JUST

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1000601	HOGG	HENRY CAMELON	110317	DRAMA III	495
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1					
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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

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Transkei must not keep quiet — Koyana

UMTATA — Transkei had to show concern and not keep quiet about events in its neighbouring countries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said here yesterday.

Early this week the Opposition members who moved the no-confidence motion complained about an attack by the Prime Minister on the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, and his statements against the return to politics of the former

South African Prime Minister and State President, Mr John Vorster.

"This country has to take grave interest in changes in South Africa at the earliest possible moment and has to regularly comment about changes in that country," he said.

There were no atrocities and misdemeanors in Transkei as alleged by the Opposition, Mr Koyana said, and warn-

ed them to stop their mischief of importing situations from South Africa and other countries into Transkei.

Meanwhile, there has been a strong reaction to the MP for Cofimvaba, Mr J. J. Matotie's objection to the Imvo newspaper displaying a poster-size picture of the Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela on the walls of its office here.

Mr Matotie voiced his objection in the National Assembly and said a photograph of the Transkei President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, should rather have been placed on the wall.

In a statement yesterday, the former president of the banned Transkei Youth League, Mr Prince Madikizela, said Mr Mandela was born in Transkei and is also a relative of both President Matanzima and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

"I do not recall our government at any stage banning Mr Madela or declaring the display of his photograph illegal

"In fact the people of Transkei and the rest of the world are looking forward to the time when Mr Mandela is freed," Mr Madikizela said. — SAPA-DDR.

Matanzima defends links with Pretoria

UMTATA — Transkei was financially dependent on Pretoria, had been dependent for years and the government made no apology for this state of affairs, Transkei Premier, Chief George Matanzima, told the National Assembly here yesterday.

He was the last government speaker to speak in the no-confidence debate, and was responding to allegations of financial incompetence levelled at the government during the debate.

The Democratic Progressive Party's attempts to show Transkei was in severe financial difficulty formed part of a "dastardly, malicious plan to damage Transkei in the eyes of the world," the Prime Minister said.

Chief George said the reason his government was not ashamed of its dependence on Pretoria was that the sweat and blood of Transkeians through the generations had made South Africa the great economic giant it was today.

He said taxes levied on all commodities sold in Transkei went to the coffers of the South African Government.

"Was I wrong to go to Pretoria to fetch these monies which come from the sweat and blood of Transkeians and does it matter that I went to Pretoria cap in hand or even pants off as long as I brought back the money to fill your ungrateful bellies," he told the opposition.

"I would like to educate the opposition dunderheads as I feel their eyes are full of cobwebs."

He said government expenditure estimates were always based on expected income.

"It frequently happens that not all expected income is forthcoming — for

example during the present financial year where people have failed to pay their taxes."

The Prime Minister then listed several districts where hundreds of thousands of rands in taxes had not been paid by the people.

"The blame for this can be put squarely on the shoulders of the opposition who have allegedly told meetings here that the government had misappropriated government money and asked why the people should pay their taxes."

He said R253 million was expected to reach the state coffers through taxation, yet only R165 million had been forthcoming.

There was a suspicious relationship between the opposition and the press, Chief Matanzima said, and he accused the acting leader of the opposition, Mr W. Dweba, of feeding untruths about Transkei's financial situation to the press.

"The opposition are fed with lies by newspapers in exchange for the untruths they give to the press."

He dismissed opposition claims that he should refrain from commenting on political developments in South Africa and Ciskei.

Referring to the Ciskei, Chief Matanzima said: "The name of Transkei has been vilified by Sebe."

"Was I wrong as Prime Minister to defend Transkei from this honourable gentleman who seems to think he has a monopoly on wisdom? Sebe is a stargazer and is barking at the moon if he thinks he can get a different independence from Pretoria to that of Transkei." — DDR.

List of corrupt cases shown

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday showed the National Assembly a list of offences committed by Transkeian civil servants that had drained hundreds of thousands of rands from the state coffers.

He said his purpose in showing the list to the House was to acquaint Opposition members with the enormous problem this presented to adequate financial management by the state.

All the cases of corruption were being investigated, he said, and many people would be appearing in court on various charges.

The Opposition should help the government inculcate the young civil servants with a love for their country to help eradicate these malpractices, he said.

Quoting examples from the list of crimes before him, the Prime Minister said R28 000 had been stolen from the Department of Police intelligence, R16 000 from the Department of Agriculture and R21 000 from the Department of Education.

The Prime Minister warned the youth league of the DPP that the government was the "custodian of peace" and had the machinery to "crush subversion as soon as it shows its ugly head."

Chief George asked the DPP whether it was affiliated to the Azanian People's Organisation, the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress or the black consciousness movement.

In his reply, Mr W. M. Dweba, the acting leader of the Opposition, denied that his party's youth wing had anything to do with other political groups outside Transkei, except that as black men they sympathised with the causes of these groups. — SAPA.

100 29/3/80 (103)

Envoy to Transkei

CAPE TOWN — Dr Robert du Plooy has been appointed South Africa's new ambassador to Transkei.

South Africa's diplomatic representative in Umtata for some time.

This was announced last night by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here.

He was previously South Africa's ambassador in Argentine.

The Transkei Government announced that Mr Clement Mancotywa would be its ambassador to South Africa.

Mr Mancotywa, who replaces Prof M. Njisane, Transkei's previous ambassador, is at present the deputy secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Transkei Government.

Dr Ed Plooy has been DDR

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Mandela: Transkei backings sought

UNITATA — The Transkei National Assembly is to be asked to associate itself with the current "Free Mandela" campaign, according to a motion introduced by Mr. W. M. Dweba, acting leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Dweba said the motion would also ask the Transkei Government to continue to negotiate for the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela, now serving life imprisonment on Robben Island.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said he supported the campaign in his personal capacity, but the government could not give its official backing in view of Transkei's status as an independent country.

Meanwhile, the row over a Transkei MP, Mr. J. J. Matotie's objection to a photograph of Mandela's hanging in the Imvo ofices here rages on.

The leader of the Transkei Youth League, Mr. Prince Madikzela, said Transkeians were ready to endorse any move towards the release of Mr. Mandela.

Another member of the league, Mr. C. M. Peter, said anyone who was against Mr. Mandela was opposed to the liberation of black Africans in South Africa and therefore against the independence of Transkei.

The president of the Democratic Progressive Party Youth wing, Mr. Teddy Mphahwa, said he was awaiting a batch of "Free Mandela" petitions from Bishop Desmond Tutu of the South

African Council of Churches.

In Cape Town, Dr. Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, joined in a "Free Mandela" campaign meeting at the University of Cape Town yesterday and said: "Calling for the release of Mandela is right."

He said the issue brought into focus an overlooked perspective of black white conflict which had started with the exclusion of blacks from the 1909 national convention when the seeds of the conflict were planted.

That conflict would continue to grow unless and until a new constitution

was negotiated by the true leaders of South Africa.

"This is why it is important that Nelson Mandela, as one of the most important leaders in South Africa, be released from Robben Island."

Dr. Boraine's statement comes a day after the leader of the PFP, Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert, told Die Burger that "Free Mandela" type of campaigning and petitions were counterproductive and usually served only as moral self-gratification rather than achieving goals.

There could hardly be anything which could contribute more to Mr. Mandela's continued deten-

tion than campaigns and petitions by Ausas and certain black movements which the authorities viewed as militant, Dr. Slabbert told Die Burger.

He said this after a meeting during which a questioner had asked him his views on freeing Mr. Mandela. Dr. Slabbert told the meeting that if it appeared Mr. Mandela was a true leader of the blacks and if he was prepared to lay down arms and negotiate, it was the duty of the government to negotiate with him.

Dr. Boraine said yesterday there were those who said the government would refuse to hear the appeal to free Mandela.

"But who knows? Perhaps after putting pressure on the Smith Government in Zimbabwe to release Mugabe, Nkomo and Sithole, they will decide that justice begins at home," he said. — SAPA.

AD 14/80 (103) 231
Sabata judgment today

PORT ST JOHNS — Judgment will be given here today in the trial in which the leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, is appearing on charges under Transkei's Public Security and Constitution Acts.

He is appearing before the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice G. A. Munnik.

Transkei Attorney General, Mr G. B. Muller, who is prosecuting, has

called for a conviction stating that a speech made by the paramount chief at a political rally intended to injure the dignity of the State President of Transkei.

Defence Advocate Mr Ismael Mahomed said the state had failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that certain views propagated by the chief were repugnant to the sovereignty of the government or the constitutional independence of Transkei. — DDR

endeavour so early as farm philosophical discussion that is staggering. Witness, e.g., [14], [17], Ruttan particular note is the recent though unabashedly limited. s what has happened there.

at FM and its relation to pro- lieve, been becoming increas- specially among those earning of FM and, as ever, somewhat s. In general, the criticism can at training in FM based on cost or must inevitably lose d the practicality of farming gically attractive but largely

NEEDED REORIENTATIONS

At the same time, production economics has a lot to offer FM and has led to fruitful developments in FM. In particular I would cite: the concept of opportunity cost; the recognition of diminishing returns (with its implication that maximizing output does not generally imply utility maximization); the conceptualization of factor/product, factor/ factor and product/product relationships; the recognition of substitution possibilities and of marginal cost and gain considerations; and especially the guidelines to choice provided by gross margins analysis and linear programming procedures. Of most practical use, I believe, have been gross margins analysis and associated programming procedures (see, e.g., [27]) — certainly in Australia they have had a significant impact in assisting farmers. However, they are often used with too much faith and too little recognition of their roughness due to assumptions of linearity, inadequate data (often historically-based rather than forward looking), intermediate product problems, and a failure to recognize time dependencies and uncertainty. Nonetheless, these developments appear to be having a good effect in stimulating the reorientation of professional farm accounting services away from a custodial to a managerial focus. Likewise, production economics has performed an increasingly useful role in providing an analytical framework for a variety of production-oriented research by agricultural scientists though, just as in the accounting sphere, these spin-off effects relate only to a part of the farm system.

even if data were available to specify the required production processes adequately, the task of analysis even under perfect information would be both too complex and too costly for either farmers or computer-aided professionals. "Non-optimizing" modes of behaviour have to be used [34]. Fourth, the problem of uncertainty has to be handled. Again, this is pervasive in agriculture due to the stochastic vagaries of climate and markets especially, but also because of uncertainty about technology, policy and people. While techniques have been suggested to handle such uncertainty [2] [7], their cost on anything approaching an individual farm basis makes them impractical. Fifth, even if all farmers faced the same production functions and made the same judgements about the probabilities they faced, they could still have different preferences and so need different prescriptions for utility maximization across their individual multiple goals. It is obvious, therefore, that the dominance of production economics which followed from the watershed confrontation between the traditional empiricists and the young-turk production theorists at Black Duck [12] [14] in 1949 was in large degree a "blue duck", particularly if we assess production economics in its formalist academic mode.

The swing to emphasizing production economics as the major component in FM training, of course, occurred as a growth out of (if not a reaction to) the initial development of FM by professional agriculturalists with little or no background in analytical economics — as more or less documented for Europe by Nbu [23], for the U.S. by Jensen [12] and Johnson [14] and for Australia by Dillon [6]. Under the teaching and research influence of Earl Heady and Glenn Johnson in the 1950s, the production economics paradigm was rapidly (and often fervently) adopted as the basis of FM training in North America and then overseas (particularly in Australia, France, Germany, India, Japan, South Africa, Sweden and the U.K., not to mention FAO which saw every farm project as needing a production economist and every potential farm management specialist from its client countries as needing production economics). Such stress on production economics has not been without its critics (see, e.g., [14] [17] [21] [32] [36]), largely on the grounds that it concentrates too much on static analysis of production functions, i.e., on the management of the technical subsystem, and ignores other aspects of the farm system. Such criticism is true in so far as production economics is usually specified. In an ideal sense, however, it is somewhat misplaced.

There has generally been, however, a significant deficiency in the professional training in FM provided relative to such definitions of farm management. Such training has either overemphasized the technical aspects of farming under a strongly empiricist approach — as still occurs in some Eastern European countries — or more latterly has concentrated too much on the production economics paradigm as the major guide to successful farm management — as I believe tends to occur today in most FM training programs in Western developed countries. In either case, major components of the farm system have been ignored.

"Farm management is a process by which resources and situations are manipulated by the farm manager to achieve his goals."
 FM course:
 or from my own 1977 lecture notes in an introductory objectives of the principals involved" ([20], p.20);
 or applied science of organizing and operating the farm firm in a manner that satisfies the goals and

There is no conceptual difficulty in conceptualizing production economics in terms of criterion, nor in conceptualizing processes. The difficulty lies in all processes (both physical and non-physically relevant degree — particularly uniqueness of individual farms. Se dynamic, not static, both in the organization in a changing environment, the pervasive role of biological processes in its technical subsystems have been taken to account within the production economics

only a convenient surrogate for utility criterion may often be used, it omics should be utility not money, and though a money economy, this is a serious mistake. The criterion of economy and used by economists as synonymous with criterion for optimizing gain. While money is often seen by physical processes in a static setting and uses a money

As usually formulated, production economics emphasizes

Chief guilty of harming President's reputation

Own Correspondent

PORT ST JOHNS — The Transkei Leader of the Opposition, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, was today found guilty of violating the dignity or injuring the reputation of the President of Transkei.

In a lengthy judgment Mr Justice G A Munnik found the prosecution had proved three instances of the violation. They failed in four other instances and one was withdrawn.

Mr Justice Munnik found that Chief Sabata had contravened the Transkei Constitution Act by claiming in a speech at Qumbu in June last year that:

- The President visited Pretoria and accepted independence on terms dictated by Pretoria.

- The President had an abundance of the necessities of life while his people lived on excreta.

- The President maltreated his people.

Mr Justice Munnik said that the first claim carried the innuendo that the President was a weakling who did not stand up to the whites in Pretoria and this had injured his reputation or dignity.

The claim that the president had an abundance of the necessities of life gave the impression that the President lived in luxury while the people lived below the breadline and was an attack which was likely to injure his dignity.

Chief Sabata was found guilty on count one and judgment on the second count under the Public Security Act, in which he is accused of subverting the sovereignty of Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei, will be given later.

Transkei harbour still on says PM

DD

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UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday the government had not abandoned its project for the construction of a port and international airport.

A question concerning the future of the proposed multi-million rand projects which was to have been put to the Prime Minister in Parliament yesterday, was withdrawn by Chief N. M. Matanzima at the last moment.

The Lebanese businessman who suggested the idea of an international free port and airport in Transkei and offered to finance the project, was Mr Salim El Hajj.

A R9 million down payment was paid by the government to Mr El Hajj.

Chief George said later that the reason the question was withdrawn was that the government had not abandoned the project.

"It is still on as far as we are concerned," he said.

— DDR

Kei's Sabata guilty on one count only — fined

Star 2/4/80. (103)

PORT ST JOHNS — The Leader of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party in Transkei, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, has been sentenced to a fine of R700 (or 18 months) after being found guilty in the Supreme Court here on one count under Transkei's security laws.

Chief Sabata, who was yesterday convicted by Chief Justice G A Munnik on a charge of violating and injuring the dignity of the State President, had R200 or six months of the sentence suspended conditionally for three years.

He was found not guilty to a charge of subverting the sovereignty of Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei and to an alternative charge of subverting the authority of officers of the State.

The charges against

Chief Sabata arose out of a speech he made at a DPP political rally at Qumbu on June 30 last year and from newspaper reports in the Daily Dispatch and the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Imvo.

In his speech, Chief Sabata said that the Transkei President had visited Pretoria at the instance of the "Boers" and had ac-

cepted independence on terms dictated by them, that the President had an abundance of the necessities of life whilst his people had to live on excreta, and that the President maltreated his people.

On the first extract, Mr Justice Munnik said the words gave the impression that Chief Matanzima did

not negotiate independence but simply allowed the whites to dictate to him

There was no doubt that the words were likely to injure the President's reputation and make him, a weakling who could not stand upon his own.

The judge said the second extract, lowered the esteem of the President. The accused meant that the President was living a life of luxury while the rest of the people lived below the breadline.

In the extract where it said the President maltreated his people, Mr Justice Munnik said Chief Sabata had not been referring to the Matanzima Government but to Matanzima the man and had injured his reputation.

Murder plea changed

MARITZBURG — A 33-year-old man appeared in the Magistrates' Court here yesterday in connection with the murder of a Montrose widow, Mrs Bertha Maria Rencken (71), in December last year.

Mr Richard Mfalo Majola, no address given, initially pleaded guilty to murder, robbery and house-breaking. After he was questioned by the Magistrate, Mr C van Zyl, his plea on the charge of murder was changed to one of not guilty.

The State alleges that Mr Majola entered Mrs Rencken's home at Montrose, strangled her and stole a diamond ring, a gold watch and two gold wedding rings.

The hearing was adjourned to April 9. — Sapa.

Transkei Govt rejects 'Free Mandela' move

Star 2/4/80

Special Correspondent
UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and his Government have dissociated themselves from the "Free Mandela" campaign.

A motion which was tabled in the National Assembly yesterday by the acting leader of the Opposi-

sition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr W Dweba, was ruled out of order by the Speaker of the House after Chief George Matanzima had objected.

In his motion, Mr Dweba asked that the House associate itself with the "Free Mandela" campaign and that the Government of Transkei continue to

negotiate with the South African Government for the release of all Transkeian citizens who are political prisoners on Robben Island.

Chief Matanzima objected, saying the motion was out of order because it duplicated one passed by the House in 1977 calling for the release of all Transkeians detained on Robben Island under South African security laws.

He said his Government's attitude to the campaign was that Mandela's release was an issue that should be negotiated between Transkei and South Africa.

He said: "What my Government will not countenance is to be seen to be drawn into the campaign by organisations and newspapers in South Africa.

"These organisations were conspicuous by their silence when Transkei called for the release of Mandela in 1977. They hate us and did not support us," he said.

Chief Matanzima said he agreed with the kwaZulu homeland leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who has said he considered the timing of the "Free Mandela" campaign to be politically ill-conceived.

The Speaker upheld the Prime Minister's objection.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
153982X	SIRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	109104	LATIN I	F (39)
1565290	VISSER	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (50)
153547Z	WAINE	VINCENT CHARLES	004101 102101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ABS { 28 } F { 44 }
156838B	ZACHARL	SARAE RUTH	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F (39)
157915X	ZACKUN	JEFFREY			UP (50)

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Mandela motion is stopped

UMTATA — The Transkei Government yesterday dissociated itself from the campaign for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela.

A motion calling for the House of Assembly to align itself with the campaign for the release of the jailed African National Congress leader was ruled out of order by the Speaker.

As soon as Mr W. Dweba of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party tabled the motion calling for Mr Mandela's release, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, called on the Speaker to rule it out of order.

Chief Matanzima said the motion was out of order because it duplicated a motion passed by the House of Assembly in 1977 calling for the release of all Transkeians detained on Robben Island under South African security legislation.

He said his government's attitude to the campaign was that Mr Mandela's release was an issue that should be negotiated between the governments of Transkei and South Africa.

"What my government will not countenance is to be seen to be drawn into the campaign by organisations and newspapers in South Africa," he said.

These organisations were ill-disposed to the Transkei Government because when Transkei made a "positive" call for Mr Mandela's release in 1977 they had failed to support it.

Chief Matanzima said he agreed with the leader of the KwaZulu homeland, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who had said he considered the timing of the campaign to be politically ill-conceived.

The Speaker upheld the Prime Minister's objection to the tabling of the motion.

In an interview with the Daily Dispatch after Parliament adjourned, Chief Matanzima said his government would not tolerate an organised move in Transkei in support of the Mandela campaign, although individuals were free to sign the petition for Mr Mandela's release should they wish to do so.

He said Transkei was a separate state and would discuss the issue with the South African government.

Asked whether the government had made any progress on the issue since the 1977 motion calling for negotiations over Mr Mandela's release, he said: "We haven't tried it with the present Prime Minister of South Africa."

It was "for the Cabinet to decide" whether negotiations would be re-opened soon, Chief Matanzima said.

Chief Sabata is fined R700

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PORT ST JOHNS — The Leader of the Opposition in Transkei, Democratic Progressive Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, was fined R700 (or 18 months) in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Chief Sabata, who was convicted by Chief Justice G. A. Munnik on a charge of violating and injuring the dignity of the State President, had R200 (or six months) of the sentence suspended conditionally for three years.

He was given up to April 15 to pay the fine to Umtata magistrate's court.

He was found not guilty on a charge of subverting the sovereignty of Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei and to an alternative charge of subverting the authority of officers of the state.

The charges against Chief Sabata arose out of a speech he made at a political rally of his party at Qumbu on June 30 last year and from newspaper reports in the Daily Dispatch and the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Imvo.

The Transkei Attorney-General, Mr G. B. Muller, for the state asked that Chief Sabata be given a substantial fine that would have a deterrent effect as a prison term would give him a position of a martyr.

Mr Muller was speaking



CHIEF SABATA

after Chief Sabata had been found guilty.

In his speech in Qumbu, Chief Sabata said:

The Transkei President visited Pretoria at the instance of the Boers and accepted independence on terms dictated by them, that the President had an abundance of the necessities of life whilst his people had to live on excreta, and that the President maltreated his people.

On the first extract, Mr Justice Munnik said the words gave the impression that Chief Matanzima did not negotiate independence but simply allowed the whites to dictate to him.

There was no doubt that the words were likely to injure the President's reputation and make him, in the eyes of the people, a weakling who could not stand up on his own.

The judge said the second extract, that the President had an abundance of the necessities of life, lowered the esteem of the President. The accused meant that the President was living a life of luxury while the rest of the people lived below the breadline.

In the extract where it said the President maltreated his people, Mr Justice Munnik said Chief Sabata had not been referring to the Matanzima government but to Matanzima the man, and had injured his reputation.

The judge said the other extracts from the speech in the indictment did not contravene the section under which Chief Sabata was charged.

The state case was led by Mr Muller, and the defence team was led by Mr Ismail Mahomed, of Johannesburg, assisted by Prof Leonard Gering, of Natal. — SAPA.

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Books banned in Transkei

UMTATA — In terms of a Government Gazette notice issued here this week and signed by the

secretary for the Department of the Interior Mr M. Titus, the following books have been declared undesirable in Transkei.

Delta of Venus by Erotica Annaisnin, Fiona by Fiona Richmond, Wifey by Judy Blume, The world is full of married men by Jackie Collins and Super Celeste by Peter May.

Fig 3

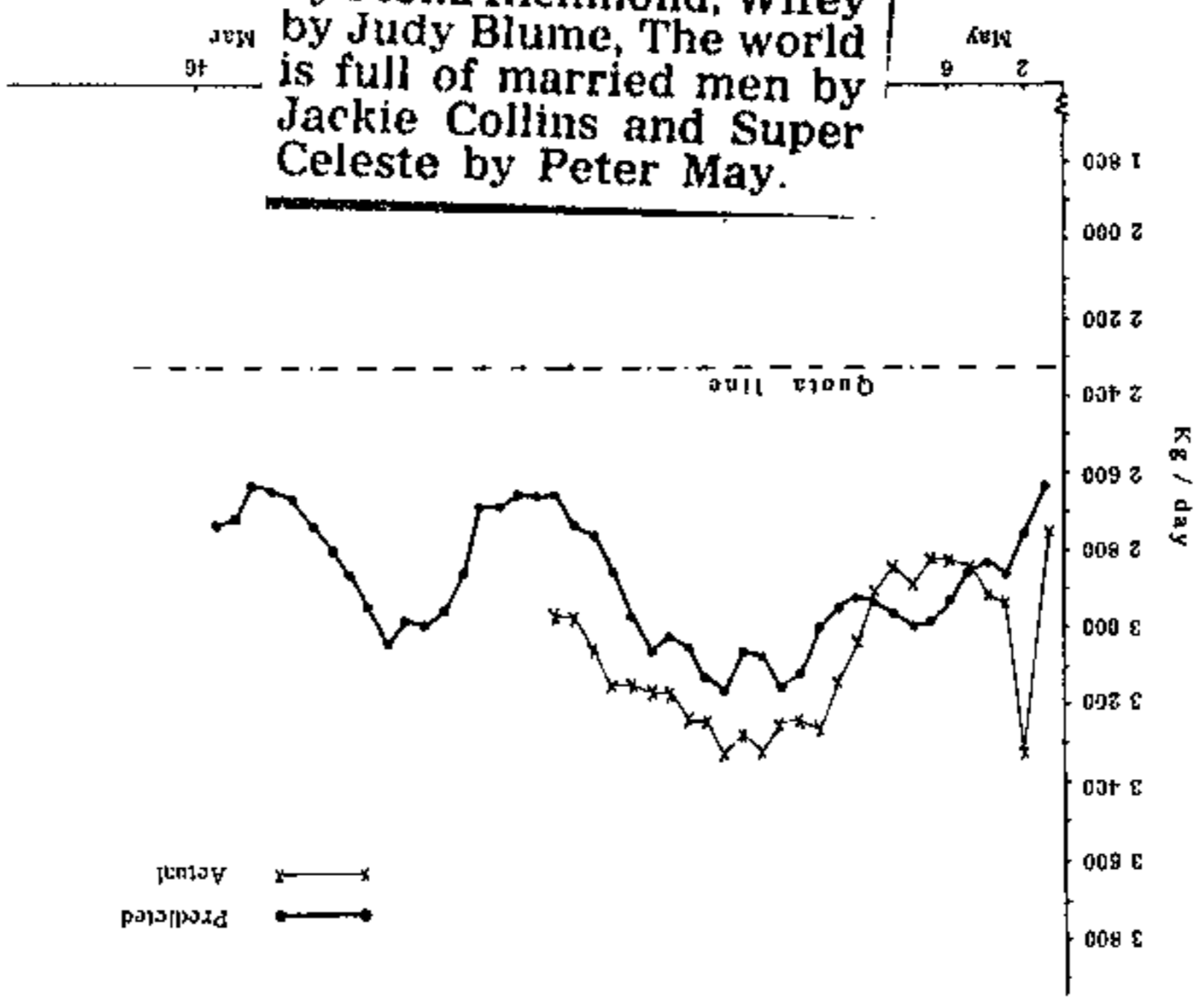


Fig 2 Herd B. Actual and predicted milk production.

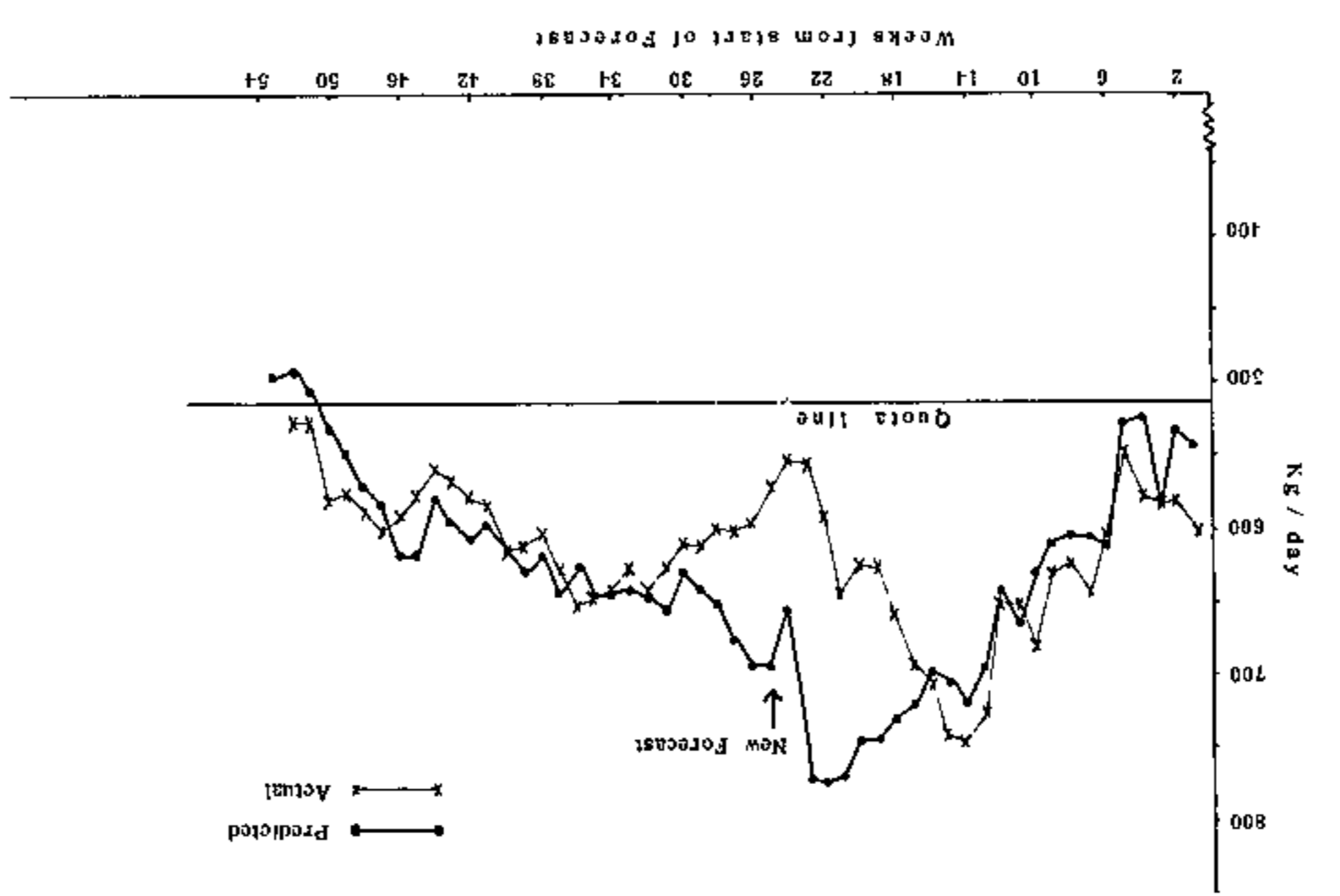
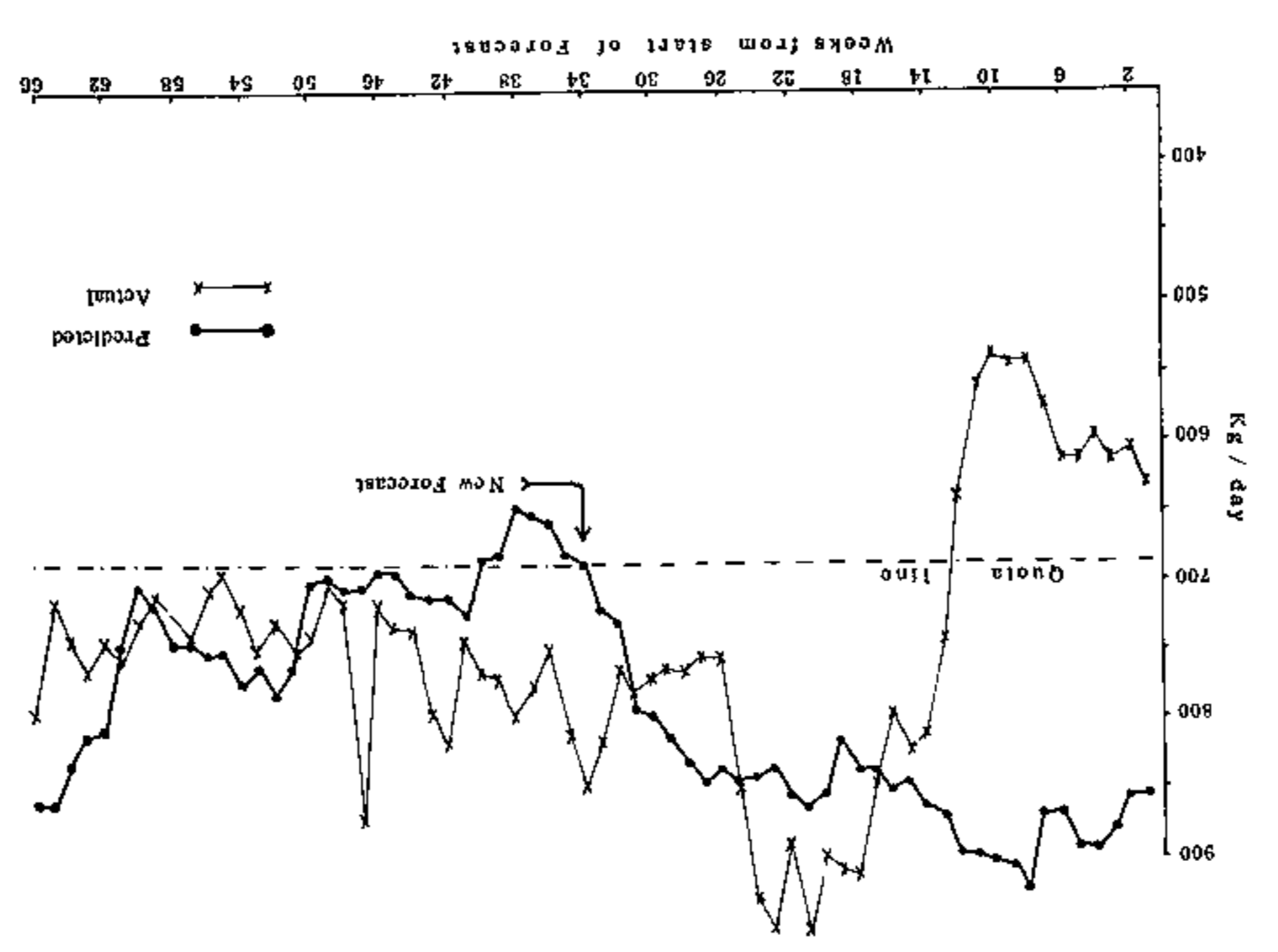


Fig 1 Herd A. Actual and predicted milk production.



Berkeley hopes for August trial date

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4/4/80
DD

EAST LONDON — Mr Humphrey Berkeley is hoping to return to South Africa in August in order to press charges against certain Transkei police officers he claims attempted to murder him.

A spokesman for Mr Berkeley's attorneys in Johannesburg said yesterday they were hoping for an August trial date in Umtata.

They were also hoping a defamation action in which the former manag-

ing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr J. Skinner, was suing the former chairman of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz, would also be held in August. This hearing would be in East London.

The spokesman said Mr Berkeley, Transkei's former diplomatic representative in London, had left Johannesburg on Tuesday as he travels to document for South

Africa was only valid for seven days.

"He will apply for a new travel document when it gets nearer to the trial date," he said. — DDR.

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By means of the management information or economic study group the basis can be laid for a management information system. But developmental work is essential and the eventual recruitment of all farmers for record-keeping (see Fig 4) should be an important priority.

The development and maintenance of such structures naturally requires continued attention as well as skill and knowledge of group dynamics and leadership on the part of the extension officer. It stands to reason that such a diversified structure must be adapted to specific circumstances and can only be developed over time, but its particular advantage is that, in accordance with the training ideal of extension, a large percentage of community members are actively involved with their own development. The impact and diffusion of extension can thus be multiplied and effectiveness, continuity and maximum efficiency guaranteed by a scientific programmed approach.

329 103

Xobololo lashes out at detentions

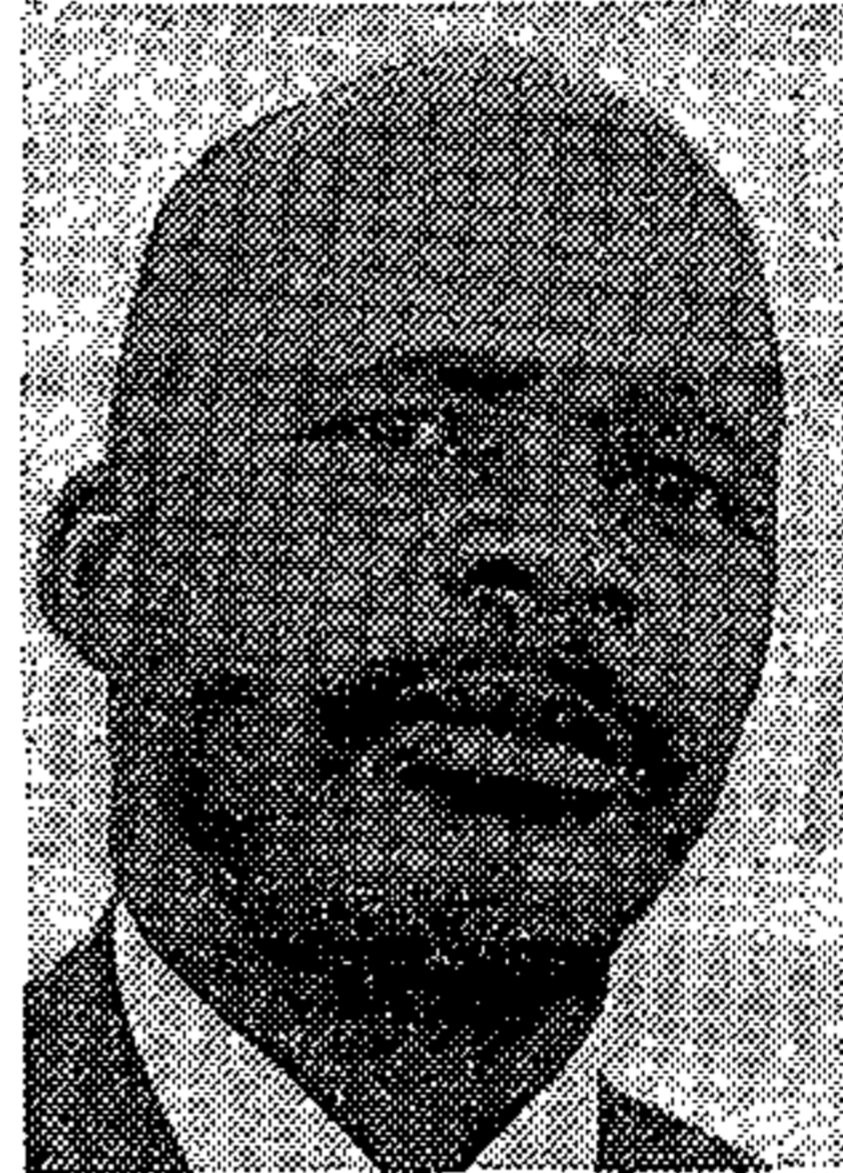
UMTATA — Transkeians had never tasted freedom despite independence in October 1976, an executive member of the opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, Mr S. A. Xobololo, claimed here yesterday.

Mr Xobololo was held with the entire executive of his party and its youth wing in a nationwide security police swoop shortly after the party's annual congress in January this year. He was released on March 17.

On a statement condemning detentions in Transkei, Mr Xobololo said the reasons given by the Transkei Security Police for his detention were far from satisfactory.

It was unbelievable that an annual congress and formation of a youth league by a legally constituted official opposition could be the reasons for detention.

Mr Xobololo claimed that the 1976 pre-



MR XOBOLOLO . . . no freedom.

independence elections in Transkei were not free and fair because almost all the opposition candidates were jailed and thus prevented from contesting seats.

As a result he said only 43 per cent voted while the other 57 stayed away. The opposition had been "in and out" of jail ever since.

Transkeians would only be free when they were protected by law through the bill of rights giving a person a right of claim for wrongful arrest.

Referring to the "Free Mandela" campaign, Mr Xobololo said: "While the nations of the world all over are beating drums calling for the release of Nelson Mandela from Robben Island, a member of the ruling TNIP does not even want a picture of Mandela on the walls of Transkei, Mr Mandela's home."

Mr Xobololo called on the Transkei government to state exactly where it was leading Transkeians.

He said it was pathetic to notice that the TNIP could not hear the thunder echoes sent by the falling chains of oppression in Rhodesia.

"In the DPP we want freedom of speech, organising and vote freely without fear of arrest." — SAPA.

No Zimbabwe invite for Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei had not been invited to the Zimbabwe independence celebrations, a disappointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

Zimbabwe's decision is seen in political circles here to indicate that the new nation is to follow the path of non-recognition of

independent homelands set by the United Nations and organisation of African Unity.

Asked whether Transkei had initiated moves toward formal contact with the new government of Zimbabwe, Mr Koyana said it would be "premature to talk about that at this stage."

He said the government of Transkei would make the position clear at a later date.

After some initial hesitation, the Transkei Government extended its congratulations to Mr Mugabe after his victory in the Zimbabwe elections and expressed the hope that formal diplomatic

ties would eventually be established.

Addressing a meeting at Elliotdale soon after Mr Mugabe's victory had been announced, Prime Minister George Matanzima hailed Mr Mugabe "for his undertaking to co-exist with his neighbours, ideological differences notwithstanding."

Scores of invitations have already gone out for the celebrations on April 16 at which the Royal family will be represented by Prince Charles.

Mr Mugabe has also invited representatives of the banned South African movements, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

— DDR.

Five for trial over Kei pamphlets

RDM 11/4/83

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UMTATA. — Five men have been committed for trial in the Transkei Supreme Court on charges of distributing pamphlets which attacked Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The pamphlets, found scattered in Umtata and Butterworth in October last year, also

attacked the head of Transkei's Security Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba.

Four of the men appeared in the Umtata Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Patrick Dalindyebo, 21, son of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Mr Zoyisile Nelani, 45, Mr Lungisa Va, 24, and Mr Nicholas Boyce, 24, appeared before Mr D B Moll.

The fifth man, Mr Tembile Magingxa, 21, who was admitted to hospital in January this year after he had gone on a hunger strike in detention, was not in court and was reported to be seriously ill.

At an earlier hearing the prosecutor, Mr C E Schutte, told the court Mr Magingxa had gone on a hunger strike after he had been punished for con-

travening prison regulations.

He said the defence counsel, Mr Rex Lupondwafa, had complained that Mr Magingxa was kept in solitary confinement, was denied food and clothing and refused physical exercise.

Bail of R200 each was allowed to stand for Mr Dalindyebo and Mr Boyce and the other three men were remanded in custody. — Sapa.

DR MARTIN VAN DEN BERG

On condominiums

The Quail Commission recently published its study on the feasibility of independence for Ciskei. The Commission mooted the idea of a condominium, a multiracial political economic structure that would incorporate the Border area and Ciskei. In an appendix, Dr Martin van den Berg, president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, recommends a multiracial economic structure which would, however, remain part of South Africa. He discusses his views with the *FM*.

FM: How did the idea of a condominium originate?

Van den Berg: It is difficult to pinpoint when the idea originated and developed. Possibly we started playing around with the idea after listening to witnesses in East London. We had a lot of discussion among ourselves. I also heard the idea in discussion groups on South African political trends and developments in which I had participated from time to time prior to the commission taking evidence.

Do you believe that the condominium is applicable to other regions of SA?

Well, frankly I do not want to give any view on that, not because I haven't got a view, but because I think that East London is presently the first priority. However, when the idea of a condominium has been mooted it has been thought of as a possible way of giving urban blacks more of an equal opportunity and a vested interest in the economic system. I do agree with the aim but I do not want to express myself more on the method. In the case of East London my appendix in the commission sees it as a method of ensuring a better economic future not only for the urban black around the city but for Ciskei and Transkei. So I think that whatever the priorities might be, and whether in fact it is a workable solution for the rest of South Africa, East London has a unique case for this type of development. It is also in keeping with the government's policy of developing homelands and generating economic growth.

Are you saying that economic growth can be achieved through more integration of the various parts of that particular region?

I feel that East London has certain infrastructural investment which is not

fully utilised at the moment. On the other hand we have Transkei and Ciskei, the former independent and the latter still to decide, and it seems to me that it is necessary to work out a deal whereby it becomes advantageous for both these areas to utilise the infrastructure available in East London. Duplication will be costly. The incorporation of East London by either Transkei or Ciskei won't be to their advantage because if one of them incorporates the city the other would not use it. I am thinking of a multiracial geographic region, with a specifically delineated border, and all dis-



Dr Martin van den Berg . . . spelling out what a condominium is all about

criminatory laws and regulations done away with in the form of property ownership, job opportunities for all without reservations, and so on. This does not completely preclude segregated residential areas. But obviously there will also be some mixed residential areas. This multiracial region must remain under South Africa.

If the economic factors in the Eastern Cape are such that it is desirable for

the area to work together, does this not apply more to the PWV, for example?

I have views on that and I think it is a pertinent question. But after spending almost two years on a commission for a specific region I want to see something accomplished there first. If it is successful there then it will be relevant evidence when we come to consider the problem for the rest of South Africa.

Do you regard the condominium as more of an economic than a political solution?

It recognises certain political situations and then tries to do the very best that can be arranged in the economic sphere. The political situation is not necessarily that of independent homelands. It could be of SA, independent homelands and those still self-autonomous. In that framework the idea of a condominium makes sense. My suggestion in the appendix has less political content than that of the commission. In my case, the condominium would be like that of a municipality, a local government. Everybody living in the area will have the same vote on local matters. But when it comes to national politics the various groups — whites, Transkeians and Ciskeians — will exercise separate votes for their national governments or self-autonomous states.

Your suggestion is that of a Common Market with local non-racial autonomy?

I describe it as a multiracial economic area where there is free competition. That will also help whites who are presently apprehensive about independence for the homelands. Their stay moreover will serve as a catalyst. The condominium will also provide considerable training grounds for blacks in entrepreneurship, skills, etc. It will be more attractive to overseas companies who might have political reservations in investing in South Africa itself. A multiracial economic area will allay their fears of being involved in racial discrimination as practised in South Africa. I should state that consolidation or incorporation of East London by either Transkei or Ciskei will not be beneficial to either and might actually turn the city into a ghost town if it becomes a part of any of the homelands. It is solely on bread and butter issues that I support the idea of a condominium.

103
Koyana: snub no surprise

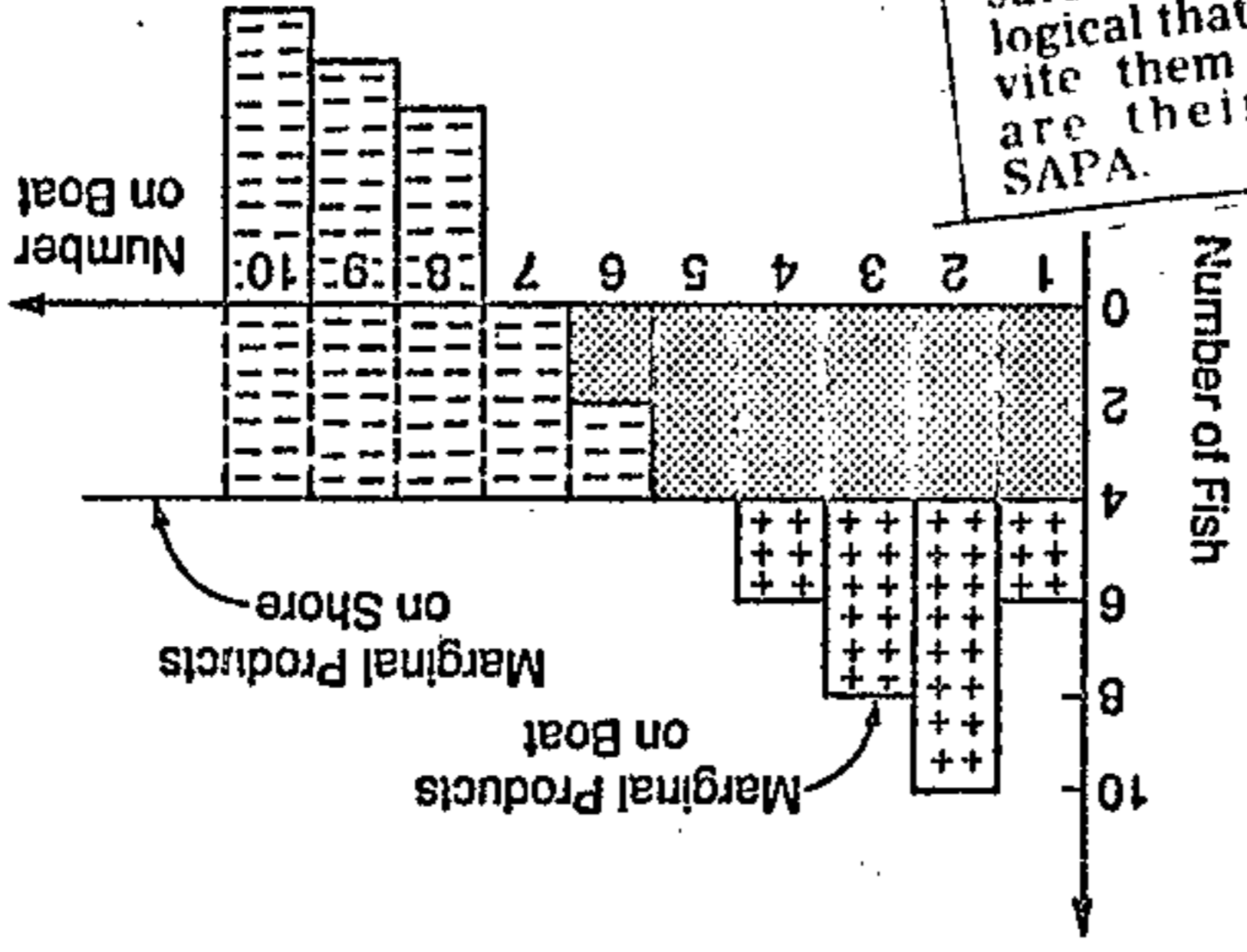
UMTATA — Transkei was not surprised when it was not invited to attend the independence celebrations in Zimbabwe next week, the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said here yesterday.

Mr Koyana said the reason for Transkei not being invited was because the Mugabe government had made it clear that it was committed to follow the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations line on international questions.

Transkei knew very well what the non-invitation meant regarding any relations Zimbabwe might have wished to have with his country as a neighbour.

"It means Zimbabwe is forced to forget about such possible connections and to toe the OAU line he said.

Referring to the invitation of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress by Zimbabwe, Mr Koyana said: "It seems to me logical that they should invite them because these are their friends."



In exploring these basic issues, we can ignore features such as whether the enterprises are small or large, unionized or nonunionized, conglomerate or single-product, local or multinational, new or old, retailing or manufacturing, corporation or proprietorship. We pass over administrative problems like how to select personnel; to plan production schedules; to arrange for

participants are identical in ability. In exploring these basic issues, we can ignore features such as whether the enterprises are small or large, unionized or nonunionized, conglomerate or single-product, local or multinational, new or old, retailing or manufacturing, corporation or proprietorship. We pass over administrative problems like how to select personnel; to plan production schedules; to arrange for

We examined specialization in the preceding chapter; now we examine another source of enhanced output, teamwork. People work with other people or with other people's resources to jointly produce something. Two of us, navigator and pilot, operate an airplane. Two of us operate a steel mill, I as crane operator, you as rolling mill controller. Three of us operate a fishing boat, as

Four people perform surgery on a patient. A surgeon, an anaesthetist, surgical aide, and nurse. Five lawyers work together or jointly creating their strategy. The more increased output from joint physical or effort is taken as a fact that need not be explained here. (We need not explain, for example why two people pushing a car can push it faster than one person could push it for twice as long. Instead we examine how people are guided by teamwork, on a team that is known as a bus firm. We also inquire into what influences those firms are organized and internally controlled, and how each member's reward is determined. We first examine a few control techniques; we assume temporarily that all possible participants are identical in ability.

Joint, Team Production

Richard A. Altman: Exchange and Team

Wool 103

Butterworth wool complex opening

EAST LONDON — The opening of a large wool store at Butterworth this morning spells another first for the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) and one of the greatest incomes for Transkei from natural resources — wool, skins and hides.



Mr Boo.

The opening by Transkei's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E. Z. Boo, takes place at 10 am and will be attended by a large number of top officials of firms closely connected with the wool industry in Transkei and South Africa, including the Wool Board.

The building of this R1,4 million complex was started nine months ago by the TDC on behalf of Transkei's Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the managing director of TDC, Mr Roy Gammie, said. A scheme, he added, which really originated in 1971.

"The aim of the whole project is a one-channel marketing system of Transkei's total wool, hide and skin production — a system which should net the country some R6 million in foreign exchange," Mr Gammie said.

"The next phase, on which building has already commenced, is a tannery, also situated at Butterworth. Wool processing is already being carried out here by a private firm."

As the marketing of wool, and especially hides and skins, was carried out through different channels in the past, the new scheme, operating on a basis similar to that in South Africa, holds out greater promise and better prices for Transkei farmers, a TDC spokesman said. — DDR.

less of the firm's fortunes. They agree to more assured employment at an assured (but slightly lower than otherwise) return. The employer then bears more of the risks of the future transient fluctuations in the net value of the products, net of the relatively constant, assured costs of those inputs. The employer maintains the wages and employment by using fluctuation-smoothing buffer inventories of goods and borrowed funds. When demand for products of the firm fall temporarily (the owner hopes), he retains those employees — at various, probably less-useful tasks. And during transiently high demand, the employees with these arrangements have tacitly agreed on their part not to leave the firm for transiently higher wages that might be available elsewhere.

There is an understanding that despite the usual transient shocks, misfortunes, and events, each would stay with the other, with the employer bearing the risks of those fluctuations and assuming a relatively steady income to these "tenured," higher-security employees

interval. During short recesses so quickly lay off those maintain their wages. Other would, of course, like to jobs during that transient player would not hire their to displace his "tenured" fore observe many employees at wages higher than those seeking those jobs during demand for the firm's tacit agreement with his employees. Otherwise, he would run costs of getting er normal conditions, because so willingly work for con

longer-term loans is continued and the firm continues during recessions when lower. The firm also uses bank loans, of a few interest rates that are more business conditions than wing rates. These short-term ("laid-off" or "unemployed" reduces output in transition in the firm is available in the firm is available bearing, insuring arrangements, making risk sharing arrangements, probably because of an employment security) for an em-

A relatively stable business will have less risk in providing such assurance. A firm that makes a larger variety of products with higher probability of offsetting fluctuations in the demand for its various products can give more employment security by transferring employees from one product line to another.

Governments and some nonprofit enterprises which respectively derive incomes from taxes or investments rather than from customer sales give greater security of employment for lower wages. Initially government jobs with greater security paid less, as in the post office. But recent legislation requiring pay equal to that of private firms will create an excessive demand for those jobs if that equality of pay is not offset by disadvantages in other features of the more secure job.

Other resources employed by the firm, even the initial capital, are hired on a similar variety of terms, though usually with more explicit contracts. Firms hire (that is, borrow) capital funds and equipment. The longer-term loans is continued and the firm continues during recessions when lower. The firm also uses bank loans, of a few interest rates that are more business conditions than wing rates. These short-term ("laid-off" or "unemployed" reduces output in transition in the firm is available bearing, insuring arrangements, making risk sharing arrangements, probably because of an employment security) for an em-

Who can aid blacks in SA

5-TRAC
11/4/80
103

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Transkei was better able as an independent nation to "aid blacks still under the apartheid regime," says Mr Ngondi Masimini.

This was one of the major points Transkei's representative in Washington made yesterday in a document setting out the case for international recognition of Transkei — a document which Mr Masimini said he hoped would generate a positive dialogue on the issue.

Transkei had been criticised for escaping from South African colonial domination rather than remaining within the apartheid system and showing solidarity with other black South Africans.

But the history of other African nations' fight for independence had proved this criticism false.

In the struggle against French colonialism Mo-

rocco and Tunisia achieved independence first and then went to Algeria's aid — "Just as Transkei will aid black groups within South Africa either in their struggle for independence, or for a South African governed by majority rule."

Within the old Central African Federation Malawi and Zambia pressed ahead without waiting for Rhodesia — and independent Zambia was to make "supreme sacrifices" for Rhodesia's cause.

TWINS

When Portugal granted Guinea Bissau independence while retaining control of Cape Verde, Amílcar Cabral, leader of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde said even twins were not born at the same time.

"Transkei, which upholds the goal of a free South Africa, is better able as an independent nation to aid blacks still under the apartheid regime."

In his paper, Mr Masimini argued that Transkei's claim to recognition was "superior to the most demanding criteria ever applied by the United States" to foreign countries.

In addition, Transkei's claim met the test of international law. Transkei was an entity long before South Africa's "racist" homelands policy was created and it was a viable economic entity.

103 DD 1/4/80

Chief George will answer questions on harbour today

UMTATA — Transkeians will know today whether plans for their country's proposed multi-million rand international harbour and airport have been scrapped.

The House of Assembly will hear the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, answer questions from one of his own MPs, Chief N. M. Mantanzima, about the future of the projects.

The harbour and airport schemes were introduced to the Transkei Government last year by its Middle East Representative, Mr Salim El Hajj.

Mr El Hajj said his company, Middle East Commercial and Investment Services (Mecis), was prepared to design, construct and finance the schemes to the tune of R185 million.

The government agreed and gave Mecis a R9 million down payment last December.

Since then nothing has happened and Transkei's Finance Minister, Mr Ramsay Madikizela is considering taking steps to recover the money.

Requesting an ad-

ditional R9 million for the Prime Minister's vote during the second reading of the Additional Appropriation Bill last week, he told Parliament that "as a reputable representative of Transkei in the Middle East," the Cabinet had no reason to doubt Mr El Hajj's motives.

"Mecis undertook to conduct feasibility studies on the projects and submit them to the government of Transkei."

It was a matter of regret, said Mr Madikizela, that he had to advise the House that the feasibility studies had not yet come to hand.

"It must be accepted that the government was actuated by the highest motives in trying to implement these projects. It is conceded that certain reservations were voiced and as the projects were considered top priority, the Cabinet decided to give them the go-ahead."

He assured the House

that effective steps had been taken to "obviate a recurrence of this nature." However, much water had flowed under the bridge and "this is no time for recriminations", he said.

"In future all projects will be carefully evaluated by technical experts of Transkei and South Africa," Mr Madikizela said.

Elaborating on the harbour plan, Mr Madikizela said a company, Port of Transkei, had been registered with the sole object of building a harbour at Umngazana but attempts by its chairman to interest industrialists, businessmen and financiers abroad had failed.

In the meantime, a substantial expenditure was incurred in soil testing and drilling operations for feasibility studies.

It was at this juncture that Mr El Hajj came on the scene. — DDR.

and unique influences, m system-environment which apply across sets que but less than com- we utilize when we environmental basis, talist and feudal farm semi-arid systems; or and high rainfall wool

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suprasystem which sets

the individual

Requesting an ad-

Systems are cultural, technological, educational, political, legal, climatic, demographic, sociological and economic. The historical background, ideologies, values and norms of the enveloping society constitute the cultural suprasystem. This influences views on leadership patterns, authority, rationalism and interpersonal relationships within the farm system. The technological development sets the level of scientific and technological development potentially available to the farm system. Closely related and complementary is the educational suprasystem which determines the general level of literacy in the environment and the degree of specialized services and skills available to the farm system. The general political climate and organization of the society in terms of political parties, concentration of political power and system of government reflects the political suprasystem. Over a period of years, the individual farm system will certainly be influenced by and must stay in harmony with the political system and its direction of change. The legal suprasystem is specified by constitutional considerations, the nature of the legal system, the jurisdiction of government units and specific laws relating to commercial organization, technology, taxation, labor, health, pollution, etc. These laws and regulations, as well as more diffuse legal influences, constrain the operation of every farm system. For nearly all farm systems, the climatic suprasystem is very important through its close interaction with the technical subsystem. At the more general level, global climatic effects can also be most significant through their effect on markets and world trade.

In general, the goals and values subsystem of the farm system will not correspond exactly to the overall set of (often conflicting) personal goals and values held by individuals in the system. Farm system goals will, however, certainly be influenced by member goals and values and vice versa since significant disharmony would destroy the system. Just as important an influence is the general sociocultural and political environment which determines the role individual farm systems are to play in society and the requirements they must meet in order to function. Contrast such type-farm systems as an English estate, Israeli kibbutz, Russian collective, Californian corporation, family farm.

The farm's psychosocial system is abstract and will be the more complex the greater the number of people (workers and their families, resident school teachers, etc.) involved in the farm's social organization. It encompasses the individual's motivation and behaviour, informal group relationships, feelings of status, power and influence, and reflects the mixture of sentiments, attitudes, expectations and aspirations of farm system members. While the psychosocial system has been studied rather intensively in the industrial context (see, e.g., [35]), it has as yet received little attention relative to the farm system (see, e.g., [22], [28]).

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social and technical subsystems. It too can exhibit great diversity as in the contrast between a subsistence farm in the Brazilian sertão, a family farm in the U.S. corn belt, and a State farm in Hungary's Tisza Plain.

The major features, influenced transactions via physical mental surroundings members a ment such performance tion flo carry out e to these in To function information These are t set of what building bl constitute goals and The five su exercising n and experi be the pers system. The and calend write job si that we ca subsystem; social and whole farm faces with technology, ing plans, s overviews t Crucial to no-family farm. Californian corporation, Russian

DPP calls for inquiry into Security Act

12/4/80 03

UMTATA — Government members in the House of Assembly reacted angrily yesterday when the opposition Democratic Progressive Party introduced a motion labelling the Public Security Act an instrument used by the government for party political purposes.

The motion called for the establishment of either a committee of in-

quiry or a parliamentary select committee to investigate the Act and make recommendations for its amendment to make it "consistent with democracy and justice".

Introducing the motion, the DPP's chief whip, Chief D. D. Mlindazwe, faced a barrage of heckling from the government benches.

In an attempt to have the motion dismissed, the Minister of Justice, Mr T. Letlaka, said the Act had already been discussed by the House during the current session and the DPP had had its opportunity to voice objections.

Following interjections from DPP members, the Speaker ruled Mr Letlaka out of order.

The motion will be formally debated by Parliament next week. — DDR.

termining the uses of resources are more likely to bear the (upward or downward) capitalized value effects of future events.

Risk Allocation by Contracts within a Firm: Wage and Employment Security

The so-called owners of the firm borrow or hire resources as well as use their own. They buy equipment; they lease it; they hire (rent) labor. In each contract the risk-bearing depends on differences in attitudes toward risks, beliefs about the prospects of success, and the ability to usefully direct and to monitor performance of the resources.

For example, some employees make longer-term contracts (formal or tacit) at agreed wages. Most resources (and people are resources) face fluctuating demands for their services. Transient, imperfectly predictable fluctuations in demand will create either (1) instant changes in wage rates if employment is not changed, or (2) instant changes in employment if the wage rate is not changed. Neither alternative is necessarily as acceptable as (3) a steadier job at a lower, but more assured, wage. In the first two arrangements, employed inputs bear more of the risks of varying incomes over the future; like stockholders, they bear the risks of the market value changes of their own resources. The third arrangement, however, indicates that some employers who are (though lower than common stocks) regard-

In some countries (Mexico, for example) some farmers (called *ejidos* in Mexico) cannot sell the land they farm and occupy. They can use it and sell the crop, but they cannot sell or borrow against the land. (If they could borrow against the land, they could borrow and then default, letting the lender take the land—circumventing the ban on sale of the land.) They have only usufruct rights. These restricted rights to resources do not permit as much discretionary risk-sharing and reallocation. Furthermore, the incentive to improve or invest in the farmland is weakened, since the prospects of value increases cannot be transferred to those most optimistic or willing to bear them. These *ejidos* invest in more children as a source of future income—not a surprising substitute.

Attitudes toward property rights and their exchangeability by contracts are, in part, based on how the rights and contracts permit distribution of risky consequences—profits and losses. Since profits and losses occur regardless of property rights, the issue is whether against a given system of risks of profits and losses (arising from various uses of resources themselves) over various cases the assigner of one's political power. Because of the political allocation of profit-and-losses of the issue between socialist property system and private-property systems.

12/4/80
**Livestock
 smugglers
 warned** 103

BUTTERWORTH — Transkei's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E. Z. Boo, yesterday issued a stern warning to people "smuggling" livestock products out of Transkei when he opened the R1,4 million wool, skin and hide store at Ibika, outside Butterworth.

"It is most unfortunate that the evil of smuggling is still continuing. My department and government views smuggling of Transkei livestock products in a very serious light. The most stringent measures against smugglers are to be taken," Mr Boo said.

The opening was attended by several Transkei Ministers and secretaries and a large number of visitors, including top officials. — DDR

Claims for indemnity against losses were hazardous diminishes the feasibility of "influence the chances of the loss." The increased shirking. He could too easily a ing on the insurance to indemnify him entice a retailer to be less productive against bad business or loss of custom cause they are not accidental enough. Some accidental losses are not insur- accident losses.

reduction of anxiety may exceed the increase in avoidance of precautionary resource-use and the insurance than without (as they may well be), the losses. Yet even if total losses are greater with decrease or increase total social accidental to protection than with it. So insurance may either may devote more resources and care and anxiety duced with insurance; for without insurance, we Otherwise, precautionary incentives might be re- precautions as a condition of getting insurance. sured person is often required to take special the probability of the contingent event. Each in- insurance also may induce people to change insurance premium.

large loss for the certainty of a small loss—the insurance trades each person's small chance of a sufferers of any insured, actual losses. In general, miums are supposed to be large enough to pay insurance premium. These accumulated pre- the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the ing them over the group that bears the losses in people often insure. They share losses by spread- cal damage (such as from fire or flood or theft), Because of risks of losses of wealth from phys-

the insurance premiums an insurance company could get from voluntary insureds.

Risk Allocation by Ownership Allocation

Insurance: Pooling Risks

Matanzima silent on Sabata's future

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, declined this week to discuss Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's future.

Chief Sabata, who is the leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, was suspended from his chieftainship after he was charged under Transkei's security laws.

He was found guilty on a charge of violating and injuring the dignity of the State President of Transkei and was fined R700 or 18 months imprisonment.

Unless he is reinstated to his tribal position he will not be allowed to take the seat in Parliament to

which he was entitled as a Paramount Chief. This would prevent him representing his party in the House of Assembly.

In terms of the Transkei Constitution Act, a Paramount Chief found guilty of misconduct may be stripped of his Chieftainship by the State President.

A conviction such as the one handed down against Chief Sabata is regarded in terms of the Act as de facto proof of misconduct.

The Prime Minister said this week that matters of administration had nothing to do with the press.

"You will get our decision when we decide to release it!" — DDR.

various government-controlled re-
not open to convenient realignment
"individual" attitudes toward risks
sources, because shares in public or
specially cannot be traded, except by
bility (that is, by moving to another
country, depending on the geo-
tion of a given risk-bearing).

One thing that can be said is that under gov-
ernment control no member of the public can
avoid bearing whatever risk is in the govern-
ment control system. If you do not like that con-
templated risk, you cannot sell your share or
interest to some other party. You can't sell your
interest in Yosemite National Park, the Postal
System, or the Tennessee Valley Authority. If it
is profitable (or subsidized) you gain (or lose)
depending upon the tax laws and distribution of
government services. The risks of changes in the

will bear which risks cannot be predicted.

theory of what government agents really do, who
ernment expenditures. In general, without a good
according to the political system, taxes, and gov-
with risk borne by everyone via their government,
authority could hire the crew for an assured wage
risks of the size of catch. Or the government
rights. Crewmen could rent the boat and bear the
ple, be arranged exactly as with private-property
Four of our scenarios), payments could, in princ-
(4) Under the government authority (Scene Three

earlier, be smaller because of overcongestion.

board. And the total social catch will, as shown
board, the risks are borne equally by everyone on
of our scenario), with anyone entitled to come on
(3) Under the communal system (Scene Three
fied wages.

men or rents fishermen by paying them prespec-

caught.
(2) In Scene Two, with private-ownership rights
and control, if the crew rented the boat for a total
of 14 fish (2.5 for each of the five people on
board) they bore the day's consequences of
catching less (or the benefits of more) than ex-

causes after the catch: good weather, few
schools of fish in the area that day, etc., are
causes no man can control. Secondly, members
working as a team can shirk and affect the out-
come, often letting others bear some of the con-
sequences. Since performance is not perfectly
predictable or controllable, it is difficult to know
whether it is a team member's negligence or
everyone's bad luck that altered the outcome
from what was expected. To allow for, or to con-
trol, those forces, institutional and organizational
arrangements have been developed. In the re-
mainder of this chapter we shall consider re-
sponses to the unpredictability caused by sheer
luck or nature. We examine the way shirking or
opportunism by team members or agents is coun-
tered and brought under control in a later chapter
on the business firm, one of whose main func-
tions as an institution is to permit team produc-
tion while controlling shirking and opportunism.
(1) In Scene One of our boat scenario, the
three mutual sharing and controlling fishermen
bore the risks of fluctuations in the amount

pected. All
(assign to
four fish,
paying em
size of the
performanc
whether the

Move to amend 'Kei ⁽¹⁰³⁾ (101) Security Act 12/9/80

UMTATA. — A proposal that the Transkei Public Security Act be amended will be put to the Transkei National Assembly next week.

The opposition Chief Whip, Chief D D Mlindazwe, gave notice yesterday in the Assembly that he would move that a commission of inquiry or select committee be appointed to look into the provisions of the Act and recommend amendments, "because it was inconsistent with democracy and justice".

The Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, objected to the motion, but was silenced by the Speaker, Mr Z M Mabandla, who said the matter was in order because Chief Mlindazwe was only giving notice of his intention to put forward the motion.

Mr Letlaka said the motion was out of order in terms of the standing rules of Parliament as it was intended to circumvent the principles of the law.

The motion seeks to amend the Public Security Act, Act 30 of 1977, because it is being administered:

- "To suppress the formation of political parties whose political philosophy is contrary to that of the present government or governing party.
- "To undermine the institution of chieftainship and to detract from the dignity and prestige of hereditary incumbents in the position of chieftainship.
- "To deny persons suspected of political offences their right to be brought before court for remand within 48 hours of their detention, to consult with legal representatives when in detention, and to be granted bail.
- "To enable the government, by refusal of registration, to deem organisations not in favour with government party policy unlawful.
- "To vest wide and arbitrary powers in the executive whose members are party political persons.
- "To undermine the principles of freedom of speech, and the right to criticise, which are essential to democratic governments. And,
- "To prevent publication of facts and information relating to detainees." — Sapa.

No separate independence

Sunday Post 13 April 1980

By ZWEILAKHE SISULU

IF people living in Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda had been consulted before these territories opted for independence, they would have rejected it.

This emerges from completed investigations by the Quail Commission which studied the feasibility of independence for Ciskei.

The lack of adequate consultation with people of territories which sought, or intended to seek, independence was seen as one of the major flaws in homeland independence.

The South African Government did not ask people whether they wanted independence or not, and it was left to the homeland to decide whether to consult its citizens and in what way.

Lack of consultation was given as one of the main reasons why 93 per cent of Ciskeians rejected independence.

The Quail Commission completed its work in February this year more than a year after it was appointed. The report of the commission has now been compiled into a book.

Under the chairmanship of Professor George Quail, it also included Mr Tamsanga Lalendle, a senior lecturer at Fort Hare, and Mr Arthur Spoelling, former British Ambassador in South Af-

rica. In its findings, the commission felt that a strict method of consultation was necessary before a homeland opted for independence, because some of the people living in the territory

needed people consulted with Ciskei and other blacks who lived in South Africa and wished to seek their political destiny within South Africa.

Ciskeians also felt it was wrong that they had not been consulted between people needed with Ciskei and other blacks who lived in South Africa".

NO TAKERS ON VENDA CITIZENSHIP

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE Venda Government has received no application for citizenship since the granting of the homeland's independence in September last year.

The granting of independence to South Africa's bantustans goes with the acceptance of the Status Act which confers automatic citizenship on the people who live in the territory.

Venda's director of information and broadcasting, Mr S Muedi, this week confirmed that no citizenship applications had been received by his government.

Asked about the apparent lack of enthusiasm over Venda citizenship, Mr Muedi said the Act had to be ratified by the Venda parliament before any application could be considered.

The Act has now been ratified by the government. Meanwhile 434 people have taken up Transkei citizenship since it attained independence in October 1976.

The figure was released by the Department of the Interior in Umtata this week. In 1978, two years after independence, Transkei only had five people who had applied for citizenship.

might be intimidated by restrictions such as the Ciskei's Proclamation R252.

At least three homelands have indicated that they will not opt for independence at this stage.

The main factors which decided people in Ciskei against independence were:

- Lack of consultation;
- The loss of South African citizenship;
- Economic disadvantages and;
- There was no prospect for international recognition.

On the question of citizenship, the commission found that a bond exist-

should be deprived of South African citizenship and not be given an opportunity of dual citizenship.

It adds: "While Ciskeians must decide what is in their own best interests, the taking of independence must to some extent, detract from the drive to achieve poli-

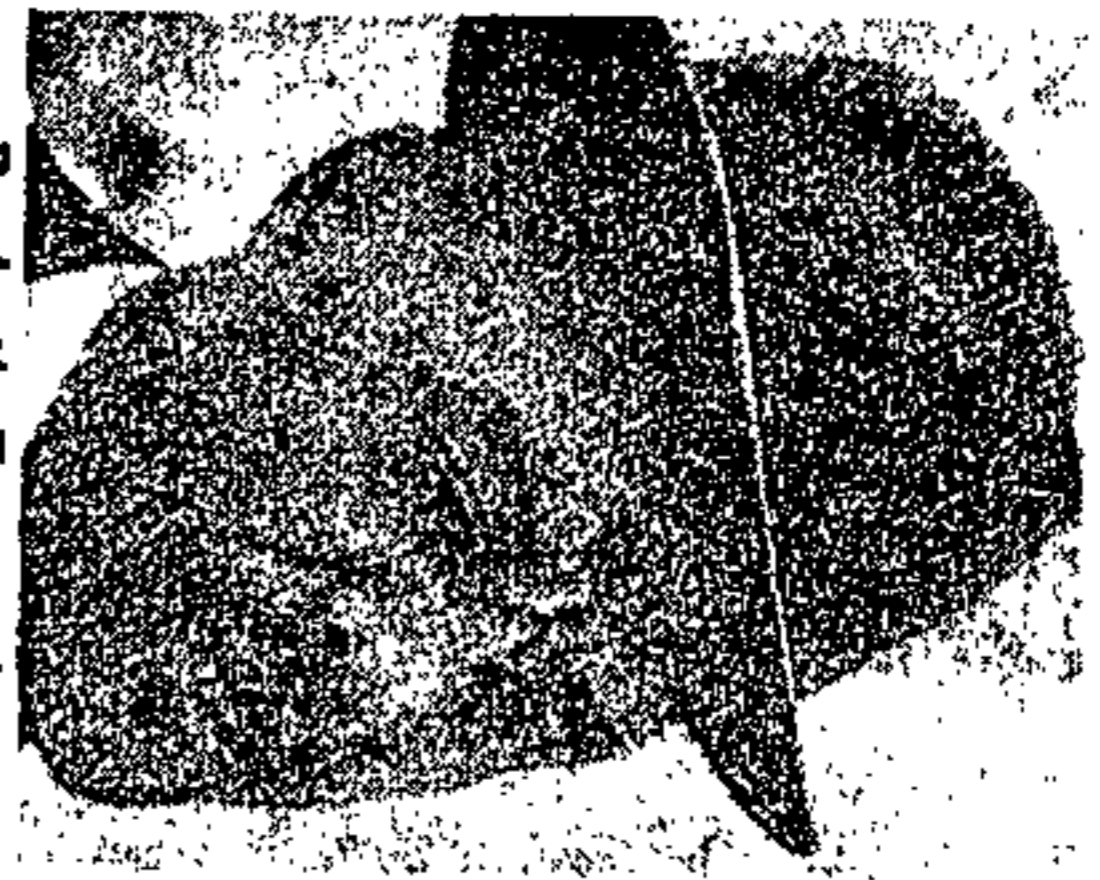
tical accommodation in South Africa". Ciskei is the first homeland to use a commission as a means of determining the attitude of the people towards independence.

Sebe has stated that there are certain conditions the South African Government would have to meet before he could opt for independence.

Among these conditions are land consolidation, citizenship and finance. In its investigations, the commission found that

one of the strongest arguments on the long and short term economic welfare were advanced. Discrimination in the economic field, most of the interviewees felt, would not be changed by independence.

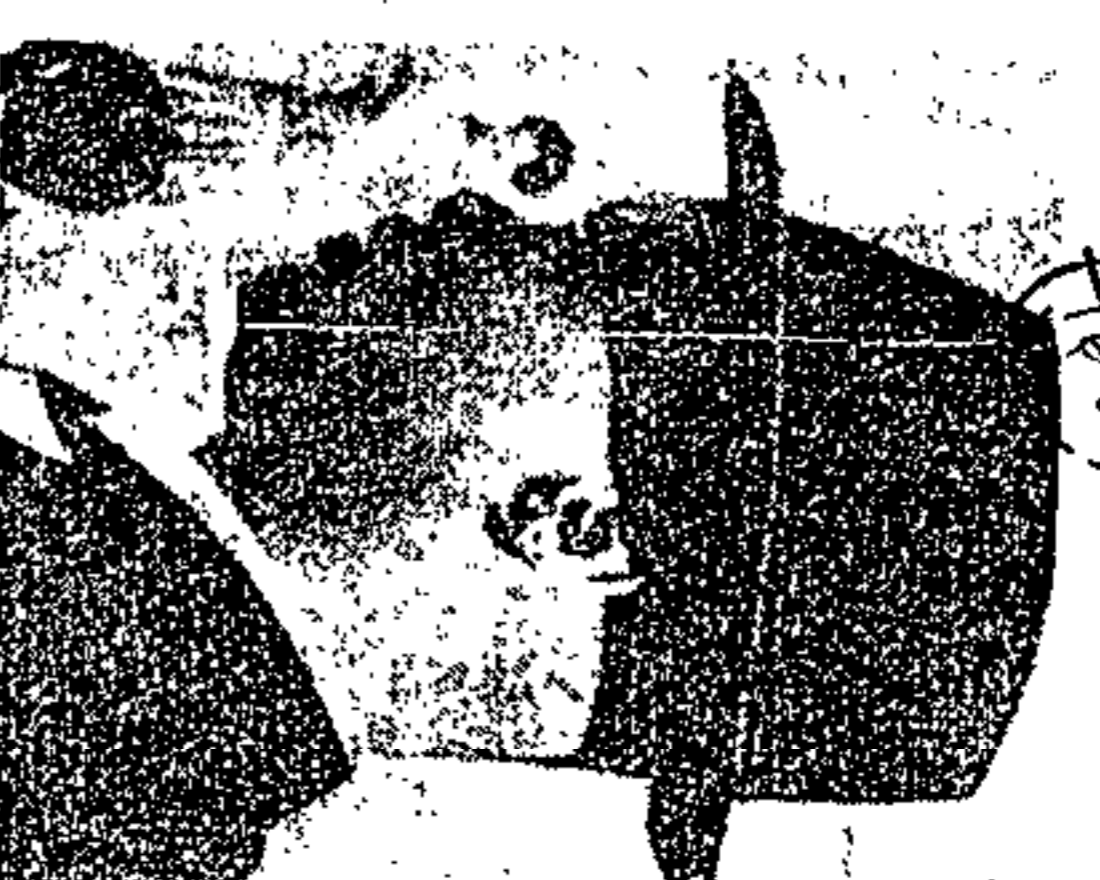
Only about a fifth of the people interviewed felt that the independence of Transkei had improved the lives of her people.



Bophuthatswana's Mangope



Venda's Mphophu



Transkei's Matanzima

arguments against independence for Ciskei was that Ciskei was too small, fragmented and poor.

"The utter inadequacy in size and viability of Ciskei, even with the inclusion of those areas already earmarked for incorporation, was stressed by nearly all black witnesses".

Only if South Africa undertook, in writing, to buy and transfer to Ciskei the land referred to in the 1975 land proposals, would the homeland think of independence.

More land, the commission said, was necessary as a prerequisite to independence.

Strong arguments on the long and short term economic welfare were advanced. Discrimination in the economic field, most of the interviewees felt, would not be changed by independence.

Only about a fifth of the people interviewed felt that the independence of Transkei had improved the lives of her people.

"In short, independence is perceived by urban blacks as at best irrelevant and at worst inimical to their immediate economic prospects".

The report continues: "No once-and-for-all financial settlement of any conceivable size at the time of independence, or even a promise of aid for the first few years, can provide adequate compensation for the irrevocable

abandonment of any hope of a share in the making of decisions affecting the rightful distribution of the national wealth and income in years to come."

The more South Africa modernised, the more it would be in the interest of Ciskei to remain within South Africa so that it could stake its claim on future economic growth and growing claims to political benefits.

Cats born with six legs

A CALF with five legs and six hooves was born recently in the Shanxi province of China, the Shanghai Liberation Daily reported.

The additional leg, with two hooves was placed just behind the right front leg and swung between the two front legs, the paper said.

The animal, born in February, was being exhibited in the people's park at the town of Linfen. — AFP.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom right of the page, including the date 13/14/80 and various initials.

EL man confirms Shah offer

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~~157~~
 14/4/80
 SD

EAST LONDON.—An East London businessman confirmed yesterday he had acted as a go-between in the Transkei offer of asylum to the deposed Shah of Iran.

should he decide to come to Transkei.

Brigadier Keswa said the only person who could comment was the Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the South African government had nothing to do with the reported invitation by the Transkei Government to the Shah.

Asked whether the South African Government was in any way involved, the Minister said: "I cannot comment on reports about other governments' actions in which South Africa is not involved. The South African Government has nothing to do with the matter."

According to the Sunday report, the offer to the ailing Shah was made through an intricate and secret diplomatic manoeuvre using a Greek entrepreneur, Mr Van Rensburg, a Los Angeles police officer and a former American Ambassador to London.

The report said it was claimed in top Transkei political circles the Shah was still considering the offer, having accepted political asylum in Egypt as an interim move to make his passage south less difficult. — SAPA-DDR.

But Mr C. J. van Rensburg refused to discuss a Sunday newspaper report on the matter without the permission of Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

"You must understand my position," he said from his home in Vincent here.

"I feel it would be out of turn to discuss this without the okay from either Chief George or the President."

He said he would be willing to discuss the matter once the affair "came into the open".

All efforts to trace Chief George Matanzima yesterday for comment on the report of a home-in-exile for the Shah failed.

There was no reply at his farmhouse near Bolotwa, he was not in his parliamentary offices and he was not at his home in Umtata.

The head of Transkei's Army, Brigadier E. Keswa, said yesterday he could not comment on reports that a detachment of the army would be assigned to the Shah for personal protection

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Risk Allocation by Ownership Allocation

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the insurance premiums an insurance company

Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft), people often insure. They share losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the insurance premium. These accumulated pre-

Insurance: Pooling Risks

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Neokazi freed after 137 days

Joint Team Production

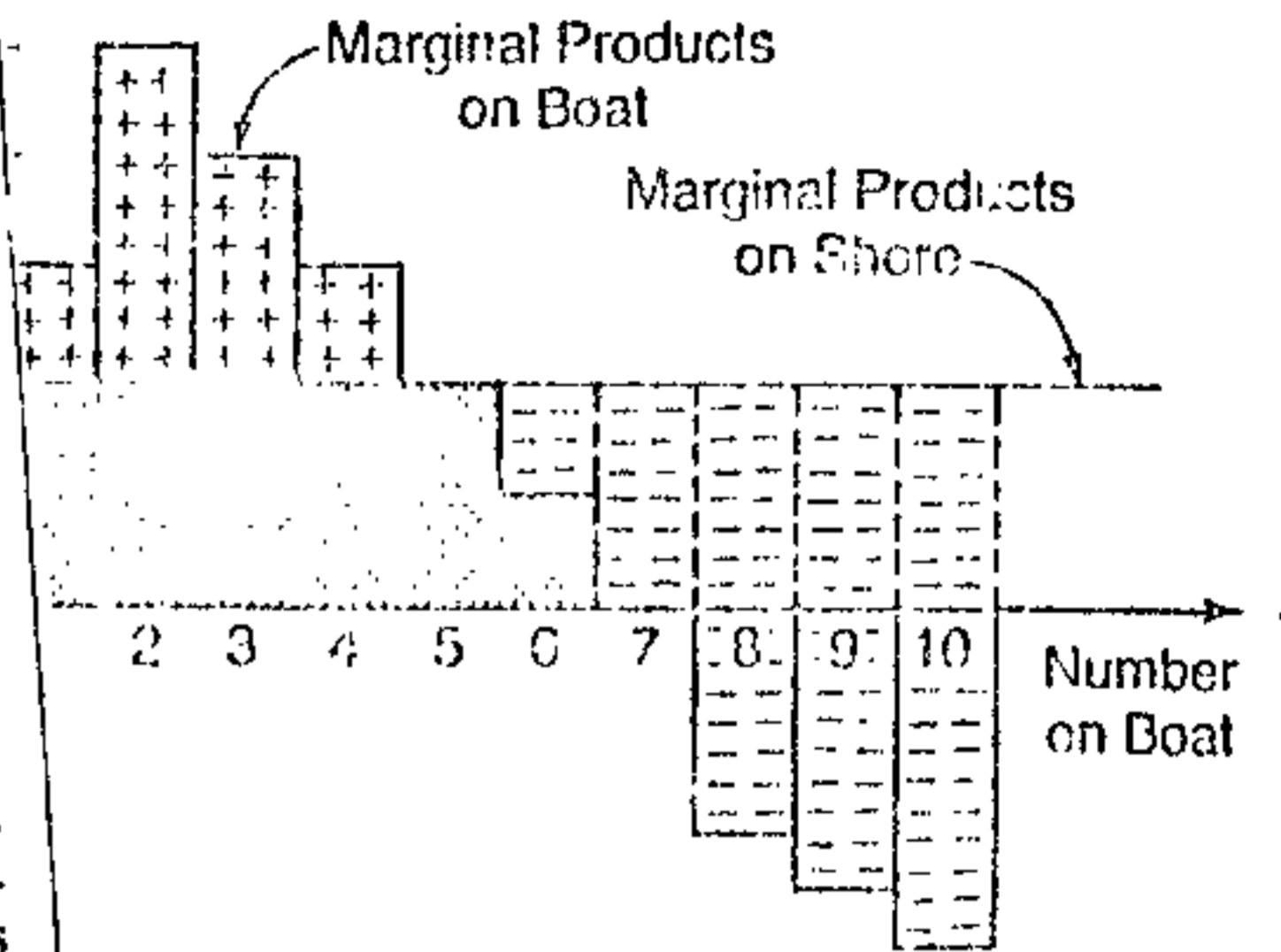
We examined specialization in the chapter; now we examine another specialized input, teamwork. People work together with other people's resources to produce an output. Two of us, namely, operate an airplane. Two of us, instead of just as engine operator, you as controller, three of us operate a fishing boat, two, as engineers, and handler. Four people perform surgery on a patient: a surgeon, an anesthesiologist, a surgical aide, and a nursing nurse. Five lawyers work together, each jointly creating their strategy. The increased output from joint physical effort is taken as a fact that need not be explained. We need not explain, for example, why two people pushing a car can push it faster than one person could push it for twice as long. Instead we examine how people are organized on a team that is known as a firm. We also inquire into what influences these firms are organized and internally controlled, and how each member's reward (pay) is determined. We first examine a few control techniques; we assume temporarily that all possible participants are identical in ability.

In exploring these basic issues, we can ignore features such as whether the enterprises are small or large, unionized or nonunionized, conglomerate or single-product, local or multinational, new or old, retailing or manufacturing, corporation or proprietorship. We pass over administrative problems like how to select personnel; to plan production schedules; to arrange for

UMTATA. Three men who were detained for nearly six months under Transkei's security laws were released at the weekend; the deputy head of the Security Police, Major I. N. Tyelela, confirmed yesterday.

The men are: Mr Hector Neokazi, the former leader of the Democratic Party, who has been in and out of detention since Transkei obtained independence; Mr Waters Toboti, a freelance journalist from Cofimbava; and Mr Mike Mrwebi, a businessman.

Mr Neokazi, who was held for 137 days, said he was not interrogated or tortured by Security Police. "I was surprised when a police officer told me on Friday morning that I was going home," he added. — DDR.



Marginal Products on Boat
The bars represent the marginal product (in fish) on boat. The horizontal line at 4 fish is the marginal product (in units of fish) on the shore. The areas occupied by plus signs denote the gain by having fishermen on boat; the areas marked with minus signs are the loss from having too many people fish on the boat.

storage, keeping tax and accounting records, and persuading politicians on proposed legislation or regulation; and an incredible array of varied tasks that occupies a businessman's time.

To isolate essentials, assume that 1000 similar people in a community do nothing but fish from the shore, each always catching four fish daily no matter how many people fish. A boat is found; some can now fish out on the ocean. Everyone is interested only in how many fish are caught; fishing from shore or a boat is equally pleasant or arduous. Table 9-1 summarizes the details. The discoverer and sole user of the boat catches

103 15/4/80 DD

Application by Sabata upheld

UMTATA — An urgent application was granted by Mr Justice Van Coller in his home here last night to prevent discussion of punishment on Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

The respondents are the chairman and secretary of the Dalindyebo Regional Authority who are meeting today.

It was believed the regional authority was going to discuss the recent court case in which Chief Sabata was found guilty of injuring the dignity of the Transkei State President.

According to the Transkei Authorities Act, if the regional authority found him guilty of mis-

conduct, Chief Sabata could be either fined, or suspended for a period or stripped of his chieftainship.

Mr Justice Van Coller ordered the respondents to refrain from discussing at the meeting the punishment to be imposed upon the chief.

He also ordered that they show cause why they should not be interdicted from in any way taking disciplinary action against Chief Sabata.

The return date is May 9.

Counsel for the applicant was Mr K. J. Renene, of Umtata instructed by Mr R. D. Lupondwa a. — DDR.

Production 211

In some countries (Mexico, for farmers (called *ejidos* in Mexico land they farm and occupy. The sell the crop, but they cannot against the land. (If they could the land, they could borrow and ting the lender take the land—c ban on sale of the land.) They h rights. These restricted rights to permit as much discretionary ris allocation. Furthermore, the Inc or invest in the farmland is wea prospects of value increases cannot be transferred to those most optimistic or willing to bear them. These *ejidos* invest in more children as a source of future income—not a surprising substitute).

Attitudes toward property rights and their exchangeability by contracts are, in part, based on how the rights and contracts permit *distribution* of risky consequences—profits and losses. Since profits and losses occur regardless of the form of property rights, the issue is whether one is for or against a given system of: (a) distributing the risks of profits and losses (and the profits and losses themselves) over various people, and of (b) stimulating the uses of resources that increase their value. The bearing of profits and losses could be assigned by the political system, in which case the assignments will depend on one's political power. Because socialism is a political allocation of profit-and-loss risk-bearing, part of the issue between the private-property and socialist property systems is over the desirability of their respective risk-distribution institutions. In a private-property system, those who de-

equipment; they lease it; they hire (rent) labor. In each contract the risk-bearing depends on differences in attitudes toward risks, beliefs about the prospects of success, and the ability to usefully direct and to monitor performance of the resources.

For example, some employees make longer-term contracts (formal or tacit) at agreed wages. Most resources (and people are resources) face fluctuating demands for their services. Transient, imperfectly predictable fluctuations in demand will create either (1) instant changes in wage rates if employment is not changed, or (2) instant changes in employment if the wage rate is not changed. Neither alternative is necessarily as acceptable as (3) a steadier job at a lower, but more assured, wage. In the first two arrangements, employed inputs bear more of the risks of varying incomes over the future; like stockholders, they bear the risks of the market value changes of their own resources. The third arrangement, however, indicates that some employees act more like moneylenders who are promised a fixed interest rate (though lower than the average on riskier common stocks) regard-

are more likely to capitalized value

1 borrow or hire own. They buy

15/4/80

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D.D

Jonas backs offer to Shah

UMTATA — It was his "personal opinion" that it would be in the best interests of Transkei, both politically and economically, if the Shah of Iran accepted a reported offer for sanctuary by the Transkei Prime Minister, the Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, said here yesterday.

and suddenly they are interested when an offer like this is supposed to have been made.

"Many countries of the Western world would have liked to accommodate the Shah, for economic and of course humanitarian reasons, but they are bound by their trade relations with other countries.

Commenting on a newspaper report Mr Jonas said "what did it matter to the rest of the world if it was true that Transkei had made such an offer as the country was non-aligned.

"Transkei does not need to toe any United Nations or organisation of African Unity line, as it is non-aligned. Imagine if the Shah came to Transkei with all his billions, what that could mean to our economy," Mr Jonas said. — SAPA.

"They have ignored us for so long and regarded Transkei as non-existent

new government agent profit from renting the

nt is appointed to con- nce of private-property

14 fish when the crew size is four (or five) people. Thus the potential gain (formerly obtained and received as profits by the owners) is entirely dissipated by overcrowding the boat. Overcongestion can be shown graphically in Figure 9-1. The social gain is indicated by the plus-marked area, representing the "marginal products on board" in excess of the "marginal products sacrificed on shore," maximized (at 14 fish) with five people on board. With more people, the marginal product on board will not match that on shore. That potential loss is represented by the shaded area below the marginal product on shore and above the "marginal product on board." Unrestricted communal access is common for highways, beaches, sidewalks, parks, air, rivers, lakes, oceans. The reason for the overcongestion should be obvious—inappropriate property rights. With communal or public property, no one has adequate incentive to heed those overcongestion effects. They are left "external" to each person's interests, and are called "externalities." As long as everyone is entitled to, or gets, the average catch—on a share alike basis—everyone will respond to the average, not the total (or the marginal). If, somehow, on board fishing could be limited to five people, all could share in the potential profit collected by the boat.

It is easy to see what happened if you examine the data in Table 9-1. With each person on board sharing equally in the total catch (the average of the total catch for whatever number are on board) people crowd on until the average catch no longer exceeds their individual catch on shore (where the marginal and average are the same: four fish). So a sixth, seventh and eighth person will go on board; the sixth, because with six people the average catch is six fish; the seventh because the average is five fish; and with eight people, the average is four. Every person's catch (the average) is reduced as more crowd on board, but each newcomer ignores the harmful effect on other people so long as he gets more than four fish, until with eight persons on board no one else would gain by joining the crew. Allowing a sixth person on board causes a social sacrifice of two fish (his marginal product is sacrificed marginal product causes a loss of marginal product on board, to the eighth person on board of eight fish. The total (= 2 + 4 + 8) as compared

Now anyone can board the boat, just as he can use streets, parks, and the beach. People will crowd onto the boat as long as the average catch (which each gets) exceeds that on shore. In our example, eight people would be on board with four fish each to take home. But now no one is better off than before the boat was found. What happened to the extra 14 fish? They aren't caught, because there is too much congestion on board (instead of the catch-maximizing amount of congestion).

Transkei confiscates poster

UMTATA - Transkei Security Police confiscated a "Mandela poster" yesterday from the offices of the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Imvo, and held Mr Velle Tonjani, a reporter there, for questioning for two-and-a-half hours.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, who is also head of the Security Police here, said the poster was being regarded as banned literature as the African National Congress was banned in Transkei.

The poster, connected with a book, *The Struggle is my Life*, written by

Nelson Mandela, who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, was pulled down by a security policeman while Mr Tonjani was being interrogated by Lieutenant Zolisa Lavisa.

Mr Tonjani was taken by Security Police for questioning while interviewing the Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, in the centre of Umtata.

Brig Ngeceba said he had been told that similar posters had been found around the scene of the Booyse's Police Station bombing in Johannesburg recently. As a result it had been decided that the poster in the Imvo offices

had ANC connections and it was therefore "unlawful to display it."

He had also been told of an argument at the newspaper's offices between a Member of Parliament, Mr J. J. Matotie, who objected to the presence of young men who allegedly boasted that Mandela was the true leader of the black people.

"Mr Tonjani must make a statement as to where he got the pamphlet as the ANC is banned in Transkei," Brig Ngeceba said.

Mr Tonjani said the Security Police informed him they were looking for

the DPP Youth League members who had argued with Mr Matotie about Mr Mandela.

He said the Security Police had questioned him about the argument and about where he obtained the poster of Mr Mandela.

He said he could not understand why they had confiscated the poster as Mr Mandela was not banned in Transkei.

He had kept the poster because he liked Mandela and supported his principles.

He told the Security Police he had got the poster from an Umtata attorney.

Mr Matotie confirmed yesterday there had been an argument between him and certain people who were attacking him for his stand against Mandela.

He had forwarded the matter to the Security Police who promised to deal with it.

Mr Matotie was a member of the ANC until his resignation in 1953. He later became Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's ambassador to East London and was called a "sellout" by ANC sympathisers.

Attempts on his life resulted in Robben Island jail sentences for several men. — SAPA-DDR.

ployee to borrow single handed against the value of one's labor, as contrasted to borrowing against the security of one's house or other salable assets. The employer in effect becomes a financier of short-term "loans" to his employees when he retains them at the price of a recession, while the employee's wage during recession, while the employee's repay by continuing to work during boom periods at lower wages than they could have obtained transiently elsewhere.

Employees who are more steadily valuable to employers over intervals of business fluctuations -- for example, administrative, nonproductive, security, and maintenance staffs -- are more likely to have job stability. Employees who have acquired special knowledge about the particular firm and whose replacement would involve new costs of familiarization are also more likely to be retained. People who have worked with the firm longer will have more job security (seniority) since they have shown a greater probability of staying with the firm without insisting on transiently higher wages during transiently higher demands. Younger people just entering the market, still searching out career features, are less likely to remain employees of a given firm. An employer's ability to judge their future productivity is less than for "proven" employees, and hence the likelihood of such contracts will be lower.

Those who are self-insuring providers of services to the firm suffer greater fluctuations of income than do those whose income is insured by the employer. During recessions, losses of the firm will increase as the firm continues to pay employed inputs more than they are worth at that moment -- but at other times earnings are larger because insured incomes do not rise as readily.

C.T. 15/4/80 (103)
**Transkei frees
 three detainees**

UMTATA. — The head of security police in Transkei, Colonel Martin Ngeeba, yesterday confirmed the release of three detainees, including the former leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Hector Nkokazi, after more than four months.

The two others are Mr W Toboti, a freelance journalist, and Mr Mike Mrwebi, a businessman.

The three were arrested last year and held under the Transkei Public Security Act.

Mr Mrwebi is out on bail on a number of criminal charges. — Sapa

earned on shore. As long as another crew member would yield a marginal product on the boat in excess of the four he could catch on shore, he would offer to pay the boat owner some part of that excess of the marginal product over his shore catch for the right to fish on board. Competition for the right to fish on board would bid up the offers to transfer essentially all that excess to owners of the boat. When five people are on board, the marginal product on the boat equals the marginal product on shore. The gain, obtained by the owner, is the shaded area out to where the two marginal products are equal. The total payment to the owner is at a maximum when the number of fishermen on board gives a marginal catch on board just equal to the marginal catch on shore.

If six had been on board, the marginal on-board catch would be two, but four fish from shore are sacrificed with a net social loss of two fish. The fee from each would be at most $2 (= 6 - 4)$, the per capita average on board minus what could be caught on shore. That difference—the fee he could charge—from six people is $12 (= 6 \times 2)$, and is less than the 14 with four (or five) people on board. So the boat owner would refuse six on board. Under the present private-property arrangements, five at most are allowed on board; community catch of fish is maximized, with the gain going to the boat owner by people's competitive bidding to get on board. The social cost is 4014 fish. (Remember there are 1000 people fishing, either from shore [995] or on board that is pertinent in this example is that five fishermen on board is the number that maximizes social total. That is achievable only if: (a) someone has the right to determine how the boat

board. In effect, the fishing crew must rent space on his boat. Suppose each still gets an equal share of whatever is caught on board. How many will the boat owner allow on board and what price will he charge? (For simplicity, assume the owner stays on shore and catches four fish from shore while the boat users are at sea.) He will allow four (or five) people on board and he will charge each a fee of almost 3.5 fish which each person will pay from his equal average of 7.5 fish obtained from the day's catch. That will leave each person with just a smidgeon over four fish. The total payment to the boatowner of almost 3.5 fish times 4 people equals almost 14 fish—almost the entire social gain.

A fifth person (still assuming the owner stays on shore) could be admitted, but that would not be more profitable for the boat owner. If their total catch is divided equally among all five fishermen, each would get 6.8 fish, which is only 2.8 more than the four each could catch on the shore. So they would each offer at most 2.8 fish for the right to be on board. With five people that again gives the owner exactly 14 fish. If you examine the table, you will see the fifth person has a marginal product of four fish, exactly what he could catch on shore. So there is no social increase by adding him, nor any loss of fish caught through use of the boat owner. It is paid to the boat owner part of society.

Flow on again Figure 9. The constant marginal product of fish indicates what are added. The constant marginal product of fish in output on board as shown in Figure 9. The constant marginal product of fish in output on board as shown in Figure 9. The constant marginal product of fish in output on board as shown in Figure 9.

ST. 15/4/80. 053
Police seize Mandela poster

UMTATA. — Transkei security police yesterday confiscated a Nelson Mandela poster from the offices of the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Imvo, and held Mr Velile Tonjeni, a reporter, for questioning for two-and-a-half hours.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, who is also head of the security police here, said the poster was being regarded as banned literature as the African National Congress was banned in Transkei.

The poster is connected with the book "The Struggle Is My Life" written by Nelson Mandela, who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island.

Brigadier Ngceba said he had been told that similar posters had been found near the scene of the Booyens police station bombing recently. As a result it had been decided that the poster in the Imvo offices had ANC connections and it was therefore unlawful to display it. — Sapa

Scene Three of our saga opens with the public enviously confiscating the boat owner's rights. The boat is declared public property for public welfare rather than some owner's personal profit.

Public, Communal Property

ing enough (or the boon of catching more than enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have at least four fish. If the boat owner hires the fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for the day on which he has guaranteed the fishermen at least four fish. Why do we emphasize "day"? To see, look again at the rental case: The rent set the following day for use of the boat will be adjusted to match the expected net catch. If the rent is set per day, the fishermen lose only one day's error in estimated catch. But the boat owner will suffer or enjoy the entire future projected changes in catch, as profits or losses in the value of his boat. The boat owner cannot escape projected future change—not even by selling off his ownership, because the new buyer will adjust his offer price to take all that into account. By making short-term rental arrangements, the renters who use the boat avoid being stuck with an unexpectedly bad future. As employees, on the other hand, they are always guaranteed four fish, which they could always catch from shore, regardless of the fortunes on the ocean deep. You can probably conjecture that if the boat were for sale it would be bought only by a person who was more optimistic about the potential catch, or who thought he knew better than anyone else how to use the boat so as to get the largest catch—or maybe the best kind of fish.

Uncertainty about the prospective catch introduces a major difference. If fishermen rent the boat, renters bear the consequences of not catching a major difference. If fishermen rent the boat, renters bear the consequences of not catching a major difference. If fishermen rent the boat, renters bear the consequences of not catching a major difference.

But someone must bear the consequences of mistaken estimates of the catch, and that does make a difference. For the moment, the important point is the identity between the two payment methods, renting and hiring—assuming certainty about performance. The same income in either case? No difference, if the total daily sales—leaving the clerks with the (and inventory-use costs) to the owners out of hiring clerks as employees or the clerks renting Macy's building and facilities and paying rent is there, then, no difference between Macy's boat owner hiring fishermen as employees and hiring clerks as employees or the clerks renting Macy's building and facilities and paying rent (and inventory-use costs) to the owners out of the total daily sales—leaving the clerks with the same income in either case? No difference, if there is certainly about the output performance. But someone must bear the consequences of mistaken estimates of the catch, and that does make a difference. For the moment, the important point is the identity between the two payment methods, renting and hiring—assuming certainty about performance.

Employees or renters?

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-property scenario permits those conditions. Private ownership of firms is dominant in most non-socialist countries and will be examined in more detail later.

Questions about Shah

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY COMMERCE

YEAR : 2

STU13-9
23020 BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
102913M	BAMBERGER	IVOR JULIAN	601303		COV
133531T	BERMAN	CLIVE ANTHONY HAROLD	201202		ACC
117570U	BERTIE-ROBERTS	STEVEN	201202		ACC
118571G	BOVELL	DAVID ALAN	201202		ACC
118504N	DE JAGER	REFER FRANCIS	201202		ACC
115693D	DE KLEKK	PHILIP RONALD	201202		ACC
119148J	DEWURST	SIMON FRANCIS	201306		ACC
140994E	DRURY	CLIVE WILLIAM	201202		ACC
134712B	EDDY	IAN EVERETT	201202		ACC
115021Y	EDWARDS	GARY LEONARD	201202		ACC
134369D	ENGLAND	TIMOTHY ALBERT	201202		ACC
116923Q	FINDER	GARY RAYMOND	201306		ACC
119091X	FLIE	BARRY IVOR	201202		ACC
100125G	FOX	KARIN INGEBURG	202203		ACC
118647P	GAWLER	JOHN TERREACE	106301		ACC
137168W	GLICK	BERNARD	201202		ACC
110272L	HARALAMBOS	DI-ILIRIOS	106202 910203		ACC STA
118529L	HARNEKER	ABDUL KADER	201202		ACC
136567T	HARRIS	WALTER JOHN	201202		ACC
136642Z	HAWKINS	FRANK DANIEL	201202		ACC
137142T	INNES	RICHARD GERALD SAERTIN	201202		ACC
135247H	JACKSON	PETER MARK	201202		ACC
137208P	JUDD	NORMAN DOUGLAS	106202 601303		ACC ACC
130577G	KATZ	IVAN	201202		ACC

UMTATA. — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was yesterday called on to make a statement on reports that he had invited the deposed Shah of Iran to settle in Transkei and promised full citizenship.

The leader of the opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, told the National Assembly it was a matter of "grave concern" to MPs, and particularly to the opposition; that Chief George did not see fit to consult them on the matter.

"While I must hasten to say that we have no objection to the offer of sanctuary for the deposed Shah, I want to say that it is profoundly regretted that the country and honourable

members of this House should get information on matters affecting their country from foreign sources like the Sunday Times, the SABC and the Daily Dispatch.

"I want further to ask the Prime Minister to tell this House why the Government felt that the law of the land should or could be circumvented in relation to the deposed Shah in so far as citizenship is concerned," Mr Mda said.

Mr Mda said the Sunday Times had last week referred to the invitation to the Shah and promises of concessions offered as "remarkable".

Mr Mda said that according to the report, the Shah had been offered, among other

- things:
 - Full citizenship rights for him and his family immediately on arrival in Transkei;
 - Permanent residence for members of staff recommended by him;
 - Secondment on special duties of an "adequate" force drawn from the police and the army for his personal safety, and
 - The right to purchase properties, including land, anywhere in Transkei.

Chief George has refused to comment on the subject to the Press ever since the news of the offer circulated this week.

Mr Mda is expected to table a motion to discuss the matter in the Assembly next week. I Sapa.

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ECONOMICS II
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ECONOMICS II
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'We will move out if blacks move in,' teacher

154 (103)
Post 16/4/70

B1



Mavis van Bart

IF a Transkeian diplomat moves into a posh white suburb outside Durban, his neighbour has vowed to sell up and move out.

She says his presence will lower the tone of the neighbourhood, devalue her house and lead to mixed marriages and a cursed race.

Mavis van Bart, a teacher and mother of three, is adamant: If Transkei's Trades and Labour representative moves across the way into 8 Severn Drive, she and her family will leave their Westville home.

"My husband has phoned the Department of Community Development to see if they can move in and if they do, we will definitely sell," she said this week.

Yet the R40 000 sale

house is only a stone's throw from the sprawling black township of Chesterville. And Mrs van Bart lives right opposite.

"I have nothing against the blacks, but they should live in their areas and we live in ours. How can they be happy here, how can they mix with us?"

"How can you stop your children marrying a black if they have grown up with them? If blacks and whites get married, they should be sterilised. How can you bring up your children a cursed race? The coloured has no home.

"I do not care about the parents. It will be the children who suffer. How can you mix different cultures? Look what has happened overseas. As soon as a black moves in, the whites move out.

"I know he is a man

and must have feelings, but why can't they live with their own people. Some blacks have better houses than Europeans.

"What can we do? The owners who are away on holiday have said they will not sell to blacks. But if they do, we will definitely sell."

Not all Mrs van Bart's neighbours feel the same. Mrs van Bart lived there for seven years and keeps neither a housemaid nor a gardener.

Jacques Ganachaud does not mind at all. Their money is as good as anyone else's. If they have the right to move in and the Government allows it, why not? He is an ambassador for his country after all.

"I would not mind if my children brought his children home to play.

• To Page 2

As you will see from the enclosed conditions of acceptance, which also include

P. T. O — D

hesitate to contact me. almost any topic falling within your field of interest would fit into the Businessman's Law, a complimentary copy of which is enclosed. I think that you to submit an article or series of articles for possible publication in As I indicated at our meeting at the West Point Club, I should like to invite

Dear Mr Kantor,

Mr B Kantor
Department of Economics
University of Cape Town
Private Bag
RONDEBOSCH
7700

25 October 1977

Editorial Division: 2313 TRUST BANK CENTRE • PHONE 22-1661 • P O BOX 2801 • CAPE TOWN 8000
Redaksie: 2313 TRUST BANK-SENTRUM • TELEFOON 22-1661 • POSBUS 2801 • KAAPSTAD 8000

BUSINESSMAN'S LAW



* Post 16/4/80
Threat (154) (65)

• From Page 1

They play with my maid's little girl."

Another neighbour, Anne Davis, feels the same.

"I could not give a damn who he is. I doubt if our house will devalue. Anyway, I like my house and I am quite happy to live here. I do not want to move."

And the man in the middle of the furore, Mncedisi Piliso, is completely unperturbed about the Van Barts.

He has been living in Durban North for the past year and has had no problem with his neighbour.

"I have not thought about the problem. And I do not think there will be any. They are used to us now. I have had no difficulties in Durban North," the father of two young children said. His children go to Umhlanga Pre-Primary School.

Transkei Government officials were yesterday not available to comment on the story.

Transkei

Security

NM 16/4/50

Police

~~208~~ 2-8

103

seize

Mandela

poster

UMTATA—Transkei Security Police confiscated a Mandela poster from the offices of an attorney, Mr Prince Madikizela, here yesterday.

A police spokesman said they were investigating a contravention of the Transkei Public Security Act.

Mr Madikizela said two security policemen said they had been told he had one of the posters and they demanded that it be handed to them.

He added: 'It does not necessarily mean that by keeping a picture of Mandela one is a member of the ANC.'

'The attitude of the Transkei Government is rather confusing, as to whether they align themselves with South Africa in her fight against the liberation struggle, or with the call for the release of Mr Mandela.'

Liberation

'Transkei had been fighting for the liberation of the African people even before independence, and the only difference was in strategy and tactics.'

'I am convinced that they are now turning against leaders of other liberation movements.'

He said he would not be surprised if the Transkei Security Police next confiscated the picture of the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L L Sebe. — (Sapa)

More about interest charges

In an article published re-
mentioned that the Limita-
of Finance Charges Act 196
rect borrowers in three disti-
by ensuring that money is len-
to them at rates of interest th-
by ensuring that a borrower
adequate disclosure of the
tract, and by limiting in ce-
right of the lender or credit
the provisions of the contra-
pose to deal.
first two aspects of protection

It is interesting to note that s-
interest rates is applied in but a
systems. In the United Kingdom
of 48%, once set out in the vari-
Acts as a prima facie guide as t-
and unconscionable in a money le-
is no longer part of consumer cre-
Canada only 'small loans' are re-
this way. The Canadian Small
regulates loans not exceeding \$15
lenders to charge a maximum o-
the first \$300, 1% a month on
7% a month on the balance. Th-
imum interest rates in many fore-
largely from the fact that it is di-
only one rate of interest that i-
types, sizes and periods of loans.
culty, the South African legislat-
protect borrowers by laying dow-
of interest at which money may
extended.
Section 2 of the Limitation a-
Finance Charges Act provides tha-
may, in connection with any mor-
action, stipulate for, demand or

¹ See (1977) 6 BML 127.
² The Consumer Credit Act 1974 (c 39)
power to reopen any credit bargain that
tionate, so as to do justice between the
credit bargain is extortionate either if it re-
make payments that are 'grossly extortion-
grossly contravenes ordinary principles of
In the determination of whether a barg-
regard must be had, amongst other things,
prevailing at the time it was made; s 13
could therefore find, on the facts of a pa-
rate of interest to be extortionate.
³ The meaning and nature of such a p-
considered already in (1976) 6 BML 127.

Peter Aronstam BCom L

Bid to charge Sabata fails

UMTATA — The Transkei leader of the opposition, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, was granted an urgent application this week by Mr Justice van Collier to prevent a regional authority meeting here yesterday from discussing a charge of misconduct against himself.

The charge arises from the recent conviction of Chief Sabata by the Supreme Court in Port St Johns for injuring the dignity of the State President. The respondents are the chairman and secretary of the Dalindyebo Regional Authority, of which Chief Sabata is head.

In terms of the Transkei Authorities Act, if the regional authority found him guilty of misconduct, Chief Sabata could either be fined or suspended for a period, or stripped of his chieftainship.

Mr Justice van Collier ordered the respondents to refrain from discussing at the meeting the charge of misconduct and punishment to be imposed. The return date is May 6.

The respondents are also required to show why they should not be interdicted from in any way taking disciplinary action against Chief Sabata.

In the meantime Chief Sabata's lawyers are expected to note an appeal against his conviction in Port St Johns to further prevent the matter from being dealt with by the regional authority for a while. — Sapa.

last time that this power was exercised was on 28
1974, when the rates were raised, in respect of money
transactions, from 18½, 15 and 12% to the present rates
7½ and 14% respectively, and in respect of credit trans-
from 18½% to 21%: GN R2006 GG 4472 of 28
1974 (Reg Gaz 2066).

interesting point, one that has often caused
us in practice in regard to the calculation of
charges, is whether a 'raising fee' is to be
ed as part of those charges. Finance charges
ned in s 1 of the Act as the total of any
le consideration given or owing, directly or
tly, by a borrower to a moneylender or credit
r or to any intermediary acting on behalf of
der or grantor. A raising fee is often imposed
borrower as a charge for the ability to raise
on his behalf. For example, an estate agent
harge a client a fee for helping the client to

amount overpaid by him.
is bound by its terms, but he may recover
excessive finance charges are levied: the
lidity of the contract itself is not affected
id by him. It would appear, therefore, that
ate of payment, a sum equal to the amount
y time within a period of three years from
nt permitted by the Act the right to recover,
ned by the Act, an amount exceeding the
receiver who has paid, under a contract
of the Act. The section gives a borrower or
d. This submission is based on the provisions
ance will not by itself render the contract
It is submitted, however, that such non-
e validity of a money lending or credit trans-
on-compliance with the provisions of s 2 has
Act does not deal expressly with the effect
tion published in the *Government Gazette*.

ter of Finance has the power to raise them by
rne in mind that these rates are not fixed: the
or to both the fine and imprisonment. It should
imprisonment for a period not exceeding two
le on conviction to a fine not exceeding R1 000
tes these provisions is guilty of an offence, and
%. A moneylender or credit grantor who con-
es at an annual finance charge rate in excess
stipulating for, demanding or receiving finance
rned, the section prohibits a credit grantor
eds R400. As far as credit transactions are
, and 14% where the money lent in that period
a period exceeds R200 but does not exceed
exceed R200, 17½% where the money lent in
in any three-month period does not in the agree-
total amount of money lent by him to a borrower
ges at an annual rate greater than 21% where

Another poster seized

322
103
16/4/80

UMTATA — Transkei security police yesterday seized another poster of jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, from the office of a prominent Umtata attorney, Mr Prince Madikizela.

Mr Madikizela said two security policemen entered his office yesterday morning and said they were investigating an alleged breach of the Public Security Act.

"They said they'd been reliably informed that I had a poster of Mr Mandela behind my office door which they had orders to confiscate.

"I asked them if it was an offence to possess the poster and they said no but told me they would explain later — whenever that may be."

Mr Madikizela said he was confused and didn't know what the affair implied. "There's been no notice by the Transkei Government that the picture is banned," he said.

"On top of that, Nelson Mandela is my relative. I don't know whether I have to go to my album now and

remove the pictures I have there."

On Monday security police confiscated an identical picture from the offices of Imvo newspaper and held Imvo reporter, Mr Velile Tonjeni, for questioning.

Both Mr Tonjeni and Mr Madikizela said the head of Transkei's intelligence service, Mr V. Ngcayi, had visited their offices, seen the posters of Mr Mandela and saluted them.

Mr Madikizela said when Mr Ngcayi had come in and saluted the Mandela poster, he had told him that he had met Mandela in Johannesburg years ago.

"I feel this might be part of an action by the government against the 'Free Mandela' campaign," Mr Madikizela said.

Mr Tonjeni said yesterday the Security Police had told him they had met a group of young men on the way to the Imvo office. He said these young men were not members of the DPP as had been reported. — DDR.

our saga opens with the public calling the boat owner's rights, lared public property for public an some owner's personal profit.

Properly

at catch—or maybe the best kind else how to use the boat so as ch, or who thought he knew bet- n who was more optimistic about were for sale it would be bought p. You can probably conjecture re, regardless of the fortunes on r fish, which they could always ie other hand, they are always

ing enough (or the boon of catching more than enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have at least four fish. If the boat owner hires the fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for the day on which he has guaranteed the fishermen at least four fish. Why do we emphasize "day"? To see, look again at the rental case: The rent set the following day for use of the boat will be adjusted to match the expected net catch. If the rent is set per day, the fishermen lose only one day's error in estimated catch. But the boat owner will suffer or enjoy the entire future projected changes in catch, as profits or losses in the value of his boat. The boat owner cannot escape projected future change—not even by selling off his ownership, because the new buyer will adjust his offer price to take all that into account. By making short-term rental arrangements, the renters who use the boat avoid being stuck with an unexpectedly bad future. As em-

The same situation could be described differently. Instead of saying fishermen rent the boat, we could say the boat owner hires the fishermen. In the latter case, he must pay them four plus a smidgeon of fish each to fish on his boat while he keeps the total catch, minus those wages. Of a total catch of 34 fish with five people, each is paid four fish, a total wages bill of 20 fish, leaving him 14 fish. There is no difference in this example between hiring boat owner hiring

Employer or Renter?

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-property scenario permits those conditions. Private ownership of firms is dominant in most non-socialist countries and will be examined in more detail later.

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Uncertainty abo
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is there, then,
boat owner hiring

16/4/80 103

Debate on offer to Shah ruled out

UMTATA — A possible debate on Transkei's reported offer of sanctuary to the ailing deposed Shah of Iran was refused in the National Assembly here yesterday.

A statement, tabled by the deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Sizakele Caledon Mda, regretting that the Prime Minister had not informed the assembly and Transkeians when he offered the Shah sanctuary, was ruled out of order by the Speaker, Mr Z. Mabandla.

During announcement time in the Assembly, Mr Mda took the floor and said it was a matter of grave concern to the House and to the opposition, in particular, that the Prime Minister,

Chief George Matanzima, had not seen fit to consult them about offering the Shah sanctuary.

He said the opposition had no objection to the offer.

"I want to say it is profoundly regretted as a matter of dereliction of duty to this House and country that members should get information on a matter affecting their country from foreign sources like the Sunday Times, SABC and Daily Dispatch.

Mr Mda wanted Chief Matanzima to tell the Assembly why the government felt the law of the land should be circumvented regarding citizenship for the Shah.

— DDR.

204

of 14 fish is divided will be see.

On a social maximum criterion the optimal number of people on the boat is four or five. (There the marginal product, four fish, member on the boat would be the marginal product, four fish, arithmetic convenience we see the larger crew size when equivalent double possibility

social-maximum output rule is to charge the boat crew until the marginal product on board decreases to that on shore. (When people aren't fishing, they sleep, eat, rest, and bask in the sun. Only fish are produced and consumed.) In Figure 9-1 the marginal social gains are the areas of plus signs in the first four marginal-product bars.

Control, Property Rights, and Incentives

Now we come to the point of interest: How many people *will* be allowed on the boat and who gets the increased output?

Share and Share Alike with Controlled Entry

In our first scene of this fishing saga, assume the boat discoverer is entitled to decide how many persons can be on board, and all those on board will share alike in the total catch. Our discoverer will allow only one or two other people, for then the average catch on board, which he and each other person gets, is at the maximum:

to decide whether any more will be allowed to come on board, the outcome is the same. The first three would not admit any more, because another person reduces the average to be shared by all from 8 to 7.5.

This is a characteristic problem of socialist firms; "workers" control the enterprise and share the net income equally, and newcomers are admitted only by permission of the existing group. This is also a common danger in many labor unions and professions; longshoremen, electricians, musicians, doctors, lawyers, and a vast host of other professions admit new members only by permission (through certifying boards) of present members.

Instead of a boat yielding fish, imagine a college yielding earning power from knowledge and that the ocean shore is the rest of the economy where you could earn income. If extra students reduce each present student's learning (that is, reduce the average quality), how many should be admitted? Before drawing conclusions, continue with our scenario.

Private Property

As Scene Two of the saga of our fishing society opens, the boat-discoverer has been given en-

each could catch on the boat (counting the average (which would fall from 8 to 7.5 and even though the social gain of two over the land should be circumvented regarding citizenship for the Shah. Indeed, if we changed

those who are on board

Kei confused over posters, petition

whom a reply had been received from the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The Director said that in order to be used for statistical purposes when it is representative to ascertain the purpose to which the statistics are justified the costs involved. An Assocom representative had requested that the matter be stated further that the request was to know what contributions were required and in this manner.

In the course of the meeting that initially Medico had been asked by the Registrar of Medical Aid that the Director should check on the matter.

Mr. Wolffe suggested that the Unemployment Insurance and Medical Aid should be handled through the Assocom representative, and it was AGREED to do so.

TRANSKEI Security Police have confiscated posters of Nelson Mandela and questioned several people who possessed the posters, including Mrs Winnie Mandela's brother, Mr Prince Madikizela.

Mr Madikizela, an Umtata attorney and former president of the Transkei Youth League, said he was confused "because there has been no official notice that the picture of Nelson Mandela is banned in the Transkei."

"I don't know whether I must also remove all the family snapshots of Nelson I have in my photo album," he said.

Transkei security police are also reported to be questioning anyone who seems to have sympathy for the "Free Mandela Campaign".

Earlier this week, police also confiscated a poster of Mandela from the offices of the newspaper "Imvo" and questioned a reporter for two hours before releasing him.

Earlier this month, Prime Minister George Matanzima had said he did not object to people signing the "Free Mandela" petition.

was required and ed in this manner. necessary for Assocom's representative; also the benefit of so doing employers. The e valid and that he the Board. He had nions who wanted to

rd to Medical Aid now they had been AGREED that the

unemployment minister's Economic

8. MATTERS DISCUSSED BY ASSOCOM'S ECONOMIC AFFAIRS/DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEES:

The above reports were held over to the next meeting.

9. ARISING FROM THE MINUTES:

(a) Item 2 - Retail Sales Tax: Mr. Wood reported that subsequent to the meeting on the 1st November, 1977, Assocom's ad hoc committee had met on a number of occasions and had had a meeting with the Secretary of the Inland Revenue Department's Working Party dealing with the Retail Sales Tax. In addition Assocom had been represented at a meeting with the Secretary for Inland Revenue. The position at the moment was that the Secretary for Inland Revenue had distributed a revised memorandum and was now considering representations made thereon by various interested parties. During the course of the coming Parliamentary session legislation would be placed before Parliament and the Secretary for Inland Revenue had indicated that the draft legislation would be distributed for approval to all interested parties. Mr. Wood said that the Retail Sales Tax would be introduced this year and hazarded a guess that this would be between July and September. He said that it was likely that an announcement on the Retail Sales Tax would be made in the course of the budget speech.

General discussion followed Mr. Wood's outline of the points raised by Assocom and it was AGREED that when the draft legislation was received, copies would be distributed to members of this committee and the Taxation Committee, and that a meeting of interested members would be called to discuss the proposals.

(b) Item 3 - Workmen's Compensation: The Director reported that as directed, he had addressed a letter to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner drawing attention to a complaint received from a member firm regarding judgment obtained against employers for non-payment of arrear levies without the follow-up procedure (prescribed in the Workmen's Compensation Act No. 30 of 1941, as amended by Sect. 27 of Act No. 27 of 1945), being properly carried out by his office. This was considered to be inequitable and prejudicial to the standing of employers.

A reply had been received from the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner (as circulated with the agenda) in which he outlined the follow-up procedure. He said that the volume of cases necessitating the issue of Court Orders made it impracticable to refer every case to the Divisional Inspector of Labour. Only in cases where the Post Office notified his office that the employer could not be contacted at his last known address was it referred to the Divisional Inspector of

17/4/80 245
 Police probe Umtata report

UMTATA — Two security policeman yesterday questioned a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Richard Wicksteed, about the source of a report he wrote concerning the arrest of several people near the Qamata Great Place of the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The report, which appeared in Tuesday's Daily Dispatch said the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngeeba, had been approached about an allegation made to Mr Wicksteed that the people had been arrested because of an alleged assassination plot against the President.

Brigadier Ngeeba's response that "this is a false rumour" was included in Tuesday's Daily Dispatch account

The security policemen who visited Mr Wicksteed yesterday asked him for the names of his informant regarding the alleged assassination plot.

Mr Wicksteed told them the information had come from an anonymous telephone caller and that was why he had approached Brigadier Ngeeba

Brigadier Ngeeba told him the arrests were made in an attempt to round up people who were allowing "destructive cattle" to damage fences.

He had incorporated all this information in his report, Mr Wicksteed said.

After documenting this reply from Mr Wicksteed to their inquiries, the two security policemen left the office. — DDR

...ly stable business will have less risk
 ...ng such assurance. A firm that makes a
 ...ety of products with higher probability
 ...ing fluctuations in the demand for its
 ...ducts can give more employment se-
 ... by transferring employees from one prod-
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 ...ments and some nonprofit enterprises
 ...spectively derive incomes from taxes or
 ...ants rather than from customer sales give
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 ...government jobs with greater security
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 ...ding pay equal to that of private firms
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18/4/80
18/4/80

Police question, detain Dispatch reporters

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — For the first time in decades the Daily Dispatch did not appear in the streets of Umtata, Transkei capital today, following its ban by the Matanzima regime here yesterday.

By late last night three reporters of the Daily Dispatch Sidney Moses, Richard Wicksteed and Vatiswa Ntshanga, were in and out of Transkei Security Police offices after being picked up and detained for questioning.

The Daily Dispatch was banned here yesterday by the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

An urgent announcement was made in the House of Assembly by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima's brother, Chief George Matanzima.

WARNED

In his announcement, Chief Matanzima said the Daily Dispatch had been warned on numerous occasions for its evil propaganda campaign and malicious reports against Transkei and its leaders.

There was confusion in the offices of the Daily Dispatch last night when members of the staff were packing their belongings. Security Police released Mr Richard Wicksteed and immediately re-arrested and detained Mr Sidney Moses for questioning.

COURT ACTIONS

Richard Wicksteed is due to appear in the Umtata Regional Court today charged under Transkei Public Security Act.

A spokesman at the Dispatch offices here said there was confusion and did not know what to do because of the ban.

In his announcement yesterday Chief George Matanzima said an allegation by the Daily Dispatch that 25 men had been arrested in the Quamata area for allegedly attempting to assassinate Transkei President Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was a fabrication and the highest form of incitement.

He went on: "I was talking to an overseas contact and soon afterwards, and hardly half an hour afterwards, a Daily Dispatch reporter phoned me and questioned me about the same message my contact had. The reporter quoted it verbatim. "Who knows that our phone and Ministers' phones are not tapped by the agents of this paper?"

Delivery Van barred at border

18/1/80
Keys

UMTATA. — A delivery man carrying thousands of copies of the Daily Dispatch was stopped at the Kei River border post today following yesterday's announcement that the newspaper has been banned from circulating in Transkei.

The head of the Transkei police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said the newspaper was being stopped from coming in from today because the Government Gazette containing the ban had been signed yesterday by the State President.

He said the gazette had already been prepared when the announcement was made in the National Assembly. It would appear today. — Sapa.

Daily Dispatch is off the streets of Transkei

STAR
18/4/80

243
103
327

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — For the first time in decades The Daily Dispatch newspaper is conspicuous by its absence from the streets of the Transkei capital today after its ban by the Matanzima Government yesterday.

The newspaper's offices were shut on instructions from Transkei security police this morning.

The East London newspaper's delivery vans were held up at the border for hours before being recalled when it became clear that the ban was of immediate effect.

One of the three reporters who were in and out of Transkei security police offices last night after being picked up and detained for questioning was held overnight and still in detention this morning.

He is Mr Sidney Moses. Another reporter, Mr

Richard Wicksteed, gave evidence this morning as a subpoenaed witness at an inquiry relating to the reporting of the Qamata affair — a subject of controversy between the Daily Dispatch and the Transkei authorities.

It is understood that he may be recalled to give further evidence.

A telephone conversation concerning Transkei's offer of asylum to the Shah of Iran appeared to be the event which triggered the ban on the East London Daily Dispatch from circulating in Transkei.

Mr Moses found a note on his desk when he arrived at work yesterday telling him a Mr Chris van Rensburg (an East London businessman) had telephoned Chief Matanzima from Johannesburg telling him of the Shah's decision.

When Mr Moses tele-

phoned Chief Matanzima about the call, he was asked if Mr Moses' sources had a tap on the Prime Minister's telephone.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima refused to comment on allegations that the deposed Shah had accepted Transkei's offer of asylum.

The editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr G F Farr, said today he would make every effort to get the ban lifted.

A sophisticated electronic device believed to be a telephone "bug" was found yesterday connected to the telephone extension in Mr Farr's office.

It was handed over to the South African Police, who are investigating possible contraventions of the Post Office Act.

Post Office spokesmen confirmed the suspected telephone tapping device did not originate from the Post Office.

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ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit the social total—a social waste. The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airplanes, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, schools; it is even applied to federal forests, offshore oil, and federal land. Zoning commissions that control the use of land (such as how congested it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits; not the post office, or the water, electricity, gas, or bus company. All are instructed to "serve the public," or "break even"—with consequences that are now more explainable.

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output. However, if our government agent takes the easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will he lose? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public or government has an incentive as strong as a private owner to detect opportunism or shirking of prescribed duty? In contrast to the private owner, a political authority suffers less loss of potential personal wealth in being less attentive to nonownable gains. And if there is uncertainty about the potential catch on board, he would permit extra people on board if that made him more popular and enhanced his hold on political office. Or to make his personal life easier, the authority might allow too few on board because that permits shorter working hours for him (like closing on holidays and earlier in the afternoons) and not operating the boat as fully as would maximize profits. Soon

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

THE ban by the Matanzima hierarchy of the Daily Dispatch yesterday was not entirely unexpected. Nor was the strong hint that Sunday POST is also on its way to a banning order.

For months now, the Transkei government has experienced massive problems with the administration of the homeland. Its fake independence has turned into nothing but a dud cheque, with the people of the country still feeling the full impact of the apartheid system.

The country has been transformed into nothing but a reservoir for cheap labour. The economy is in ruins and unless crumbs fall down from the Pretoria master's table, essential services are threatened with ruin.

And all along, the only people who seem to be getting anything of the sham independence are the Matanzima brothers, members of the clique who live in palatial mansions and drive posh cars, while the majority of their people languish in squalor.

And so the international community has rightly refused to have anything to do with Transkei's so-called independence.

In fact, with the general disenchantment, if the path the Matanzima's have chosen for the Transkei was to be put to test in a general election tomorrow, we can safely predict they would suffer a deafening and shattering defeat.

It is against this background that one must view the ban on the Daily Dispatch and the general hostility towards newspapers, displayed by the Matanzima brothers.

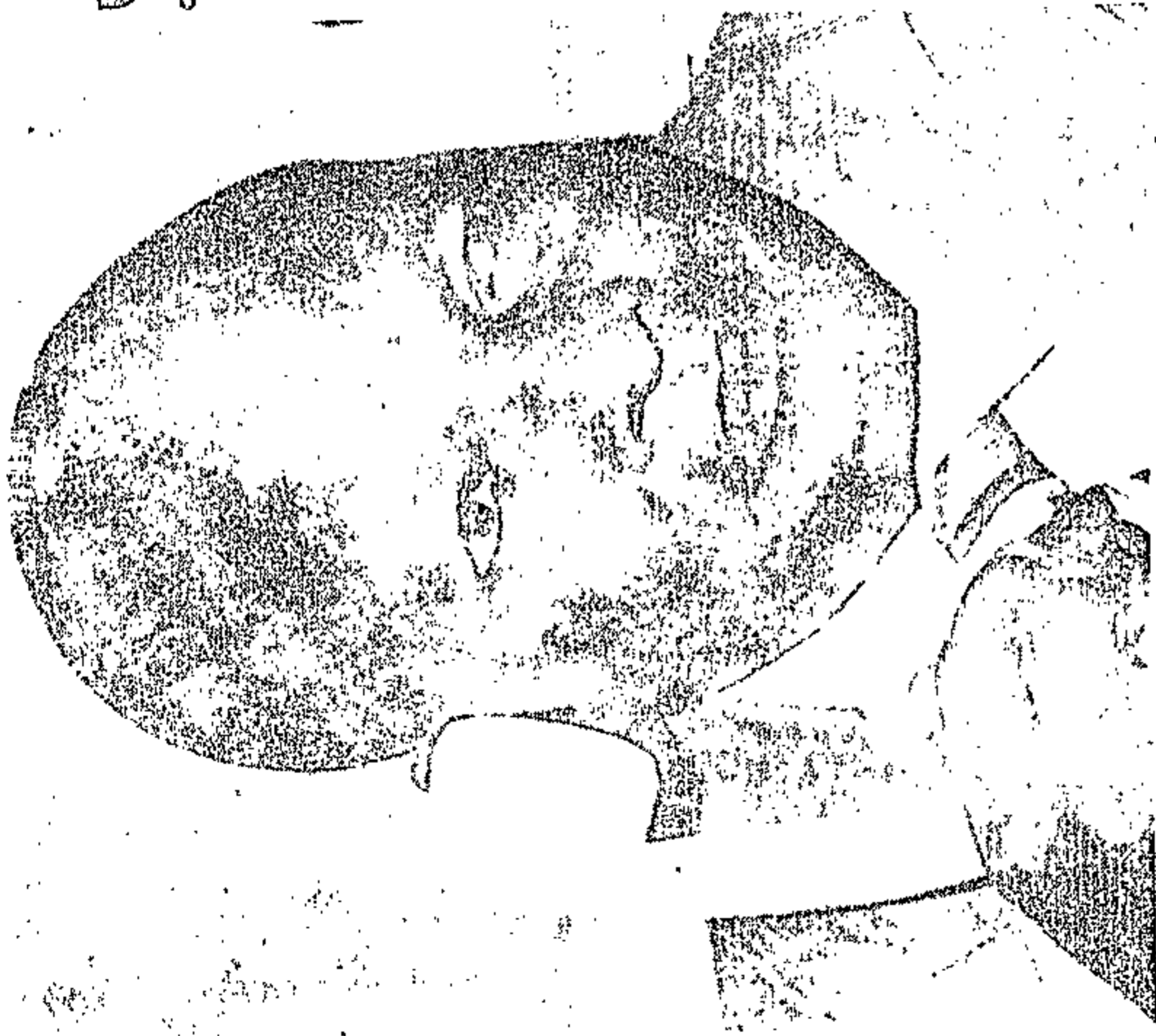
These newspapers have committed one cardinal sin. They have not only dared tell the people what was happening to them, but have gone further. They have exposed, in various articles, the hollowness of the Transkei independence and the terrible effects it has had on the people in that homeland, including the cruel and merciless stripping of their God-given South African birthright.

So the Matanzima brothers, having been stripped of all intellectual and realistic arguments to support their political stances, have now resorted to tactics of all governments around the world who display unashamed authoritarian tendencies.

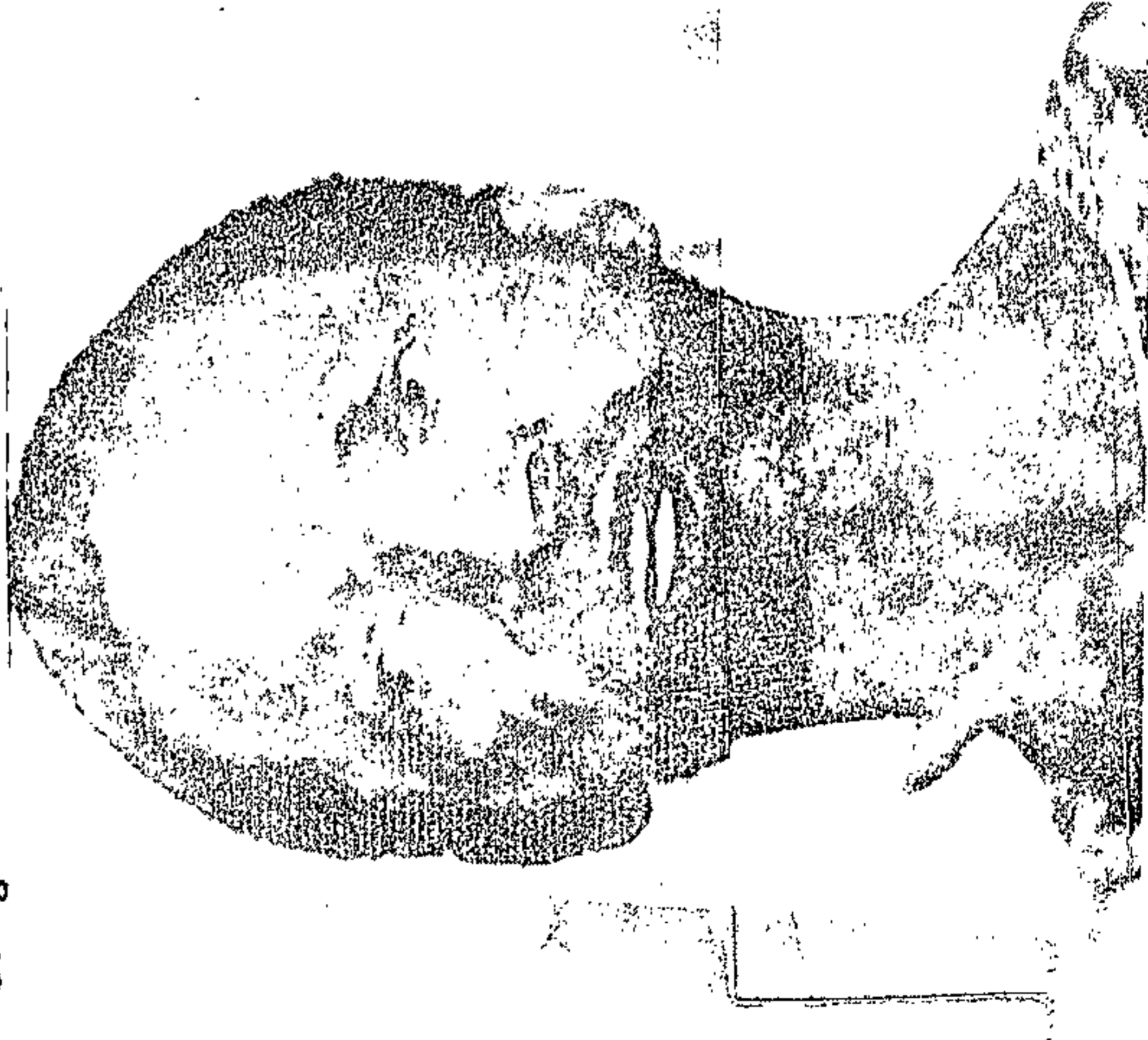
But like all despots before them, they will fail dismally in their attempts to suppress the will of the people to be free. And this, they can safely take as the gospel truth.

Journalists quizzed

Kelisi batana Kisqatsh



George Matanzima . . . false reporting.



Dr Motlana . . . they are puppets.

By MARCUS NGANI

THE TRANSKEI yesterday morning banned the East London morning newspaper Daily Dispatch that has a wide circulation in the area.

Three reporters based in Umtata were yesterday taken away by security police for questioning.

One of them, Sydney Moses, was later released. By late yesterday the other two, Vatiswa Ntshanga and Richard Wicksteed, were apparently still held by the police though this could not be confirmed.

Announcing his government's decision to ban the newspaper, Prime Minister George Matanzima, speaking in the Umtata National Assembly, found faults with the Daily Dispatch for its report on rumours that there was a plot to assassinate President K D Matanzima by his tribal subjects in Qamata.

The Prime Minister also told the Assembly that the newspaper had a long record of persistent false reporting.

He said the paper's malicious attitude towards Transkei had been displayed by its tactics in trying to incite the people of the territory to revolt against orderly gov.

Banned

JD 103 227 245
18/4/80

UMTATA — The Daily Dispatch has been banned from circulating in Transkei.

Transkei acts against Daily Dispatch

From his sources, I am sure he had contact with someone at the international exchange in Umtata and I call upon the Postmaster-General to investigate the matter immediately," Chief Matanzima said.

In the report about the 25 tribesmen arrested, he said another reporter, Mr Wicksteed, had included a paragraph that the men were not held in connection with an assassination attempt on the Transkei State President as rumoured.

"The Daily Dispatch, for no rhyme or reason, puts in a paragraph which has absolutely no bearing on the report — the so-called alleged plot to assassinate

The banning order was signed by the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and announced in the House of Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The Prime Minister said the State President, in consultation with his executive, had decided to ban the paper because of

"its long record of persistent false reporting." The ban would take effect after the publication of a Government Gazette today.

The terms of the order signed by the State President read: "Under the powers vested in me in terms of section 22 (1) of the Publication Security Act No. 30 of 1977, I hereby prohibit the distribution and reading in the Republic of Transkei of the newspaper known as the Daily Dispatch."

According to a Sapa report, the Prime Minister told a press conference

the ban would be effective only after the publication of the Gazette, meaning that the paper would not circulate in the country as from tomorrow.

Clarifying the implications of the ban, Chief George Matanzima said it meant the office of the paper in Transkei would have to be closed and, if necessary, its staff escorted across the Kei River.

His government would be able to check on the paper at all border posts and even those entry points that did not have border posts would not

pose any problems.

Chief George Matanzima said it would be sad to see the Daily Dispatch go as many people had got so used to it, but there were many other papers already covering Transkeian news.

The head of the Transkei Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, denied rumours that the two Daily Dispatch reporters, Mr Sydney Moses and Mr Richard Wicksteed, who were questioned by the Security Police, would be escorted to the Kei River border post either last night or today.

He said there was definitely no such thing. These people would not be harassed.

Earlier, Brig Ngceba had warned journalists at a press conference they should write with a "patriotic pen" and refrain from destructive reporting.

He said it was wrong to write about something that did not exist, especially one that could cause panic in the minds of people, such as the reported rumour of an assassination attempt on the State President of

Transkei.

In the Assembly, Chief Matanzima read a long list of reports since 1963 which, he said, were examples of the paper's false reporting.

The latest cases were a report about the arrest of 25 tribesmen in Qamata and also a phone call by a Daily Dispatch reporter to the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister said he had received a call from overseas yesterday morning and barely 30 minutes after the call Mr Moses, of the Daily Dispatch, phoned to ask him about what was discussed during the telephone conversation with the overseas caller.

"This reporter even quoted word for word what we had been discussing, even though the call had been through my private line.

"When I asked him where he got all that information,

less of the assured employment lower than bears more variations in the relative puts. The employment inventories demand (the owners at various transiently these arrangements wages there usual trading a higher-sec interval. Do so quick maintain would, jobs during employer would to display fore observations at wages seeking demand tacit agreement employees run company normal so will

9

Editor's phone bugged

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EAST LONDON — A sophisticated electronic device believed to be a telephone bug was yesterday found connected to the telephone extension in the office of the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr.

The device was discovered by a Post Office technician while re-routing the extension cable.

It was handed over to the South African Police who are investigating possible contraventions of the Post Office Act.

A senior official in the technical department of the Post Office here, Mr G. Meyer, said the device appeared to be some form of integrated circuit, but it was impossible to say what its function was at this stage. It appeared to

be "homemade" rather than produced in a factory.

An independent electronics expert, Mr David Rouse, said he was sure the device was a transmitter of some sort, probably used to transmit the contents of telephone conversations to a receiver.

Such a device, he said, would have a range of 50 to 100 metres and could possibly be used to transmit a signal to an adjacent office building.

Mr Rouse is qualified as a Post Office technician, as a telecommunications and signals technician in Rhodesia, and as a burglar alarm designer and manufacturer.

A director and production manager of Provtronic here, he had

experience in the field of bugging devices while working with the security forces in Rhodesia.

"I have seen various types of bugs but have never seen one like this before. It is not a simple bug which is just used to switch on another machine attached elsewhere to the line, but more likely transmits a signal for reception elsewhere," Mr Rouse said.

Whoever made the device went to the trouble to use very small one sixteenth watt resistors, he said. In addition the printed circuit board used was tinned, a process which marked it as a professional job rather than something constructed by an amateur.

Mr Rouse was also sure the device was not of Post Office manufacture and a piece of tape attached to one of the leads was also not of the type used in the Post Office.

Another East London electronics expert agreed that it was professionally made, but thought it may be merely a switching device, used to activate another bug further down the telephone line.

The components used were "relatively old" in electronic terms and the device was probably constructed at least two years ago.

The technician who found the device, Mr Neville Wampach, said it did not appear to be operative as it was connected to an earth wire.

In terms of the Post Office Act it is an offence to intercept a telephone conversation or to attempt to do so.

There is a maximum

Fourie, said the device appeared to be fairly old. He will send it away for analysis by police experts.

It is not known how long the device has been in Mr Farr's office.

Mr Farr said yesterday he knew of no reason why his telephone should be tapped.

"As far as my job is concerned as an editor there is no secrecy about my operations. What is told to me officially is usually for publication.

"I do, of course, receive confidential calls from time to time from people in all walks of life, some of them in positions of high authority in the South African Government, the Transkei Government and the Ciskei Government. "It would be regrettable if any of their confidences

have been breached through eavesdropping. This to me is a matter for serious concern and I am angered by it.

"I am also angered that my most private, personal telephone conversations with friends and relations could have been recorded for someone's malicious amusement or future exploitation against me.

"My integrity as an individual and as an editor has never been challenged. I enjoy access to government ministers, to highly-placed officers of the defence and police forces and to other important people.

"These authorities, I am sure, will share my embarrassment about this intrusion into my responsibilities as a newspaper editor." — DDR.

imprisonment for contravention of the Act. It is also an offence to tamper with Post Office equipment or to modify or adjust such equipment.

In terms of Section 118 A of the Act certain procedures must be followed if a person's telephone is to be legally bugged for security reasons.

A request for such a bugging must be submitted in writing and authorised by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, the Postmaster General or his deputies.

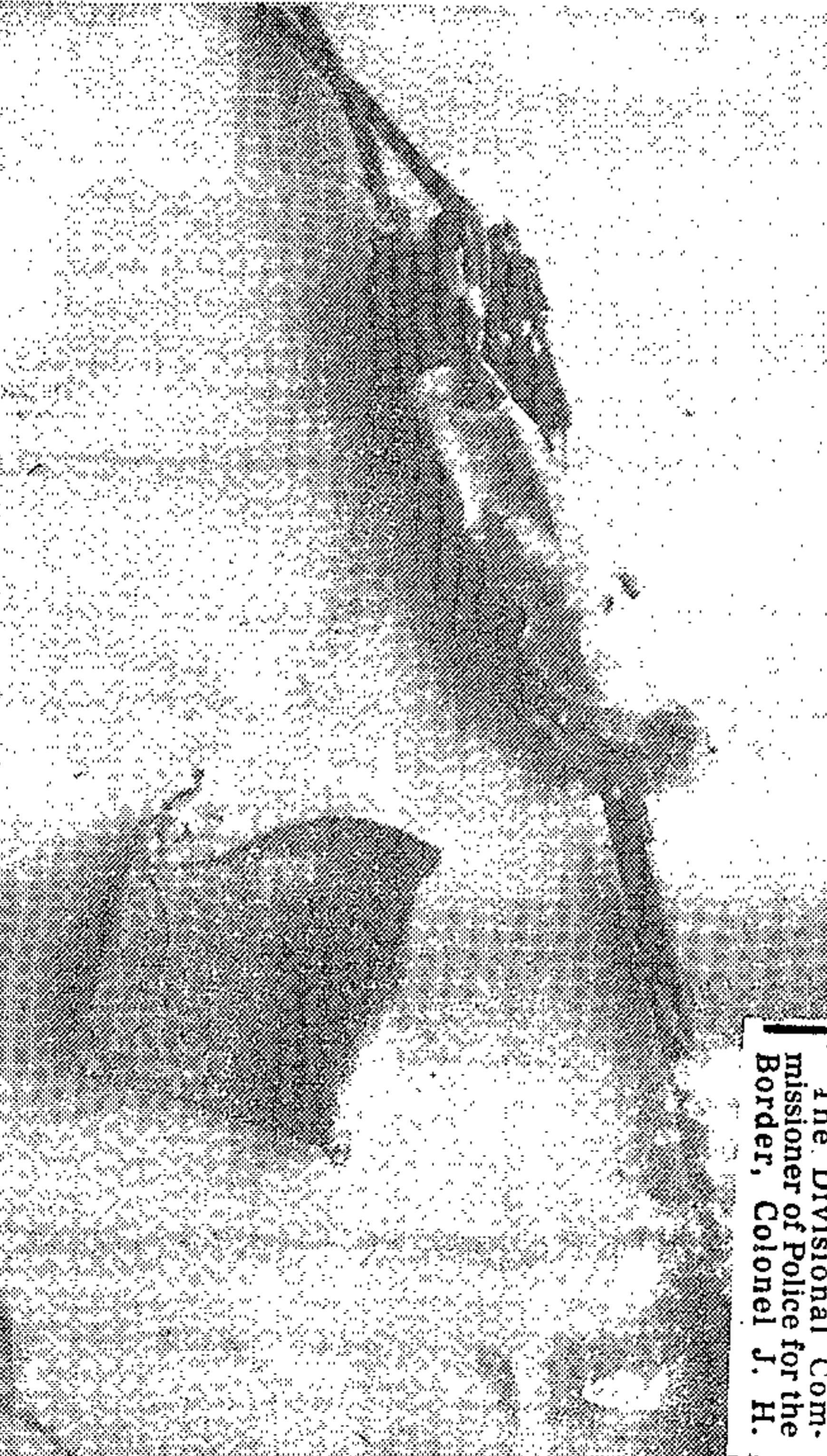
The senior deputy director in charge of Post Office security, Mr H. Grove, said he was sure no such request had been made.

"I am sure the Post Office is not involved," he said. If a bug had been authorised it would not have been fitted to an extension line.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border, Colonel J. H.

Insurance: Pooling Risks

Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft) people often insure. They share losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called insurance premium. These accumulated



The device found connected to the Daily Dispatch Editor's telephone.

372 1103 DA 18/4/80

Dispatch reporters held

EAST LONDON —
Three Daily Dis-
patch journalists
were yesterday de-
tained for question-
ing in Umata follow-
ing the banning of
the newspaper in
Transkel.

Two of them, Miss Yatuswa Nishanga and Mr Richard Wicksteed, were later released but at the time of going to press Mr Sydney Moses was still being held.

Mr Wicksteed was questioned about the source of the information he received in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate the Transkel State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and which he put to the Transkel Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngeeba.

Mr Moses was questioned and held in connection with questions he put to the Prime Minister of Transkel, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday morning after receiving a tip-off that the Shah of Iran had accepted asylum in Transkel.

Miss Nishanga was questioned on both issues, though she has only been in Transkel since the beginning of the week and was not involved with either issue.

Mr Wicksteed said he received a message from Brig Ngeeba asking him to report to Security Police headquarters early yesterday.

"I arrived at Brig Ngeeba's office at about 9 am and he told me the police wanted to know the source of a story I wrote concerning the arrest of a

number of people near the Qamata Great Place of President Matanzima.

"He specifically wanted to know the source of a paragraph in the report in which I quoted him denying reports that the people had been arrested in connection with an alleged assassination plot against the President," Mr Wicksteed said.

"I had already told two Security Policemen the previous day that the information came to me via an anonymous telephone call.

"Brig Ngeeba argued that the report was not ethical as it was an explosive issue which could incite people to assassinate the State President.

"He then told me he knew who my source of information was and that he would bring the person concerned to confront me," he said.

Mr Wicksteed was told to wait.

"I waited until late afternoon, during which time I was questioned by another Security Policeman about the source of information Mr Moses was following up in connection with Transkel's offer of political sanctuary to the Shah of Iran.

"Brig Ngeeba recalled me to his office and said my report was more serious than anything I had imagined and it had caused him a great deal of extra work.

He showed me a copy of

a special Government Gazette announcing the banning of the Dispatch and said it was a result of the report I had written.

"He later handed me a subpoena instructing me to appear in court as a state witness in the trial of an unknown person on a charge of attempted murder and/or conspiracy to commit murder. I was instructed to appear in court tomorrow morning.

Miss Nishanga said she was held by the Security Police for the whole afternoon yesterday.

The officers who interrogated her were Captain Gladie, Capt Lavisa

and Capt Momi.

"I was shown a cutting of the Qamata report and was asked about a telephone call to a Mr Chain Vilakazi.

"Capt Gladie said a Mr Vilakazi spoke to Mr Wicksteed and the call was then put through to me.

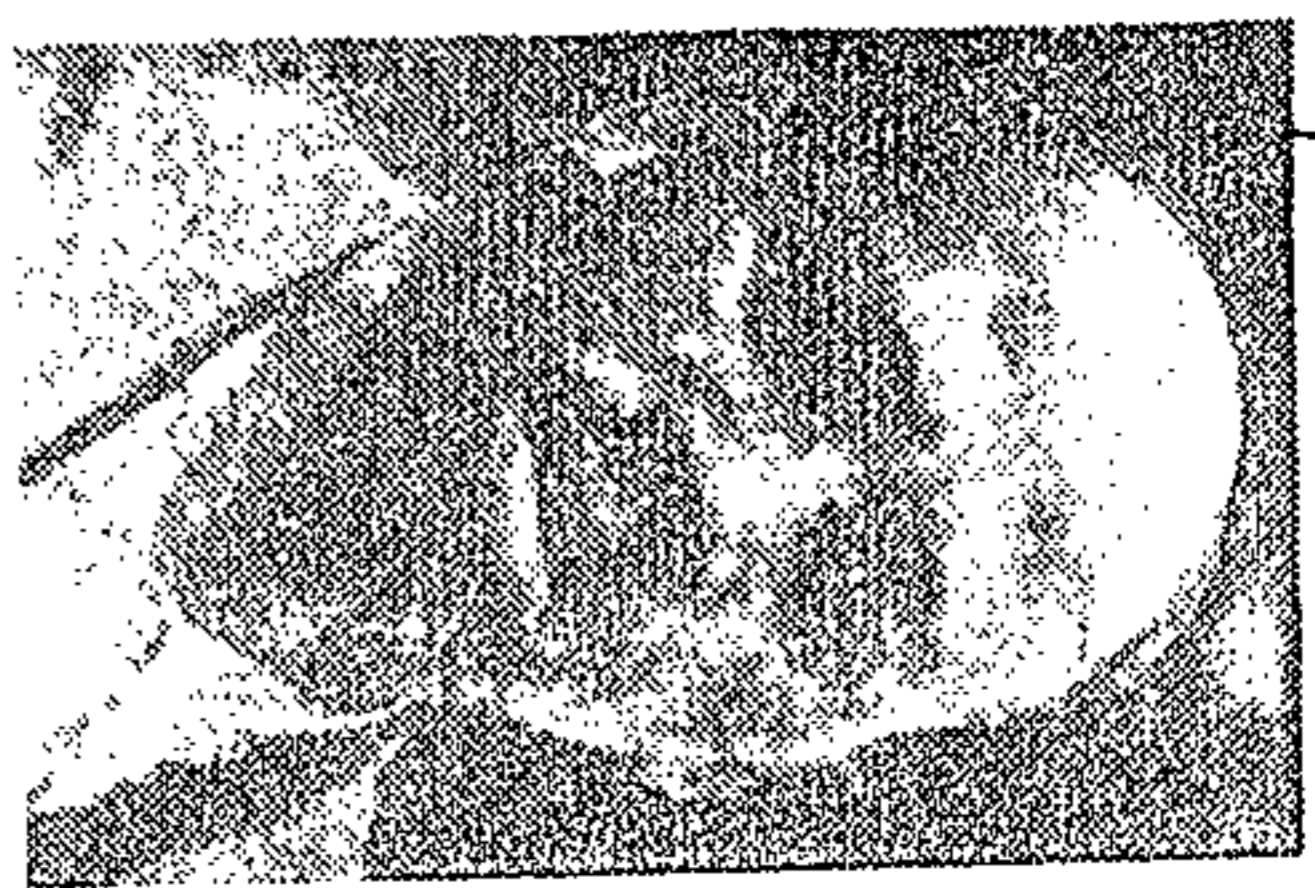
"The man identified himself to me as Mr Chain Vilakazi and told me about a news item concerning a creche at Fort Gale. He offered to take me there.

"Capt Gladie asked me if I did not discuss an assassination plot with Mr Vilakazi and Mr Wicksteed and he kept on reminding me I was in trouble in Transkel though I had been here only for a

short time

"They also asked me why I had come to work in Umata, other personal questions and whether I knew the banned journalist who has since fled South Africa. Thenjewe Muntso."

Brig Ngeeba could not be reached for comment either at his home or his office. He had earlier refused to comment when asked how long Mr Moses would be held — DDR.



MR SYDNEY MOSES



MR RICHARD WICKSTEED

4,008 fish. But whatever is done, at least a third person could profitably switch to the boat, as is indicated by Figure 9-1. That would increase the boat total by eight fish to 24 fish (the marginal product with three crewmen is eight fish) while forsoaking only four more fish from the shore. The social total increases by four—the difference between the marginal product on the boat and the forsaken four-fish shore-marginal-product. A fourth crewman could transfer to the boat, since the product on the boat, six, with four

ble 9-1. Catch of Fish on Board"

Net	Average Product (on board)	Marginal Product (on board)	Social Total (Shore plus boat)
0	0	0	4000 + 0 = 4000
+6	6	6	3396 + 6 = 4002
+10	8	6	3392 + 16 = 4008
0	8	4	3388 + 24 = 4012
7.5	7.5	2	3384 + 30 = 4014
6.8	6.8	0	3380 + 34 = 4014
6	6	1	3376 + 36 = 4012
5.14	5.14	1	3372 + 36 = 4008
4	4	1	3368 + 32 = 4000
3	3	1	3364 + 27 = 3991
2.1	2.1	1	3360 + 21 = 3981

are 1000 people.

Citizen first to know of ban

243 37 194/80 103

EAST LONDON — The first intimation the Daily Dispatch received yesterday that it was being banned in Transkei came through a phone call in the morning from The Citizen newspaper in Johannesburg.

The news editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Ian Wynne, was asked whether it was true that Transkei had banned the newspaper.

The Citizen's reporter was told the Daily Dispatch knew nothing about such a move and doubted that it could be true.

Some time later the South African Press Association confirmed to the Daily Dispatch that the Prime Minister had announced the banning in the Transkei House of Assembly yesterday morning.

Reporters of the Daily Dispatch who usually attend the House were not present at the time as both had been called to police headquarters for interrogation.

Capital Radio, based in Port St Johns in Transkei, heard of the ban a little later and interviewed the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr. This interview was broadcast by Capital Radio shortly after six o'clock last night.

In this interview, Mr Farr said he was shocked and surprised at the action because the Daily Dispatch had always had most cordial relations

with Transkeians and with people in government in Transkei.

Mr Farr said that from time to time, as always happens in communication between press and governments, there had been issues of difference between the Transkei Government and this newspaper, but in his term as Editor he had always been able to resolve these most cordially. Therefore he was surprised and shocked because he had never had any doubt that the relationship between the Daily Dispatch and the Government of Transkei was very good.

Asked by Capital Radio whether he had intentions of trying to resolve the present impasse, Mr Farr said: "I would be very anxious to resolve the impasse. In fact, we feel a need to communicate with Transkei effectively. There is a historical relationship."

"Therefore we would naturally want to be rid of this banning order as soon as possible."

Mr Farr said he would welcome the opportunity to discuss the issue with the Prime Minister of Transkei or the State President with a view to resolving it.

Asked by Capital Radio what would be the financial implication of the Transkei ban on the Daily Dispatch, Mr Farr said Transkei was a very significant part of the Daily Dispatch's circulation area. — DDR.

Some owner's personal profit. red public property for public. ing the boat owner's rights. r saga opens with the public

operty

catch—or maybe the best kind. se how to use the boat so as. , or who thought he knew bet- who was more optimistic about ere for sale it would be bought. You can probably conjecture on, regardless of the fortunes on fish, which they could always other hand, they are always expectedly bad future. As em- s who use the boat avoid being- ing short-term rental arrange-

ing enough (or the boon of catching more than enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have at least four fish. If the boat owner hires the fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for the day on which he has guaranteed the fishermen at least four fish. Why do we emphasize "day"? To see, look again at the rental case: The rent set the following day for use of the boat will be adjusted to match the expected net catch. If the rent is set per day, the fishermen lose only one day's error in estimated catch. But the boat owner will suffer or enjoy the entire future projected changes in catch, as profits or losses in the value of his boat. The boat owner cannot escape projected future change—not even by selling off his ownership, because the new buyer will adjust the price to take all that into

The same situation could be described differently. Instead of saying fishermen rent the boat, we could say the boat owner hires the fishermen. In the latter case, he must pay them four plus a singleton of fish each to fish on his boat while he keeps the total catch, minus those wages. Of a total catch of 34 fish, the boat owner gets each

Engelberg or Fetter?

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-property scenario permits these conditions. Private ownership of firms is dominant in most non-socialist countries and will be examined in more detail later.

paid four fish, a total of 14 fish. There is ample between hiring the boat owner hiring fish. There is there, then, no hiring clerks as em Macy's building and (and inventory-use the total daily sales same income in el there is certainly a But someone must mistaken estimates make a difference. tant point is the ide methods, renting a about performance Uncertainty about duces a major diff boat, renters bear t

Chief George: why Dispatch is banned

UMTATA—The following is the full text of the statement made in the Transkei Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in connection with the banning of the Daily Dispatch:

In 1963, and when the people of Transkei went to the polls to elect members of the first Legislative Assembly, there were no parties in existence. It was only after the elections and when two men, that is, the late Paramount Chief Victor Poto and the present State President, were for the position of Chief Minister of Transkei, that the Democratic Party and the Transkei National Independence Party were born.

The electorate had voted for the personalities of the candidates and not according to party ideologies.

The Daily Dispatch took the very first opportunity, after the election of the Chief Minister, to show in no uncertain terms which party it supported, and started carrying out a systematic campaign aimed at boosting the Democratic Party and destroying the Transkei National Independence Party.

On the 13th December, 1963, the Daily Dispatch published an article, titled, "Transkei a sense of shock."

I quote: "Inevitably, since they were among the people who helped return Chief Poto's men with such a majority among the elected members of the new Transkei parliament, there has been a sense of shock in the townships at the fact that Chief Matanzima has emerged as Chief Minister of the new Bantustan."

Everyone who was present at the time knows

what a lie this was. The Hon member for Lusikisiki, Miss Stella Sigcau, was very much shocked, as everybody was, at the false allegation that she was going to cross the floor to the government benches because of a promise of a cabinet post as reported in the Daily Dispatch, but the Hon lady must take comfort in the fact that this is the usual stunt of the Daily Dispatch to belittle the intelligence of the black man.

In the Daily Dispatch of the 8th December, 1963, this paper carried an article titled, "Matanzima woos Poto followers." I quote: "Elected as Chief Minister of the Transkei's first Legislative Assembly with a majority of only five votes (54-49), Chief Kaiser Matanzima is reported this weekend to be offering 'cabinet' seats to certain supporters of his rival, Paramount Chief Victor Poto, to consolidate his position."

Honourable members will remember how, at the start of this session, during the discussion on the motion of no-confidence, the following morning the Daily Dispatch only published speeches of the opposition, despite the fact that speakers alternate. This ought not to have surprised those honourable members who were in this House in 1964.

In the very first no-confidence motion in 1964, the Daily Dispatch would not comment on the fact that the majority of the governing party had swelled from the reported "only five seats" to 22 seats.

The Daily Dispatch of the 13th May, 1964, commented "No-confidence vote is defeated." I quote: "The ruling Transkei National Independence Party defeated a motion of no-confidence last night by 22 votes. The final count was 61 votes to 39."

It is worthy of note here to say that only Mr Guzana's speech was reported in the article.

A further proof of the fact that the Daily Dispatch could go to any length in its boosting of the opposition Democratic Party is how it could actually go out of its way to canvass people to go to meetings of the Democratic Party by publishing huge figures for meetings before such meetings are held.

To quote an example — on the 8th August, 1964, the Daily Dispatch published the following: "8 000 converge on Engcobo — A cavalcade of horsemen have gathered about 15 miles from the picturesque village of Engcobo, near the Bashee Bridge, in preparation of a grand march to the village with the leaders of the



CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA

Transkei Democratic Party this morning — a crowd of about 8 000 is expected to attend this meeting."

On the 10th March, 1965, the then Chief Minister of Transkei, being fed up of the Daily Dispatch's falsification of issues in Transkei and its incitement of the people of Transkei to commit acts of violence, said: "If the Daily Dispatch continues to incite the people of Transkei to violence, we shall take the earliest opportunity to ban it."

Instead of heeding this warning, the Daily Dispatch, in its editorial column of the 11th March, 1965, made a scathing attack on the then Chief Minister. I quote the heading: "The cry of a fading figure."

The then Chief Minister's reaction was as a result of an editorial opinion in the Daily Dispatch of 10th August, 1964, and many others followed.

It was always strange that whenever the Democratic Party was attacked by the governing party the Daily Dispatch came in strongly in their support.

One, the late Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland made a prediction of the eclipse of the Democratic Party of being fellow-travellers of Communism. The Daily Dispatch in its editorial opinion of the 3rd June, 1965, came in defence of the Democratic Party.

In 1968, when the Transkei National Independence Party won the general election with a big majority, the Daily Dispatch advanced a lot of flimsy excuses like the one contained in their issue of the 2nd November, clearly displaying their disappointment.

Their reporter wrote: "TNIP would have less seats if each vote counted" — whatever this meant!

He went on: "Despite having won two-thirds (nearly) of the 45 elected seats in the Legislative Assembly, the Transkei National Independence Party has only an eight per cent lead in the votes cast over the opposition Democratic Party."

Why go for percentages when the hard facts were: Transkei National Independence Party won 28 seats, which is twice the number of seats won by the Democratic Party, which was 14 seats, with three independents.

The statement by the reporter of the Daily Dispatch was nothing other than prejudice gone mad.

In 1972, when the then Chief Minister decided to show the country that his support of the policy of separate development was merely a means of hailing him, the Daily Dispatch saw an opportunity for engineering a split in the Transkei National Independence Party.

In an article headed: "Government split looming in Transkei" dated 11th August, 1972, the Daily Dispatch said: "Rumours of a developing split in the tight-knit ranks of the Transkei's governing party are sweeping Umtata following the explicit rejection of racial segregation by the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima."

This was, of course, and proved to have been, wishful thinking on the part of this newspaper.

This was proved beyond reasonable doubt by the result of the general election of 1976 which was a landslide victory by the governing party and was even admitted by the Daily Dispatch, which said, among other things: "Chief Kaiser Matanzima's ruling party has swept to a landslide victory in the Transkei general election — virtually wiping out the opposition."

But what this malicious paper forgot to do was to admit its failure to read the political mood of the people of the Transkei when it contradicted the prophecy of that great politician, that great nationalist, that pragmatic politician, that great lover of his people, that astute thinker, bold and undaunted in his actions; I refer to the late Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland, who predicted, as far back as 1965, the eclipse of the Democratic Party.

On the 21st March, 1979, because of the persistent adverse attitude of the Daily Dispatch towards the constitutionally elected government of Transkei, I warned the

Daily Dispatch that if it did not refrain from its biased and prejudiced reporting its days were numbered before it was banned for circulating in Transkei.

This warning was reported in the issue of the Daily Dispatch of the 22nd March, 1979.

Early this year, Nkosikazi Nobandla Matanzima was arrested together with others in Lesotho and was reported as such in the Rand Daily Mail. But the Daily Dispatch, typical of its nature, decided to make headline news of this matter, and decided to substitute Nkosikazi Nozuko Matanzima, with the sole intention of embarrassing His Excellency the State President.

If this had merely been a mistake in names it might have been understandable and pardonable, but the publication of Nkosikazi Nozuko's picture was an irrefutable proof of the evil intentions of this paper.

In the Daily Dispatch of 15th April, 1980, the Daily Dispatch carried an article in connection with the arrest of 25 tribesmen near Qamata in connection with stray cattle.

The Daily Dispatch, for no rhyme or reason, puts in a paragraph which has absolutely no bearing on the report — the so-called alleged plot to assassinate His Excellency the State President.

This could only have existed in their imagination or, perhaps, their constant desires, and they nefariously want to implant it in the people of Transkei. This is the highest form of incitement.

Having considered the long record of persistent false reporting, malicious attitude, against Transkei as displayed by its tactics in trying to incite the people of Transkei to revolt against the orderly government and establishment, as shown in this statement and others, and having regard to the numerous occasions this newspaper has been warned, the very last warning having been during this current session, His Excellency the State President, acting in consultation with his executive, has decided to ban the Daily Dispatch from circulating in the whole Republic of Transkei and any other land which may be added to Transkei, and which ban will take effect from the date of publication of this ban in the Government Gazette.

There are many other newspapers than can cover Transkeian news, and which already do. — DDR.

Transkei

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Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has banned the East London newspaper, The Daily Dispatch.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced this in the National Assembly at Umtata yesterday.

Later he told a Press conference that the ban would be gazetted today.

He also said the ban implied that the newspaper's office in Umtata would have to "pack up" and, if necessary, the staff "helped across the border".

The head of the Transkei Police, Brigadier Martin Ngcoba, denied rumours that the two Daily Dispatch reporters, Mr. Steven Ploren and Mr. Richard Wickstead, who have been questioned by Security Police, would be escorted soon to the Kei River border post. He said the banning was not yet in effect, and they would not be harassed.

Earlier, the brigadier warned journalists at a Press conference that they should write with a "patriotic pen" and refrain from destructive reporting.

Chief Matanzima said the President, in consultation with his executive, had decided to ban the paper because of "his long record of persistent false reporting".

"Having considered the malicious attitude against Transkei as displayed by its tactics in trying to incite the people to revolt against the orderly government and established order, the President decided

to ban the paper," the Prime Minister said.

He read a long list of the newspaper's reports since 1948, which he said were examples of its "false reporting".

He then said that yesterday morning he received a telephone call from overseas, and barely 20 minutes later Mr. Ploren phoned to ask him about what had been discussed.

"This reporter even quoted word for word what we had been discussing, even though the call had been through my private line. When I asked him where he got all that information, he said he got it from his sources. I am sure he had contact with someone at the international exchange in Umtata, and I will call upon the Postmaster-General to investigate the matter immediately."

The editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. George Barr, said in a statement yesterday: "The ban, effective from today, from circulating in Transkei, is an action deeply regretted by this newspaper. It interrupts an association of scores of years, between the people and authorities in Transkei and the newspaper."

"We have tried at all times to report fairly and accurately on events in Transkei, as we do in all other areas of our journalistic activities."

Chief George has accused the Daily Dispatch of "persistent false reporting" and a "malicious attitude against Transkei". Our readers must judge this accusation for themselves.

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Citizen told Dispatch of ban

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Own Correspondent

Dispatch.

EAST LONDON. — The first intimation the Daily Dispatch received yesterday that it was being banned in Transkei came from a telephone call in the morning from the Citizen newspaper in Johannesburg.

The news editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr van Wynga, was asked whether it was true that Transkei had banned the newspaper.

The Citizen's reporter was told that the Daily Dispatch knew nothing about such a move and doubted that it could be true.

Some time later the South African Press Association confirmed to the Daily Dispatch that the Transkei prime minister had announced the banning in the Transkei House of Assembly yesterday morning.

Reporters of the Daily Dispatch were usually attend the House were not present at the time as they had been called to police headquarters for interrogation.

Capital Radio, based in Port St John's in Transkei, heard of the ban a little later and interviewed the editor of the Daily

This interview was broadcast by Capital Radio shortly after six o'clock last night.

Cordial relations

In the interview, Mr Farr said he was shocked and surprised at the action because the Daily Dispatch had always had cordial relations with Transkeians and with people in government in Transkei.

Asked by Capital Radio whether he had intentions of trying to resolve the impasse, Mr Farr said: "I would be very anxious to resolve it. In fact, we feel a need to communicate with the Transkei effectively. There is a historical relationship. This newspaper is more than 100 years old and we see an area where geographically, politically and economically our interests are interwoven with those of Transkei."

Therefore, we would naturally want to be in a position to be able to do as much as possible."

Mr Farr said he would welcome the opportunity to discuss the issue with the prime minister of Transkei or the state president.

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Men on Board	Number of	Total	Marginal	Average	Social	Social Total
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1	6	+6	6	6	6	3396 + 6 = 4002
2	16	+10	8	8	6	3392 + 16 = 4008
3	24	+8	8	8	4	3388 + 24 = 4012
4	30	+6	7.5	7.5	2	3384 + 30 = 4014
5	34	+4	6.8	6.8	0	3380 + 34 = 4014
6	36	+2	6	6	-2	3378 + 36 = 4012
7	36	0	5.14	5.14	-4	3372 + 36 = 4008
8	32	-4	4	4	-8	3368 + 32 = 4000
9	27	-5	3	3	-9	3364 + 27 = 3991
10	21	-6	2	2	-9	3360 + 21 = 3981

Table 9-1. Catch of Fish on Board

CT 18/4/80

Transkei bans Daily Dispatch

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Daily Dispatch newspaper, published in East London, has been banned from circulating in Transkei.

'Bug' on editor's phone

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — A sophisticated electronic device believed to be a telephone bug was yesterday found connected to the telephone extension in the office of the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr.

The device was discovered by a post office technician while re-routing the extension cable.

It was handed to the South African Police who are investigating possible contraventions of the Post Office Act.

A senior official in the technical department of the post office here, Mr G Meyer, said the device appeared to be some

The bug found in the office of the editor of the Daily Dispatch.

form of integrated circuit, but it was impossible to say what its function was at this stage. It appeared to be "home-made".

An independent electronics expert, Mr David Rouse, said he was sure the device was a transmitter of some sort, probably used to transmit telephone conversations to a receiver.

Such a device, he said, would have a range of 50 to 100 metres and could possibly be

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To page 2



The banning order was signed by the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and announced in the National Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The prime minister said that the state president, in consultation with his executive, had decided to ban the newspaper because of "its long record of persistent false reporting".

The ban would take effect after the publication of a Government Gazette today.

The terms of the order signed by the state president read:

"Under the powers vested in me in terms of Section 22 (1) of the Publication Security Act No 30 of 1977, I hereby prohibit the distribution and reading in the Republic of Transkei of the newspaper known as the Daily Dispatch."

According to a Sapa report last night, the prime minister told a press conference that the ban would be effective only after the publication of the Gazette, meaning that the newspaper would not circulate in the country from tomorrow.



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ing them over the group that bears the losses in
people often insure. They share losses by spread-
cal damage (such as from fire or flood or theft).
Because of risks of losses of wealth from phys-

Insurance: Pooling Risks



From page 1

used to transmit a signal to an adjacent office building.

Mr Rouse who qualified in Zimbabwe, gained experience of bugging devices while working with the security forces in Zimbabwe.

"I have seen various types of bugs but have never seen one like this before. It is not a simple bug which is just used to switch on another machine attached elsewhere to the line, but more likely transmits a signal for reception elsewhere," Mr Rouse said.

In terms of section 118a of the act certain procedures must be followed if a person's telephone is to be legally bugged for security reasons.

A request for such a bugging must be submitted in writing and authorized by the Minister of posts and telecommunications, the postmaster-general or his deputies.

The senior deputy director in charge of post office security, Mr H Groce, said he was sure no such request had been made in connection with the bugging of Mr Farr's telephone.

"I am sure the post office is not involved," he said. If a bug had been authorized it would not have been fitted to an extension line.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Colonel J H Fourie, said the device appeared to be fairly old. It will be sent away for analysis by police experts.

Mr Farr said yesterday he knew of no reason why his telephone should be tapped.

"As far as my job is concerned as an editor there is no secrecy about my operations. What is told to me officially is usually for publication.

"I do, of course, receive confidential calls from time to time from people in all walks of life, some of them in positions of high authority in the South African Government, the Transkei Government and the Ciskei Government.

"It would be regrettable if any of their confidences have been breached through eavesdropping. This to me is a matter for serious concern and I am angered by it.

"These authorities, I am sure, will share my embarrassment about this intrusion into my responsibilities as a newspaper editor."

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against the land. (If they could borrow aga
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ing the lender take the land—circumventing
ban on sale of the land.) They have only usuf
rights. These restricted rights to resources do
permit as much discretionary risk-sharing and
allocation. Furthermore, the incentive to impl
or invest in the farmland is weakened, since
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ferred to those most optimistic or willing to
them. These ejidos invest in more children
source of future income—not a surprising
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Attitudes toward property rights and their
changeability by contracts are, in part, based
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of risky consequences—profits and losses. S
profits and losses occur regardless of the for
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Published in public interest

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — In a reaction to being banned in Transkei, and the closing of its Umtata office, the Daily Dispatch today published a leader article outlining its editorial policy.

The Dispatch, which is the main English-language newspaper serving the territory, noted that while "we do not take side on issues, we do not run away from our responsibility to keep our readers informed".

The full text of the editorial reads:
"The ban on the Daily Dispatch, effective from today, from circulating in Transkei is an action deeply regretted by this newspaper.

"It interrupts an association of scores of years between the people and authorities in Transkei and the newspaper.

"Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, accused the Daily Dispatch when he addressed his Parliament yesterday of "persistent false reporting" and of a "malicious attitude against Transkei".

"Our readers must judge this accusation for themselves.

"It is sufficient for us to say that we have tried at all times to report fairly and accurately on events in Transkei, as we do in all other areas of our journalistic activities.

"We have also tried at all times to get official comment or confirmation of information passed to our reporters, from whatever source.

"We have published without fear or favour what we believe to be in the public interest about Transkei or any other place.

"We do not take sides on issues but nor do we run away from our responsibility to keep our readers informed, even in the most sensitive areas of social, political or economic life.

"Our aim is always to be objective and honest. Our role is essentially to mirror events, as they occur — good or bad.

"Our reporters have now been ordered out of Transkei and we will not be able, as long as the ban remains in force, to report first-hand on Transkei activities.

"But we will still receive news from the South African Press Association, which has its own office in Transkei, and from other papers that comprise the South African Morning Newspaper Group, whose news services we share.

"Through these news channels we will continue to keep readers resident outside Transkei informed of events in that territory.

"We assure the Prime Minister of Transkei, his government, professional and business undertakings there and ordinary members of the public that the services of the newspaper remain available to them through our East London office. So do our editorial columns, of course, remain open to them. — The Editor."

Dispatch ban to be gazetted today

UMTATA. — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, told a press conference here yesterday that the banning of the East London Daily Dispatch would be published in the Transkei Government Gazette today.

Chief Matanzima, who had just announced in the Transkei Parliament that the State President had banned the newspaper from circulating in Transkei, said the banning implied that the newspaper's Umtata office would have to "pack up", and if necessary its staff

would have to be helped across the border.

He said the banning would be effective only after the publication of the Government Gazette today, meaning that the newspaper would not circulate in the country from tomorrow.

The head of the Transkei Police, Brigadier Martin Ngebeba, denied rumours that the two Daily Dispatch reporters, Mr Sidney Moses and Mr Richard Wicksteed, who were questioned by the security police yesterday, would be escorted to the Kei River border.

Reporter accused of tapping telephone

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has refused to comment on allegations that the deposed Shah of Iran has accepted Transkei's offer of asylum.

A Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, was detained by the security police for questioning soon after he had asked Chief Matanzima if it was true he had received a telephone call from an intermediary in Johannesburg notifying him the shah had decided to accept Transkei's offer.

When Mr Moses telephoned Chief Matanzima about the call he was asked if Mr Moses' sources had a tap on the Prime Minister's telephone.

Mr Moses was called to the offices of the security police within an hour and asked who the source of his information was. He said he did not know who left the note and was allowed to return to his office. Mr Moses was later detained again.

Chief Matanzima said in Parliament yesterday he regarded it as very serious that a reporter got to know of a private international telephone conversation on his direct line.

nation of Joint Production 203

Number
Men on

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- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
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* Anyon

Social Total
(Shore plus boat)

4000 + 0 =	4000
3396 + 6 =	4002
3392 + 16 =	4008
3388 + 24 =	4012
3384 + 30 =	4014
3380 + 34 =	4014
3376 + 36 =	4012
3372 + 36 =	4008
3368 + 32 =	4000
3364 + 27 =	3991
3360 + 21 =	3981

six fish, two more like any of the other larger. But if another boat, the pair can so, with two crew on board is 10 graphed in Figure forsakes the four fishing from shore, the fish with a second board the social social total is eight. Who gets the eight? If the two per between themselves than each shore fected. Or the gain among all 1000

Whatever is done, at least a third profitably switch to the boat, as is sure 9-1. That would increase the eight fish to 24 fish (the marginal reef crewmen is eight fish) while four more fish from the shore. Increases by four—the difference marginal product on the boat and our-fish shore-marginal-product. A could transfer to the boat, since roduct on the boat, six, with four eater than the forsaken marginal ore, four—a net social marginal . With four boatmen the total prod- at is 30 (= 6 + 10 + 8 + 6), which, forsaken fish from the shore (four son who shifted to the boat) yields of 14 fish. How the net social gain

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CT 18/4/80

Paper banned: Police question reporters

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Three Daily Dispatch journalists were yesterday detained for questioning in Umtata following the banning of the newspaper in Transkei.

Two of them, Ms Vatiswa Ntshanga and Mr Richard Wicksteed, were later released, but at the time of going to press, Mr Sydney Moses was still being held.

Mr Wicksteed was questioned about the source of information which he received in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate the Transkei State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and which he put to the Transkei, Commissioner of Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba.

Mr Moses is believed to have been questioned and held in connection with questions he put to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday morning after receiving a tip-off that the former Shah of Iran had accepted asylum in Transkei.

Summoned

Ms Ntshanga was questioned on both issues, though she has only been in Transkei since the beginning of the week and was not involved with either issue. Mr Wicksteed said he re-



Mr Richard Wicksteed received a message from Brigadier Ngceba asking him to report to security police headquarters early yesterday.

I arrived at Brigadier Ngceba's offices at about 9 am and he told me the police wanted to know the source for a story I wrote concerning the arrest by units of Transkei's police and army of a number of people near Qamata.

He specifically wanted to know the source of a paragraph in the report in which I quoted him denying reports that the people had been arrested in connection with an alleged assassination plot against the president.

Claims for indemnity against losses would be hazardous if it diminishes the feasibility of the loss. The influence of the chances of the loss. The increased shirking. He could too easily be influenced on the insurance to indemnify him against a retailer to be less productive against bad business or loss of custom because they are not accidental enough. Some accidental losses are not insured.

accident losses. reduction of anxiety may exceed the avoidance of precautionary resource-insurance than without (as they may decrease or increase total social losses. Yet even if total losses are produced with insurance; for without insurance, precautionary incentives may be as a condition of getting

The brigadier argued that the report was not ethical as it was an explosive issue which could incite people to assassinate the State President.

He then told me he knew who my source of information was and that he would bring the person concerned to confront me," Mr Wicksteed said.

He handed me a subpoena instructing me to appear in court as a state witness in the trial of an unknown person on a charge of attempted murder and/or conspiracy to commit murder. I was instructed to appear in court tomorrow morning."

Mr Ngceba could not be reached for comment at either his home or his office. He had earlier refused to comment when asked how long Mr Moses would be held.

The managing director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Tom Bryceland, travelled to Transkei yesterday after the announcement of the banning.

person can select his ownership of risk-bearing more independently of his own potential of that house. By renting much of your wealth depend on the monthly instead of owning one, you avoid personally preferred basis. By renting to bear on them on a selective, disengage ownership entitlements to goods static people—the new owners. People who can be transferred to the most will-hazards of changing values (profits and lossing not to own certain goods, you avoid profit. bears the loss, not you; if it lasts longer than present value of that oil that other else. Just sell the well to him. You expectedly drying up can be transferred events. For example, the risk of an oil-ese risks, yet you can insure for some of infidelity. You can't buy insurance services, or divorce, or dull children, people's tastes and demands shift away of finding gold on your land, or having insurance against your oil well going methods are used to escape the risks. You many hazards are not formally insurable,

Allocation by

from voluntary insurers. insurance premiums an insurance company

50 19/4/80 (327) (243) (103)

Gazette banning Daily Dispatch is published

UMTATA — A special Government Gazette which published the banning of the Daily Dispatch from circulating in Transkei appeared here yesterday.

The ban included the distribution and reading of the paper in the country.

According to the gazette, the ban was under the Transkei Public Security Act No. 30 of 1977. It was signed by both the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka.

The local offices of the newspaper were empty yesterday afternoon after the staff had removed all the equipment including delivery bicycles and typewriters. The staff were ordered to leave the premises by security policemen, who said the place was closed in terms of the banning order.

Throughout the day the premises were kept under surveillance by the Security Police.

The deputy leader of the Opposition, Mr Caledon MDA, asked for a snap debate in the National Assembly here

yesterday on the banning of the newspaper, but the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, immediately rose to object, saying it was a government decision and could not be debated.

A Daily Dispatch reporter was subpoenaed to appear in court in Umtata yesterday as a witness in a court of inquiry into allegations of attempted murder against a person or persons unknown.

The hearing, before Mr A. H. van Wyk, was held in camera and lasted about four hours.

Mr Richard Wicksteed, who was taken to the Security Police headquarters for questioning on Thursday in connection with a report he wrote in which the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin

Ngeeba, denied rumours that 25 men had been arrested in connection with a plot against the Transkei State President's life, said after the hearing he was told he was no longer required and was free to go.

"I also spoke to a security policeman, Lieutenant Lavisa, and he was very friendly and said the Security Police no longer wanted to question me," Mr Wicksteed said.

Meanwhile, another Dispatch reporter in Transkei, Mr Sydney Moses, is still being held by the Security Police after being taken into custody on Thursday afternoon.

Earlier on Thursday Mr Moses was questioned in connection with queries he put to the Transkei

Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about a telephone call in which the Prime Minister was allegedly told the deposed Shah of Iran had accepted Transkei's offer of asylum.

Brig Ngeeba confirmed last night that Mr Moses was still being held. He said he could not disclose under what section of the security legislation he was being held or when he would be released.

The third Daily Dispatch journalist stationed in Umtata at the time of the newspaper's banning in Transkei, Miss Vatiswa Ntshanga, returned to her home in Mdantsane near here on Thursday night.

She was also questioned by the Security Police on Thursday. — SAPA-DDR.

Newspaper van stopped

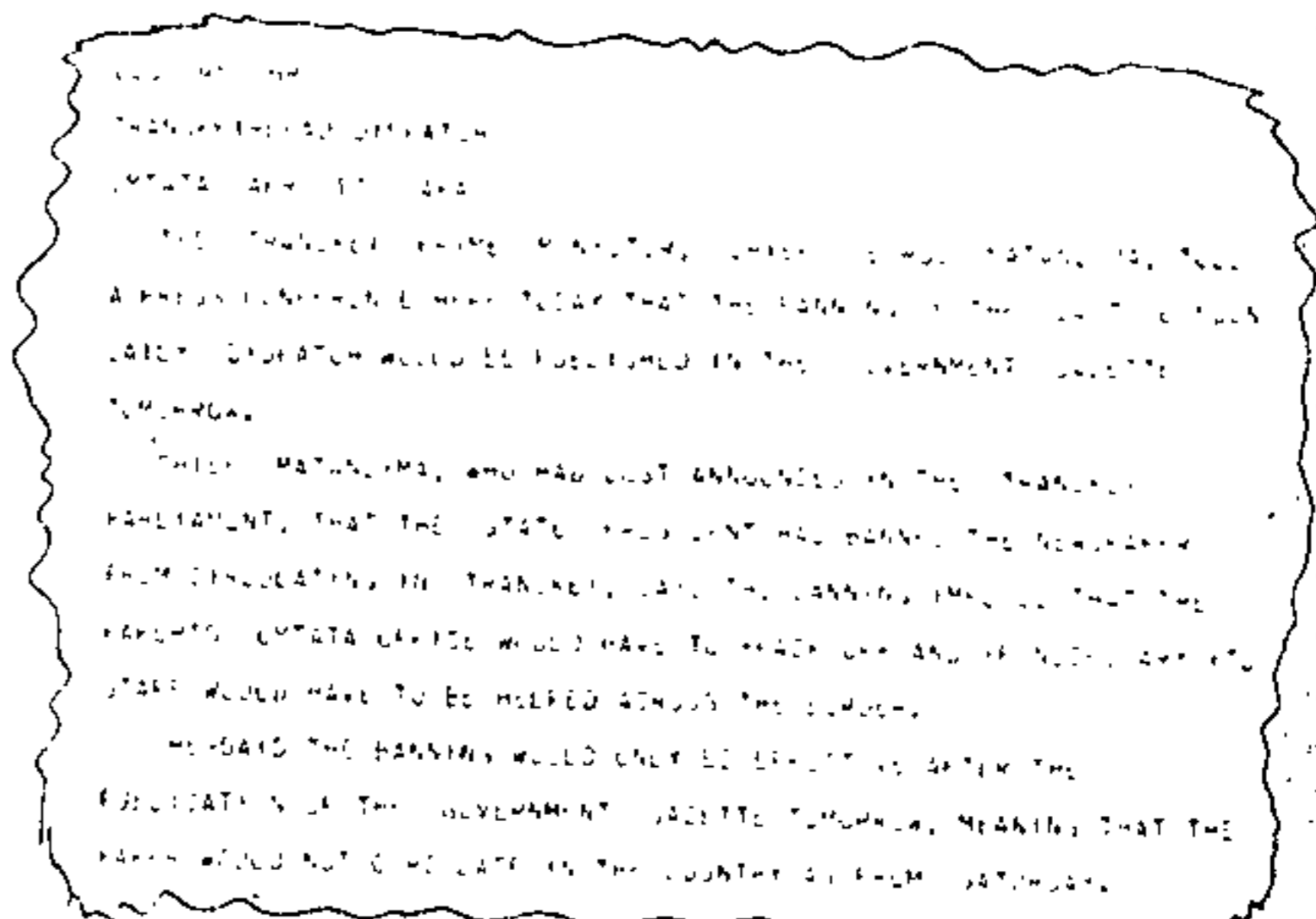
EAST LONDON — A Daily Dispatch circulation van carrying about 10 000 copies of the newspaper to Transkei was stopped at the Kei Bridge border post in the early hours of yesterday morning.

Another van, carrying a smaller quantity of newspapers, entered Transkei through its normal route via Queenstown and Bolotwa and delivered copies of the Daily Dispatch to Lady Frere, Cala, Ncora and Ezibeleni.

It returned to East London via the Kei Bridge border post without incident.

The driver of the first van, Mr John King, said he was stopped by the police on the Transkei side of the border post and was told he could not take the newspapers into Transkei because the newspaper had been banned.

He showed the police a telex report from the Sapa news agency quoting the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima



Thursday's message that led the Dispatch to believe it could circulate in Transkei yesterday.

as saying the ban would only be effective after the publication of the Government Gazette yesterday but after telephoning the Security Police offices in Umtata, the police told Mr King he would have to return to East London.

Mr King said they were polite but firm. He left the

border post to return to the Dispatch at 9.30 am.

Yesterday lawyers representing the Dispatch were told by the Transkei Government's lawyers that the ban was effective from the publication of a special edition of the Government Gazette on Thursday. — DDR.

Transkei halts EL paper van

DM 19/4/80
 UMTATA — A van carrying thousands of copies of the East London Daily Dispatch was stopped at the Kei River border post yesterday morning.

The head of the Transkei Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said the newspaper was being stopped from coming into Transkei because it had been banned.

A Special Government Gazette carrying the ban order appeared yesterday. When it was announced in the National Assembly on Thursday, the normal gazette had already been prepared.

Meanwhile, a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Richard Wickstead, 21, is appearing as a State witness at an inquiry into a charge of attempted murder, or conspiracy to commit murder, by an unknown person. No other details of the charge have been released. It is being held in camera.

Mr Wickstead, who is being represented by Mr Knowledge Guzana, an Umtata lawyer, wrote a report recently about a rumour that 25 tribesmen had been arrested in connection

with the attempted assassination of the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The report of a denial by Brigadier Martin Ngceba of the alleged assassination attempt in the Dispatch is believed to be the reason the newspaper was banned.

Another reporter on the newspaper, Mr Sidney Moses, was held by Transkei Security Police on Thursday and is still in detention. He is being questioned about his sources of information concerning a telephone conversation which the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, had with an East London caller regarding the proposed granting of asylum to the deposed Shah of Iran.

The Daily Dispatch's offices in Umtata were empty yesterday after staff had removed all equipment, including delivery bicycles and typewriters. The staff were ordered to leave the premises by Security Police.

Security Police kept the premises under surveillance from a distance throughout the day. — Sapa.

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If these are identical for both, both deposit rates would have to be equal. Since in the US the explicit payment of interest on demand deposits is illegal, Klein cannot further disregard the resource costs of producing deposits (which otherwise are totally disregarded in his model) in this context. He calculates a "cost rate" for demand deposits, by comparing the direct expenses allocated to demand deposit accounts, net of the bank's service charge income, with the stock of demand deposits (based on Functional Cost Analysis Data). The implicit rate obtained in this way is lower than the average rate paid on time deposits. He explains this by arguing that banks typically face a less elastic supply in demand deposit markets as compared to other deposit markets. This may be true. However, it seems that another factor which can explain (at least) part of this difference is the difference in the cost of liquidity management (our terms R and L) between the two deposit types, which is disregarded by Klein. In view of the diffe-

Dispatch

S. Times
20/4/80 (37A)
reporter

(243) 103
BY RAY JOSEPH

TRANSKEI is holding a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sidney Moses, since he asked the Prime Minister about a reported offer of asylum to the Shah of Iran.

Dispatch editor Mr George Farr said yesterday lawyers were trying to determine under which law he was being detained in a bid to get him freed.

The newspaper has been banned in Transkei and its offices locked.

Mr Farr said the office in Umtata was being kept under constant watch by members of Transkei's security police.

He added that Mr Moses, when he was released, and another Transkei-based staffer, Mr Stanley Mzimba, both Transkei citizens, would be kept on the Dispatch payroll despite the closing of the office.

"If they do not wish to leave our employ we will honour our obligations of employment and offer them jobs in South Africa.

"Our attitude towards Transkei is one of goodwill and always has been.

"We will continue to report in an honest and fair way as we have up to now and we will continue with the historical role we have always played in Transkei.

"We believe that this whole affair can be solved by negotiation."

Junior chiefs' bid to depose Sabata

S. Post 20/4/80

103

THE Dalinyebo Regional Authority this week planned to introduce a motion recommending that the Transkei Opposition leader, King Sabata Dalinyebo of the Tembus, be deposed from chieftainship following his conviction under the Transkei Public Security Act.

This was the information King Sabata claimed to have obtained when he successfully applied for a Supreme Court interdict restraining the Regional Authority from discussing or suggesting any disciplinary action against him.

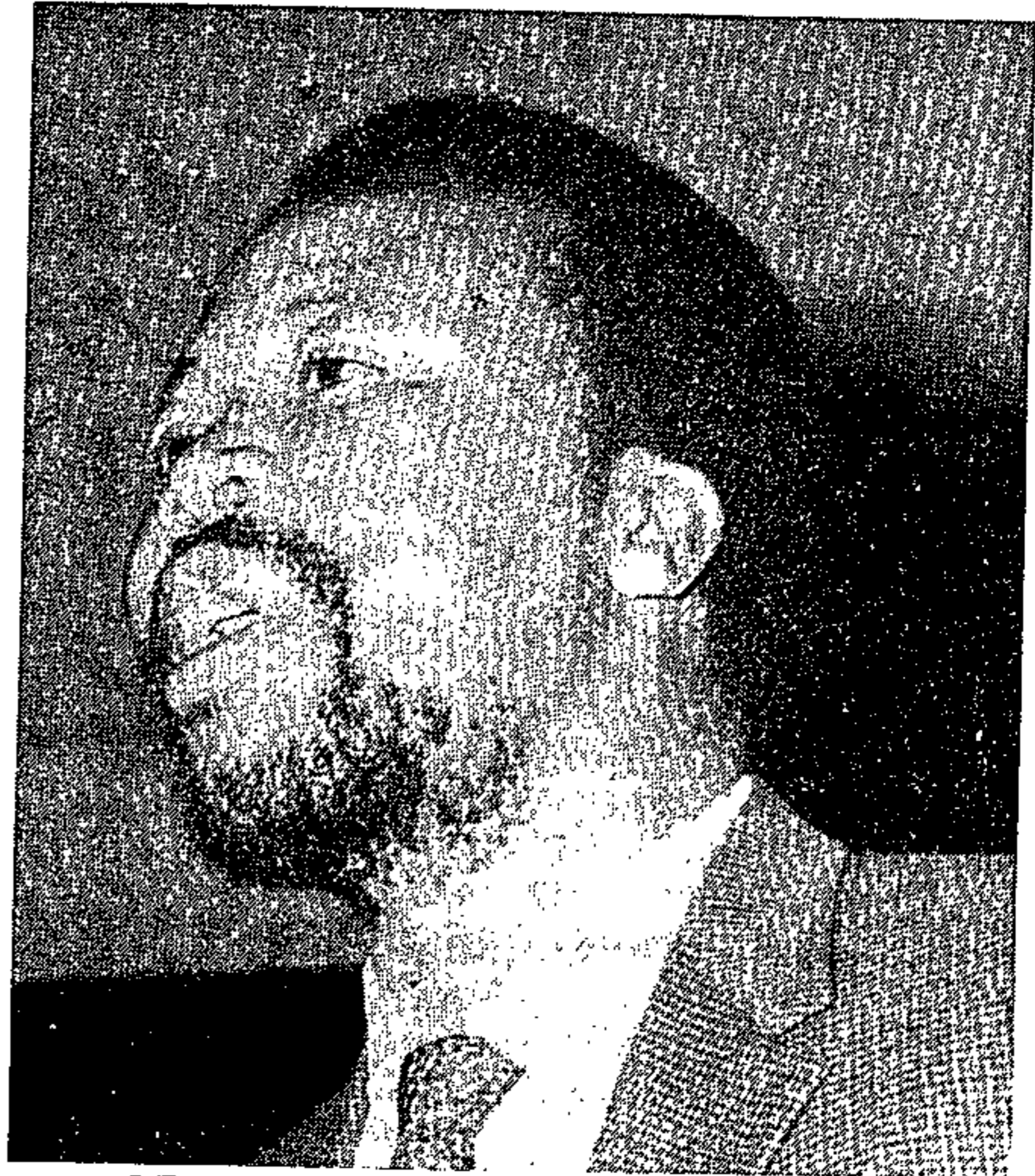
King Sabata was chairman of the Authority until July last year when Prime Minister George Matanzima suspended him from his hereditary position as Paramount Chief of Tembuland proper and from his position as ex-officio member of the Transkei Legislative Assembly.

The suspension was subject to the outcome of a security trial he was facing at the time.

At the conclusion of the trial on April 1 this year King Sabata was convicted by the Transkei Supreme Court in Port St Johns for making public utterances which the judge found were calculated to injure the dignity of State President, K D Matanzima.

He was sentenced to pay a fine of R700

By MARCUS NGANI



Chief Sabata . . . midnight interdict

Tembu king makes this claim in hurried midnight court hearing

or go to jail for 18 months.

This week King Sabata learnt that the Dalinyebo Regional Authority intended recommending disciplinary action against him on the basis of the Supreme Court conviction.

To stop this King Sabata filed a Supreme Court interdict against the Regional Authority.

ity.

In papers brought before Mr Justice van Coller in a midnight sitting at the judge's house, King Sabata argued that:

● The Regional Authority had no legal right to discuss his case as there had been no enquiry to determine whether or not he was guilty of misconduct.

● He would suffer irreparable harm in that the dignity of his office as Paramount Chief would be permanently eroded by a body of chiefs who had no legal right to determine his punishment.

The chairman of the Regional Authority has been given until May 9 to file a replying affidavit.

Dec 21/4/80 (103)

Dispatch man still detained

248
321

EAST LONDON — Senior Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, who was detained in Umtata on Thursday, is apparently still being held by Transkeian Security Police.

Mr Moses was questioned on Thursday in connection with queries he put to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about a telephone call concerning the Shah of Iran.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, could not be reached yesterday. He has not disclosed which section of the security legislation Mr Moses is being held under, nor when he will be released.

Mr Moses' wife said yesterday the only news she had received of her husband was from an anonymous telephone caller who said he was being held in the Sterkspruit maximum security prison near the Lesotho border. "Naturally, I am extremely concerned," she said.

Mrs Moses' telephone was disconnected on Thursday but reconnected the following day.

Meanwhile, Dispatch reporter Richard Wicksteed, who was also on the Umtata bureau staff before the newspaper was banned in Transkei last week, returned to East London on Saturday.

He will start duty today as a reporter in East London.

The third Umtata bureau reporter, Mr Stan Mzimba, who was in East London last week to familiarise himself with new editorial techniques, returned to Transkei on Friday.

The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr, said because Mr Mzimba and Mr Moses could no longer operate as reporters in Transkei, they would probably be offered posts outside of Transkei and would be kept on full salary pending decisions about their future. — DDR.

PAGE ONE COMMENT

did. 21/4/80 (103)

Set this man free!

It is bad enough that Transkeian citizens employed by the Daily Dispatch in Umtata can no longer do their jobs because of the Matanzima Government's ban on the newspaper.

It is worse, however, that a senior journalist among them, Mr Sydney Moses, has been detained by the police since Thursday of last week and is being held incommunicado.

His family do not even know where he is being held, nor has his wife been allowed to see him.

The Daily Dispatch, as Mr Moses' employer, has sought legal help in East London and in Umtata to try to establish if perhaps he is being held under some section of Transkei's security laws. So far we have no information. Nor has there been any statement from Transkei's Minister of Justice or from the country's Commissioner of Police.

All that is known is that Mr Moses was called to police headquarters originally for questioning about an interview he sought with the Prime Minister of Transkei relating to the possibility of the Shah of Iran coming to Transkei.

According to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, Mr Moses had received information about a private telephone conversation Chief George had conducted about the Shah with an overseas caller.

Mr Moses has admitted he received an anonymous tip-off that the Prime Minister had received a telephone call from Johannesburg about the Shah. As a result of this he immediately sought information from the Prime Minister himself about any developments in negotiations with the Shah (as any dedicated journalist would do). Later he also responded to a police request to make a statement about the anonymous tip-off, in the form of an unsigned note, he had found on his desk when he arrived at his office on Thursday morning.

The Prime Minister apparently suspects that someone at the international exchange in Umtata broke confidence by informing Mr Moses of the telephone call. He has asked the Postmaster General to investigate this possibility.

We ask in all fairness how this can justify holding Mr Moses, who did no more than approach the Prime Minister about the unsigned note he had found on his desk.

As a relevant witness in the inquiry instigated by the Prime Minister, Mr Moses could be available, as a person resident in Umtata, to give any further evidence if required.

There seems to us to be no justification to hold him in police detention and we call for his immediate release.

Kei reporter held secretly

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The whereabouts of Mr Sydney Moses, Transkei correspondent for the East London Daily Dispatch, are still unknown, says the editor, Mr George Farr.

Mrs Moses had received

an anonymous telephone call suggesting that her husband was in Transkei's maximum security jail at Sterkspruit, but attempts to confirm this over the weekend were unsuccessful.

"We will continue today

to press for legal contact with Transkei Government attorneys to find his whereabouts and seek his release," Mr Farr said.

Mr Moses was detained on Thursday when the Transkei Government imposed a ban on the newspaper.

Required:
 A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; no other jobs are being done or are likely to be offered.

- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

Big lift for Kei Air

103
21/9/80

TRANSKEI Airways Corporation had a 42% increase in passengers carried in its 1979-89 year compared with the previous 12 months — reflecting the biggest increase in its three-year history.

The airline, which started its regular service between Um-tata and Johannesburg in February 1977, carried 9 422 passengers and 42 000 kg of freight in the year to March, and earned R720 000 in revenue. The freight reflects a 112% jump over the 1979 figure, and is expected to increase in 1980.

"Industrialists and airfreight companies are becoming more aware of the fast freight facilities offered by our new big airliner which took over the service from our comparatively tiny executive-type aircraft last November," says the airline's chairman, Mr Peter Wronsley.

"In addition to providing the only direct service between the Reef and Transkei, the new aircraft can carry up to 40 passengers, and we expect 1980 to reflect a continuing growth pattern in both passengers and freight."

Transkei Airways has grown around 30% a year since its inception when it had one 11-seat jet-prop aircraft plying the Jan Smuts—K D Matanzima route.

Mr Richard Wicksteed: A correction

CT. 21/4/80
103

Staff Reporter

MR RICHARD WICKSTEED, a reporter on the Daily Dispatch in East London, appeared as a witness on Friday at an Umtata inquiry into a charge of attempted murder, or a conspiracy to commit murder by an unknown person.

Mr Wicksteed, 21, was NOT charged with attempted murder or conspiracy to commit murder — as was incorrectly reported in the Cape Times on Saturday.

He gave evidence at the inquiry and was allowed to leave Transkei at the weekend and return to East London.

Mr Wicksteed's appearance as a witness at the inquiry — he was subpoenaed to give evidence — followed a recent report he wrote for the Daily Dispatch.

He reported on a rumour that 25 tribesmen had been arrested in connection with the attempted assassination of the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Mr Wicksteed was one of three Daily Dispatch representatives who were based in Umtata.

When the Transkei Government issued an order last week banning the Daily Dispatch from circulating in Transkei, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said Mr Wicksteed and a colleague, Ms Vatiswa Ntshanga, would be escorted to the border if they did not leave the country on their own volition.

The third Daily Dispatch reporter based in Umtata, Mr Sydney Moses, was detained by Transkei police and has not been released.

The magistrate who presided at Friday's inquiry, Mr A H van Wyk, said he could not give any information about the outcome of the inquiry, which was held *in camera*. No other details of the charges or the inquiry were available.

Mr Wicksteed was represented by an Umtata lawyer, Mr Knowledge Guzana.

The Cape Times regrets the error and apologizes to Mr Wicksteed for any inconvenience or embarrassment caused by its incorrect report on Saturday.



Mr Richard Wicksteed

A relatively stable business will have less risk in providing such assurance. A firm that makes a larger variety of products with higher probability of offsetting fluctuations in the demand for its various products can give more employment security by transferring employees from one product line to another. Governments and some nonprofit enterprises which respectively derive incomes from taxes or investments rather than from customer sales give greater security of employment for lower wages. Initially government jobs with greater security paid less, as in the post office. But recent legislation requiring pay equal to that of private firms will create an excessive demand for those jobs if it is not offset by disadvantages of the more secure job.

There is an usual transient situation in which each would stay with bearing the risks of a relatively steady higher-security employment. During short intervals, the firm for transiently higher wages that might be available elsewhere would, of course, jobs during that transition would not hire to displace his "core observe many" at wages higher than seeking those jobs demand for the firm's tactical agreement with employees. Otherwise, the firm's run costs of getting normal conditions, but so willingly work for

less of the firm's fortunes. They agree to more assured employment at an assured (but slightly lower than otherwise) return. The employer then bears more of the risks of the future transient fluctuations in the net value of the products, net of the relatively constant, assured costs of those inputs. The employer maintains the wages and employment by using fluctuation-smoothing buffer inventories of goods and borrowed funds. When demand for products of the firm fall temporarily (the owner hopes), he retains those employees — at various, probably less-useful tasks. And during transiently high demand, the employees with these arrangements have tacitly agreed on their part not to leave the firm for transiently higher wages that might be available elsewhere.

Curious banning by
the Transkei

THE TRANSKEI Government's record of erratic behaviour is such that it is difficult to know what to make of its decision to ban the East London Daily Dispatch, which has been the Transkei's principal newspaper for more than half a century.

In recent years we have seen the Transkei Government break off diplomatic relations with South Africa even though it had perforce still to depend for its survival on South African aid. We have seen it ban the Methodist Church of South Africa, as well as a string of secular organisations — some of which do not even exist. It has arbitrarily detained members of the Parliamentary Opposition. It has deported one of the ablest newspaper correspondents ever to work there, Mr Peter Kenney of the South African Morning Group; and it summarily detained a reporter of the Daily News, Mr Peter Honey.

Now it has banned the Daily Dispatch, accusing it of having a "malicious attitude towards the Transkei" and of "trying to incite the people to revolt". Even though the Dispatch has been critical of the Matanzima Government, and even allowing for excessive sensitivity on the part of a government

that must feel deeply unhappy about its continued failure to gain any international recognition, these accusations are absurd. A few years ago, while the Dispatch was being edited by the flamboyant Mr Donald Woods, it might have been easier to understand: but not today.

What will happen if this ban on the Transkei's traditional newspaper is not lifted? Will Transkeians simply have to go without a local newspaper? Or is the Transkei Government hoping that someone else, more favourably disposed towards it, will step into the vacuum it has created?

One possibility is the Nationalist newspaper company, Perskor, which has a large printing works in nearby King William's Town. It is clearly interested in extending its publishing activities in the area, since it recently made an unsuccessful bid to buy the Dispatch.

Is the Transkei Government considering making an approach to Perskor to produce a pro-Government paper for the Transkei? Perhaps it has already done so, which may explain why Perskor's Citizen knew about the banning of the Dispatch even before the Dispatch itself did.

Required:
A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would be explained.

- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

terms of the law all contract labourers must go back to the homelands at least once a year.

The cost of accommodation is met by the firms which in 1971 had to pay R11 per month per man. As the cost of food was probably of the order of 16 cents a day and the cost of administration cannot have been more than 4 cents a day it would appear that the rent for each bunk was roughly R5 a month. This means that a marginal mine, with permission to rent say 5000 beds to industrial workers gains a net revenue of R15000 a month from buildings so old that they could have been depreciated to zero twice over. A net profit of R180,000 and a year is a great help to marginal mines struggling to make ends meet.

But hostels and compounds are not the only buildings housing Johannesburg's workers on a single basis. There are also all the places, e.g. domestic servants quarters, which because they accommodate less than 50 people do not qualify as compounds. The following table provides the relevant details:

Table 10: Johannesburg Single Quarters, Dec. 1971

Sector	No. of Persons
Private Hospitals	132
Clubs	1202
Boarding Houses	898
Hotels	346
Sports Clubs	2800
Commerce	
Offices	
Flats	

Release reporter demand

Own Correspondent **23A**
EAST LONDON. — The editor of the Daily Dispatch, in East London, yesterday called on Transkei to release Mr Sydney Moses, one of the newspaper's journalists who has been detained in Umtata.
 This is what Mr George Farr said, in part, in an editorial: "It is bad enough that Transkeian citizens employed by the Daily Dispatch in Umtata can no longer do their jobs because of the Matanzima Government ban on the newspaper."

"It is worse, however, that a senior journalist among them, Mr Sydney Moses, has been detained by the police since Thursday of last week and is being held incommunicado. "His family do not even know where he is being held, nor has his wife been allowed to see him. . . . "All that is known is that Mr Moses was called to police headquarters originally for questioning about an interview he sought with the Prime Minister relating to the possibility of the Shah of Iran coming to Transkei."

"Mr Moses has admitted he received an anonymous tip-off that the Prime Minister had received a telephone call from Johannesburg about the Shah. As a result of this, he immediately sought information from the Prime Minister himself about any developments in negotiations with the Shah (as any dedicated journalist would do) . . . "There seems to us to be no justification to hold him in police detention, and we call for his immediate release."

In additior Source: In Soweto - on the waiting list for hotel accommodation.

CT 22/4/80 (103)  
Reporter will be charged soon

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The detained Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, was being held under Transkei's Public Security Act and would soon be charged with "some subversive matter", Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngeeba, said yesterday.

Brigadier Ngeeba said Mr Moses was being detained under Section 47 of the Public Security Act, which allows for the detention for an indefinite period of a person suspected of being in possession of informa-

tion relating to a crime or matters of state security.

It was under the same act that most of the executive members of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party were held earlier this year.

The DPP leaders were released after Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, had declined to prosecute on the basis of dockets prepared.

Under Transkei legislation, Mr Moses has no access to legal representation while in detention.

Post 2214180
THE Umtata-based journalist, Mr Sydney Moses who was held by the security police last Thursday when Prime Minister George Matanzima banned the East London Daily Dispatch from Transkei, is still in detention.

His wife Mrs Nomabongo Moses is worried that unless he is released this week, he will not be able to attend the Fort Hare University graduation on Saturday when his eldest son, Daliwonga, will receive a law degree.

Mrs Moses is also worried that a sleeping bag requested by her hubby has been returned undelivered to Mr Moses.

"We handed the bag over to the Umtata security police at the weekend but it was returned to me undelivered this morning," Mrs Moses told POST.

According to Mrs Moses, enquiries made by the family have revealed

that her hubby is being held in Sterkspruit on the Transkei-Lesotho border.

The head of the Transkei security police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, was not available for comment.

Before his detention, Mr Moses said he was questioned by the Umtata security police on an inquiry he had made to Prime Minister Matanzima about the deposed Shah of Iran who it was reported accepted Transkei's offer of political asylum.

(I include pg 2 after, the time horizon
policy stabilization policy is a short one. a period of
time no longer than the current and perhaps the following
period of the business cycle)
alternately stabilization policy may be
thought of as concerned not with the trend
in economic growth over time but with
smoothing the fluctuations in real output
about that trend.

DIK Criticism of Disparaten Joann

23/4/80

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103

Transkei gloom over news blackout — MP

UMTATA — The banning of the Daily Dispatch had left a pall of gloom over the country and the whole Transkei had been upset by the sudden news blackout, Chief D. D. Mlindazwe said in the Assembly here yesterday.

Leading the debate on his motion which seeks a commission of inquiry or select committee to look into the Transkei Public Security Act and consider amendments, Chief Mlindazwe said:

"The government should have considered

news of cheap scandals," Chief Mlindazwe said. Examples of harassment in Transkei where the deportation of Mr Peter Kenny of the Daily Dispatch, the banning of two Xhosa weekly papers, Isiziso and Isizwe, and the detention and questioning of reporters by Security Police.

If a referendum could be held, Transkeians would say they preferred that the Daily Dispatch be charged in a court of law rather than be banned. The Transkei Parliament should also have been

our newly born state which desperately seeks acceptance and recognition," Chief Mlindazwe said. The black man had one common enemy, the white man. The white man's laws were against the black man. Chief Mlindazwe said paramount chiefs and chiefs were attracted by the Transkei constitution and wanted to take part in politics, but the government was now using the Public Security Act against them. A government front bench and Chief Whip

LONDON — Top level reaction to the banning of the Daily Dispatch by Transkei is strongly critical of the newly independent territory.

Academics, civil rights leaders and politicians condemn Transkei's action as dictatorial, unwise and shortsighted.

Sydney Moses in and out of hospital

Mr Humphry Berkeley, former Tory MP and one-time adviser to the Transkei Government summed up overseas reaction when he said here last night: "This action by Transkei is extraordinarily unwise and shortsighted because the vast majority of educated people in Transkei read the Daily Dispatch."

"They have a high regard for this newspaper and by banning it Transkei has only discredited itself."

Mr Berkeley added that this was a further indication of the "sorry path" Transkei had taken. — DDR

EAST LONDON — Mr Sydney Moses, the Daily Dispatch reporter detained by Transkei Security Police since last Thursday, was yesterday taken to hospital for a urinary tract infection and high blood pressure complaint. The doctor who treated Mr Moses at the Umtata General Hospital, Dr D. Magubela, said he had admitted him to Ward F and added his condition was



As a result of this ban-
ing the standard of
reporting in those papers
that remain is going to
deteriorate as they are go-
ing to be expected to carry

in darkness and ignorance
about what happens inside
and outside their country
freedom or independence
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Legislation must not
be detrimental to the
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Legislation must not
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democratic principles of

Mr Diko accused opposi-
tion members of trying to
revive the struggle
perpetrated by the banned
Congress and the Pan-
Africanist Congress, using
the Assembly as their plat-
form.
He accused Chief Min-
dazwe of collecting
firearms in his area and
allowing them to be
smuggled into Transkei
through Bizana.
"When Transkei gained
self-government, a top
security officer in
Kokstad told me we would
face the problem of
firearms infiltrated
through Bizana," he said.
He contended that per-
sons held under the
security law were tried in
courts of law and con-
victed. — SAPA.

last night...
not revealed...
Mrs Moses' husband had been
transferred to Wellington
Prison.

Daily Dispatch reporter
Mr Sydney Moses who is
III.

The nurse said they had
been given instructions
that all people detained
under the security laws
must be transferred to the
prison as their relatives
and friends had easy
access to them in hospital.
Transkei's Com-
missioner of Police and
head of the Security
Police, Brigadier Martin
Ngceba, said he had no
knowledge of Mr Moses
being taken to hospital
yesterday.
Mr Moses' wife said she
saw him at the hospital
yesterday.
"I even kissed him and
when I did so the security
policeman in attendance
— I was told it was a Mr
Nomnganga — said I had
no right to get that close
to him without his per-
mission," Mrs Moses said.
When her husband was
to be admitted to hospital,
a female member of the
Security Police she knew
as Miss Jafra, had said he
should not be admitted.

"I had quite a hot argu-
ment with the police
about his admission to
hospital but Sydney asked
me to go," Mrs Moses said.
From her husband's out-
ward appearance she said
he seemed to be drawn
and she could see he was
not well.
Mrs Moses said she had
written a letter to Brig-
Ngceba yesterday explain-
ing that her husband was
due to see a doctor this
week and requesting that
he be taken to a doctor for
a check-up.
"I also asked that the
doctor who sees him
should contact our family
doctor for his history and
treatment."

Mr Moses is detained in
connection with a
telephone call he made to
the Prime Minister of
Transkei, Chief George
Matanzima, about a
telephone conversation
the Prime Minister was
supposed to have had with
an intermediary about the
deposed Shah of Iran.
Mrs Moses said she was
preparing to go to Fort
Hare University on Satur-
day where her eldest son,
Mr Daliwonga Moses,
would be receiving a B.
Juris degree. — DDR

She had shaken her
husband's hand and felt
his temperature was high.

AD 23/1/80
E Griqualand plea (103)

EAST LONDON — An East Griqualand deputation would lead evidence before the Central Consolidation Committee here today confident that the border area would not be given to Transkei as part of the South African's Government's consolidation concessions, Mr Peter Miller, MPC for South Coast, said in Durban yesterday.

The future of East Griqualand, which is nearly surrounded by Transkei, was placed in doubt by a statement by Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, that the 1936 Land Act was not sacrosanct. Transkei has laid claim to East Griqualand and demanded that the South African Government hand over the area.

Mr Miller said whites and Coloureds in East Griqualand were totally against the area being incorporated into Transkei. The rich farming area was worth more to Transkei as it was, since a takeover would result in an exodus of skilled people.

The South African Agricultural Union invited East Griqualand to present evidence after pressure from threatened farmers in the Western Transvaal had resulted in a meeting being arranged between farmers and the Central Consolidation Committee. Since East Griqualand farmers were also faced with the threat of takeover they were included in the invitation.
— DDC.

Post 23/4/80 03

Ma-Moshesh steps in

UMTATA — Mrs Mary Moshesh, wife of Transkei's former Roving Ambassador and Cabinet Minister, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, has been sworn in here to take her seat in the National Assembly.

Mrs Moshesh, who acted



Chief Jeremiah Moshesh

as chief and ex-officio member of the Assembly when her husband was away as Transkei's Roving Ambassador, has joined the Assembly on behalf of her husband, who was convicted in February under the Transkei Public Security Act.

Chief Moshesh lost his membership of the National Assembly when he was suspended from chieftainship following his conviction for statements he made in the Maluti district. These were found to have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the state.

Last month the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said that because Chief Moshesh was not given the option of a fine but had a 12 month's sentence suspended for three years, he had automatically lost his position as chief. The government had called his wife to

parliament as acting chief until her son came of age.

Early this month, Chief Moshesh dismissed claims that he had lost his chieftainship, and said his regional and tribal authorities had decided that his wife should act for him and not for his son, pending the outcome of an appeal against his conviction.

Chief George later admitted that the status of Chief Moshesh's chieftainship would depend on the outcome of the appeal.

Chief Moshesh, who formed part of Transkei's first cabinet at the inception of self-government in 1963, was subsequently appointed Roving Ambassador after independence. He later defected to the opposition after being sacked from the post last year.

Chief Moshesh announ-

ced his resignation from the opposition Democratic Progressive Party last month to sit as an independent member, Sapa.

Transkei Security Act challenged

DD 22/4/80 (103)

UMTATA — A motion calling for the Transkei Public Security Act to be fully investigated was yesterday postponed in the National Assembly here until today.

The mover of the motion, Chief D. D. Mindaazwe, of Bizana, was forced to ask for a postponement after the Prime

Minister, Chief George Matanzima, objected to the wording of the motion saying it was vague, embarrassing and misleading.

The Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, also objected to an item in the motion which, he said, suggested the Public Security Act enabled the Transkei Government to refuse to register organisations.

He said this was not true as the government had no legal power to register or refuse to register organisations. He said the mover had "gone astray".

Chief Mindaazwe requested that the motion be left until today when he will make the necessary amendments.

Chief Mindaazwe wanted the Public Security Act to be scrutinised by a commission of inquiry or

select committee which would make recommendations for amendments with consistent democracy and justice.

He said the Act had been used to suppress the formation of political parties whose philosophy was contrary to the government and to undermine the institution of chieftainship.

He also charged that the Act:

- Denied persons detained on suspected non-political offences of their right to consult legal representatives while in detention, to be brought before the courts for remand within 48 hours of their detention, and to be admitted to bail.
- Enabled the government to deem organisations unfavourable to government policy unlawful.
- Gave wide and arbitrary powers to the executive, whose members used their powers either for the security of their own party or the elimination of opposition parties.
- Undermined the principles of free speech, free movement, and the right to differ and criticise.
- Eliminated publication of facts and information relating to detainees. — SAPA.

Dispatch reporter is held under same Act

EAST LONDON — Detained Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, is being held under Transkei's Public Security Act — the same Act that was challenged in Parliament yesterday.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngeceba, said yesterday Mr Moses would soon be charged with "some subversive matter."

Brigadier Ngeceba said Mr Moses was being detained

under Section 47 of the Public Security Act, which allows for the detention for an indefinite period of a person suspected to be in possession of information relating to a crime or matters of state security. It was under the same Act that most of the executive members of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party were held earlier this year.

The DPP leaders were released after Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, declined to

prosecute on the basis of dockets prepared by Brigadier Ngeceba's security police. Under Transkei legislation, Mr Moses has no access to legal representation while in detention, nor does the state have to bring him to court or press charges against him within a specified period.

It is believed Mr Moses is being held at the maximum security prison at Sterkspruit near the Transkei/Lesotho border. His wife said at the weekend she received an anonymous telephone call informing her that her husband was being held at Sterkspruit. This, how-

ever, has not been confirmed by Brigadier Ngeceba.

Mr Moses, 48, suffers from a kidney ailment and has to take special medicine daily. His daughter said from Umtata yesterday that attempts were being made to allow the Moses family's doctor to examine her father in prison.

Mr Moses was detained last Thursday — the day the Dispatch was banned — after asking Prime Minister George Matanzima to comment on information he received concerning a telephone conversation between Chief Matanzima and an intermediary about the

deposed Shah of Iran. Chief Matanzima said later that day he had "never been so angry" in his life as he believed Mr Moses' source must have had a tap on his telephone.

He ordered the security police to find out who Mr Moses' source was and also asked the postmaster-general of Transkei to find out whether the leak came from the Umtata international exchange.

Mr Moses is the third reporter to have been detained by Transkei's security police wishing to trace sources of information this year.

Mr Peter Honey, of the Daily News, was detained in January this year because he refused to reveal the name of the person who gave him information regarding trouble in the Transkei judiciary.

Brigadier Ngeceba said at the time Mr Honey would be "squeezed until he talks". Mr Honey was released following a court action brought by his wife and employers.

Daily Dispatch bureau reporter, Mr Richard Wicksteed, was held on the same day as Mr Moses by security police who wished to find out the source of a story he wrote. He was later released and travelled to East London at the weekend. — DDR

DD 22/4/80 (337) (243)

SAAN boss asks Transkei to free journalist

Staff Reporter

MIR RAYMOND Louw, General Manager of South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) and a member of the Executive Board of the International Press Institute, has called on Transkei to immediately release detained journalist Mr Sydney Moses.

In separate identical letters addressed to the Prime Minis-

ter of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, and the country's Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Lelaka, Mr Louw appealed to them yesterday "to release Mr Moses immediately".

Mr Moses, a reporter on the East London newspaper, the Daily Dispatch, was detained by Transkeian security police last week.

"I understand that his deten-

tion arises from a desire by your officials to obtain information from Mr Moses and that he is being held incommunicado," Mr Louw said in the letters.

"As a member of the International Executive Board of the International Press Institute, which has a membership of 2,000 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 same view applies to

your government's action in banning the Daily Dispatch from your territories. The international community views such actions with horror and dismay as being examples of a crude, mediaeval approach which has long been discredited," he said.

The Daily Dispatch is a member of SAAN's Morning Group of newspapers.

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SASJ: Transkei abuses the press

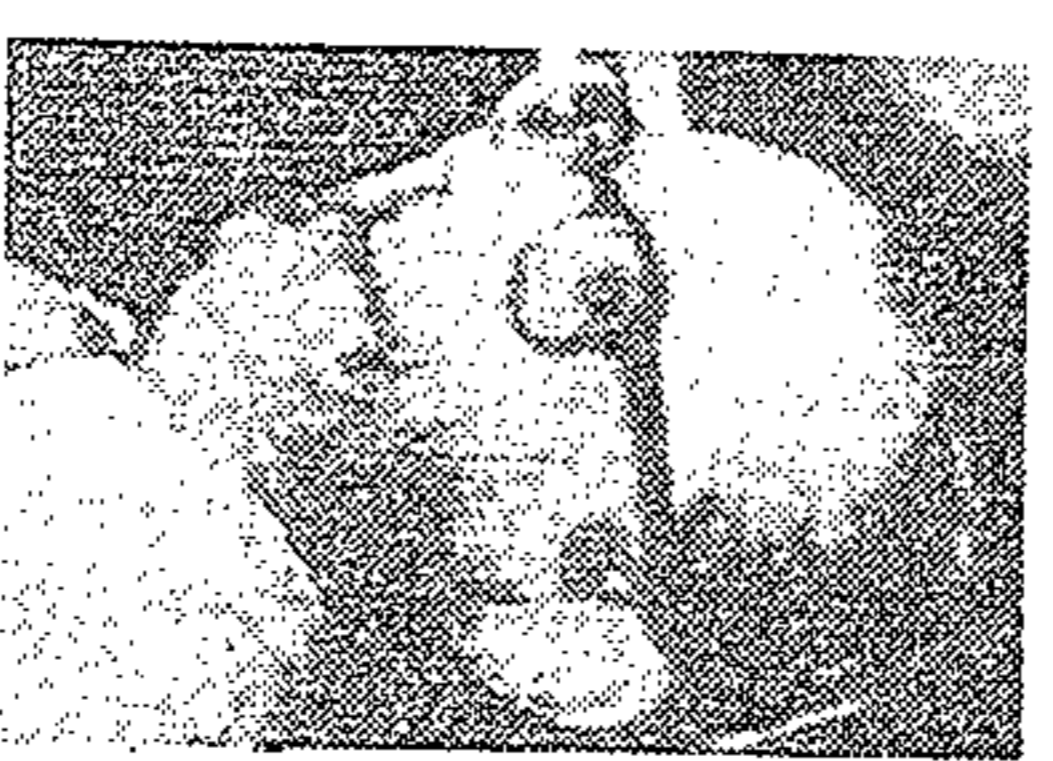
JOHANNESBURG — Transkei's actions against the Daily Dispatch and a member of its editorial staff drew more international protests yesterday.

Mr Raymond Louw, general manager of South African Associated Newspapers and a member of the international executive board of the International Press Institute, yesterday called on Transkei to release the detained Daily Dispatch journalist, Mr Sydney Moses.

In separate identical letters addressed to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, and the country's Minister of Justice, Mr Tsopo Letlaka, Mr Louw appealed to them "to release Mr Moses immediately."

"I understand his detention arises from a desire by your officials to obtain information from Mr Moses and that he is being held incommunicado," Mr Louw said in the letters.

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MR LOUW

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"The same view applies to your government's action in banning the Daily Dispatch from your territories. The international community views

such actions with horror and dismay as being examples of a crude, mediaeval approach which has long been discredited," he said.

Meanwhile, Anthony Rider reports from Washington that the president of the Overseas Press Club of New York, Mr Henry Gellerman, also deplored the banning of the Daily Dispatch.

He said: "We protest the action taken against the Daily Dispatch as a violation of the universal concept of a free press and a gross interference with human rights."

The editor of the leading press journal, Atlas World Press Review, Mr Alfred Balk, said in a statement: "I deplore this because of its effect on the press and on the information scene in Southern Africa.

"At a time of change in Southern Africa the fewer the restrictions placed on the flow of information the better governments and people will be able to solve problems."

EAST LONDON —

Transkei is developing a formidable reputation for abuse of the press, the president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr John Mattison, said yesterday.

In a statement issued on behalf of the SASJ, he said the banning of the Daily Dispatch, the banning of the SASJ, the banning of the former Dispatch reporter, Mr Peter Kenny, from Transkei, the detention of journalists, Mr Peter Kenney, Mr Richard Kenney, Mr Richard Kenney and Mr Sydney Kenney and others and the repeated questioning of newspapermen in Transkei showed that the Transkei Government had shown no concern at all for the right of the public

to be informed.

"The most serious case of abuse of a pressman is the detention of Mr Moses," Mr Mattison said. "Although he is not a member of the SASJ there is no doubt his detention and temporary hospitalisation in detention will cause an outcry far beyond Transkei's borders.

"Transkei's attempts to coerce him into disclosing how he obtained a legitimate news story of world-wide interest—the possible arrival of the deposed Shah of Iran in Transkei—shows the authorities there do not understand the meaning of a free press.

"To operate effectively a journalist must,

anybody else, be left alone to do his or her work.

"This has not been the case in Transkei and being a journalist there has become a very hazardous occupation. Transkei's short post-independence history is a sorry catalogue of harassment of individual journalists, newspapers and organised journalism.

"The Transkei authorities must not be surprised if the recent incidents besmirch their reputation," he said.

The decision to ban the Daily Dispatch showed the Transkei authorities could not tolerate the regular distribution of a newspaper of international standard in their country. DDR.

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24/4/80

Moses' travel papers seized

EAST LONDON — Transkei Security Police yesterday took away detained Daily Dispatch reporter Sydney Moses' travel document, his wife said last night.

Mrs Bella Moses said a man called and asked for her husband's travel document. He did not tell her why he was taking it away.

"The man also took down details of the dates

of birth of our five children," Mrs Moses said.

"All I can say is I don't mind what they do about the travel document as long as they release my husband," she said.

Two other members of the Transkei Security Police had visited her later and delivered clothes Mr Moses wore when he was detained.

Mrs Moses had sent him

a change of clothing the previous day.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said yesterday Mr Moses had been taken to a doctor on Tuesday to meet Mrs Moses' request that he be taken for a check-up. He did not elaborate.

Mrs Moses said she believed doctors had said her husband should be brought back for another

check-up on April 28.

Mr Moses was detained last Thursday — the same day the Daily Dispatch was banned in Transkei. He had put questions to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about information concerning a telephone call Chief Matanzima made in connection with the ex-Shah of Iran. — DDR.

MP hits out over Dispatch banning

UMTATA — The deputy leader of the opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, said here yesterday that the banning of the Daily Dispatch had blackened the Transkei Government internationally.

Speaking in the National Assembly during the debate on a motion which seeks the review of the Public Security Act, he

said Transkei's image had become even worse than South Africa's.

He said newspapers each had their own philosophy and it was natural that "a degree of bias" should be reflected as newspapers were written by people. — SAPA.

Mda attack, page 10

Transkei warned of 'Uganda and Iran' situation

UMTATA — If things did not change in Transkei the situation would be like that of Iran and one day it would be like Idi Amin's Uganda, the deputy leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, said in the National Assembly in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Mda, who was detained from January and was released last month, was taking part in the debate on a motion by a member of his party, Mr D D Mliindazwe, which seeks a review of the Public Security Act.

Hitting out at the Government for keeping him in solitary confinement for nearly two months, he said: "I never violated any law." He had been punished for being bold enough to stand up and "oppose them."

Mr Mda said he had fought political battles for the right to do this and had also convinced the Pondoos to accept self-government. He was now over 60 — "but my own Government puts me in jail for no reason."

"Where have we gone wrong in this country — was this detention not sanctioned by the highest authority of the State?"

Turning to the ban on the Daily Dispatch, he

said the action had blackened the Transkei Government internationally and its image had become even worse than South Africa's.

Newspapers had their own philosophy and it was natural that a degree of bias should be reflected in them as newspapers were written by people.

On the question of the Public Security Act Mr Mda referred to the fact that Professor J D van der Vyver of the University of the Witwatersrand had said at the Transkei law conference last year it was high time the Act was reviewed.

"If international law experts advise us like this, should we not, being proud of our country and hungry for international acceptance, sit down and look into choosing a better course?"

On the South African Information scandal he said it had been the work of a free opposition and free speech that brought it to the attention of the people.

"When the opposition parties revealed the scandal, the Government pretended it was not there, and as a result the President, a Cabinet Minister and the departmental secretary were kicked out," he said. — Sapa.

Detained newsman's STAR 24/4/80 (103) passport is seized

EAST LONDON — Transkei security police have seized the travel document of detained Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, his wife said last night.

Mrs Bella Moses said a policeman called and asked for her husband's travel document. He did not tell her why he was taking it away.

"The man also took details of the dates of birth of our five children," Mrs Moses said.

Two other members of the Transkei security police visited her later and delivered the clothes Mr Moses wore when he was detained.

Mrs Moses had sent him a change of clothing on the previous day.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said Mr Moses was taken to a doctor yesterday to meet Mrs Moses's request that he

have a check-up.

Mrs Moses said she believed doctors had said her husband should have another check-up on April 28.

The president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr John Mattison, said yesterday that Transkei was developing a formidable reputation for abuse of the Press.

In a statement issued on behalf of the SASJ, he said the bannings of the Daily Dispatch, the SASJ, and former Dispatch reporter, Mr Peter Kenney from Transkei, the detention of journalists Mr Peter Honey, Mr Richard Wicksteed and Mr Sidney Moses and others and the repeated questioning of newspapermen in Transkei showed that the Transkei Government showed no concern at all for the right of the public to be informed. — Sapa.

SA's envoy to

(103) DA
25/4/80

Consumer and v increases slow

Recent figures, for all major commodities compared with the same month of the previous year, the consumer price index (all items) stubbornly refused to fall below 10,3 per cent. The food price index continued to rise from 12 per cent year-on-year in December of the previous year. On a whole, food prices rose 10,3 per cent. The indices tell that during 1977 prices rose 13,0 per cent, the domestic commodities index by 13,0 per cent and the import only 10,3 per cent with the import of domestically produced goods a substantial moderation in the price of the previously available figure. The consumer price index according to the figures indicate that, compared with the lower income group (below R2000 - R6000 p.a.) and by 10

Umtata presents credentials

UMTATA — The new South African Ambassador to Transkei, Dr Robert du Plooy, presented his credentials to the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, at the presidential palace here yesterday.

Dr Du Plooy, who has been acting as South Africa's representative at its trade mission here, handed over a letter describing him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa. It was signed by the South African State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, and by Mr R. F. Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Viljoen said in the letter he was "desirous of

maintaining and strengthening the cordial relations and good understanding which so happily existed between the two countries."

In reply Chief Matanzima said the crucial decision by Transkei to restore diplomatic relations and to resuscitate the non-aggression pact with South Africa was taken in the interests of peace, good neighbourliness and economic stability in the region.

"Indeed, I reaffirm today that those noble sentiments of peace, good neighbourliness and economic stability, will, from our point of view, constitute the cornerstone of our relations with the government and peo-

ple of the Republic of South Africa.

"The Republic of Transkei, though a young and developing state, is absolutely determined to play an active role and make her modest contribution to all genuine efforts aimed at converting the subcontinent from a zone of turbulence into a great new alliance of its people for peace and development," President Matanzima said.

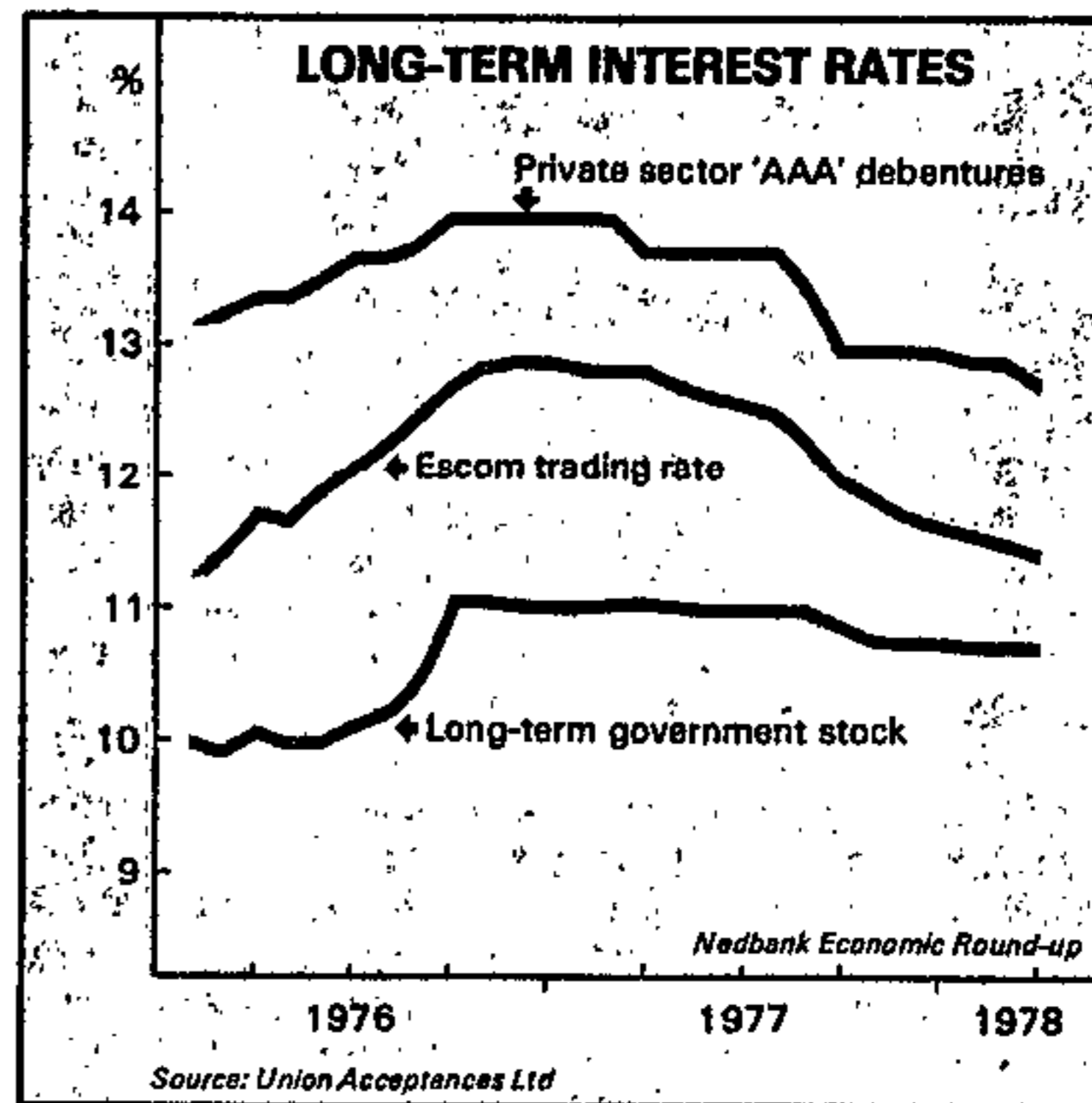
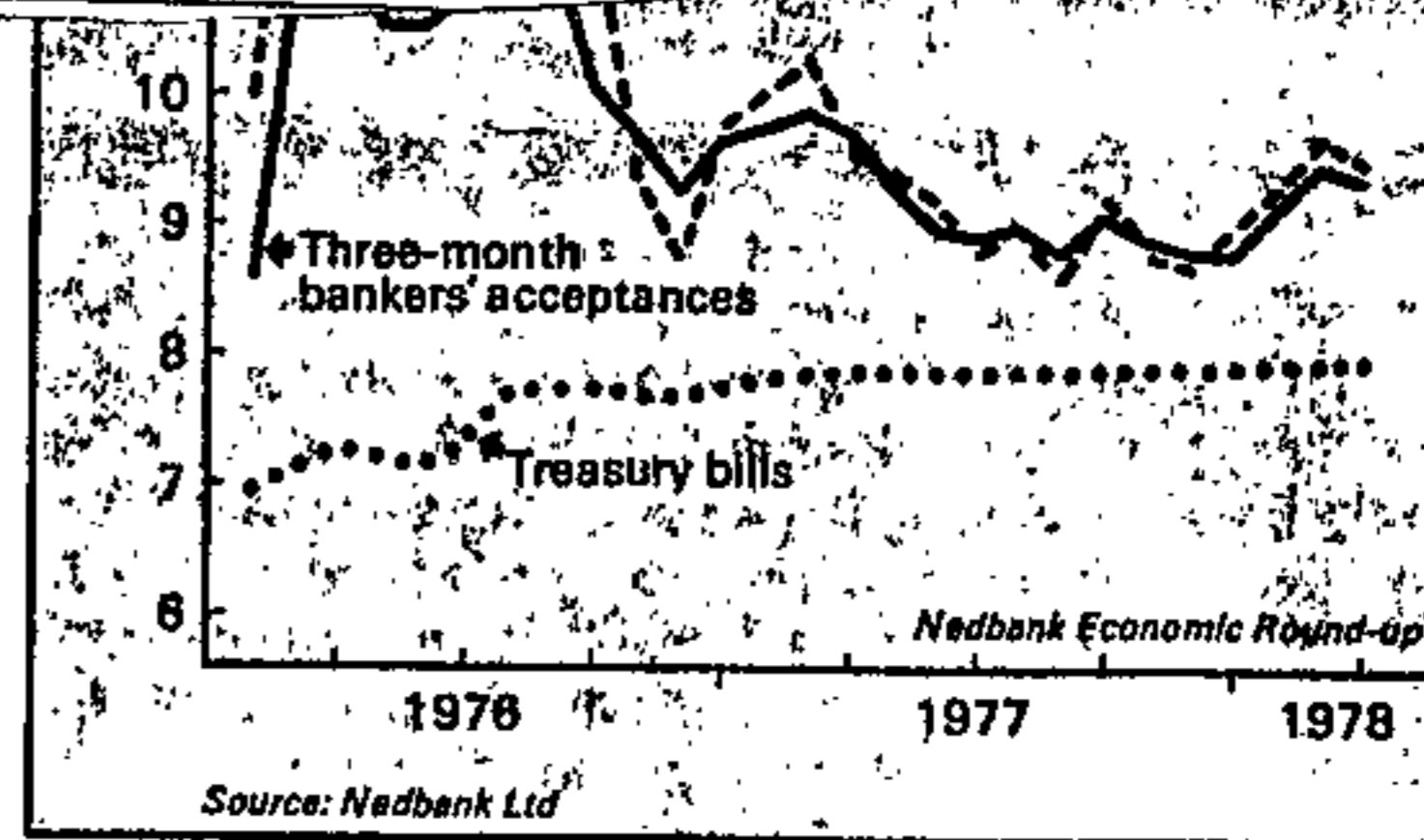
The brief handing-over ceremony was attended by the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, and their departmental secretaries, Mr M. Lujabe and Mr S. Qaba. — SAPA.

A sharp rise in interest rates...

The sharp rise in short-term interest rates reflected also the tight money market and the external capital account. The interest rate through to the opening weeks of the new year, in part reflecting clearance of tax cheques but also a rise in key US short-term rates. Thus one and three month NCD's rose from 8,40 and 8,65 per cent in mid December to 8,75 and 9,15 per cent, respectively. Subsequently, the rise was resumed anticipating fund shortages as the provisional tax payment date at end February and the government stock issue date were approached, so that 3 month prime bankers' acceptances and NCD's, moved by 0,4 and 0,35 per cent to a common 9,50 per cent. The discount houses had to turn to the Reserve Bank for substantial assistance and for the first time the PDC relieved the pressure by lending R90 million at 8,5 per cent. Thereafter, March was a comparatively uneventful month with interest rates in the main moving sideways on a minimum of activity although some uncertainty was evidenced immediately prior to the Budget and month-end.

Long-term interest rates continue to fall...

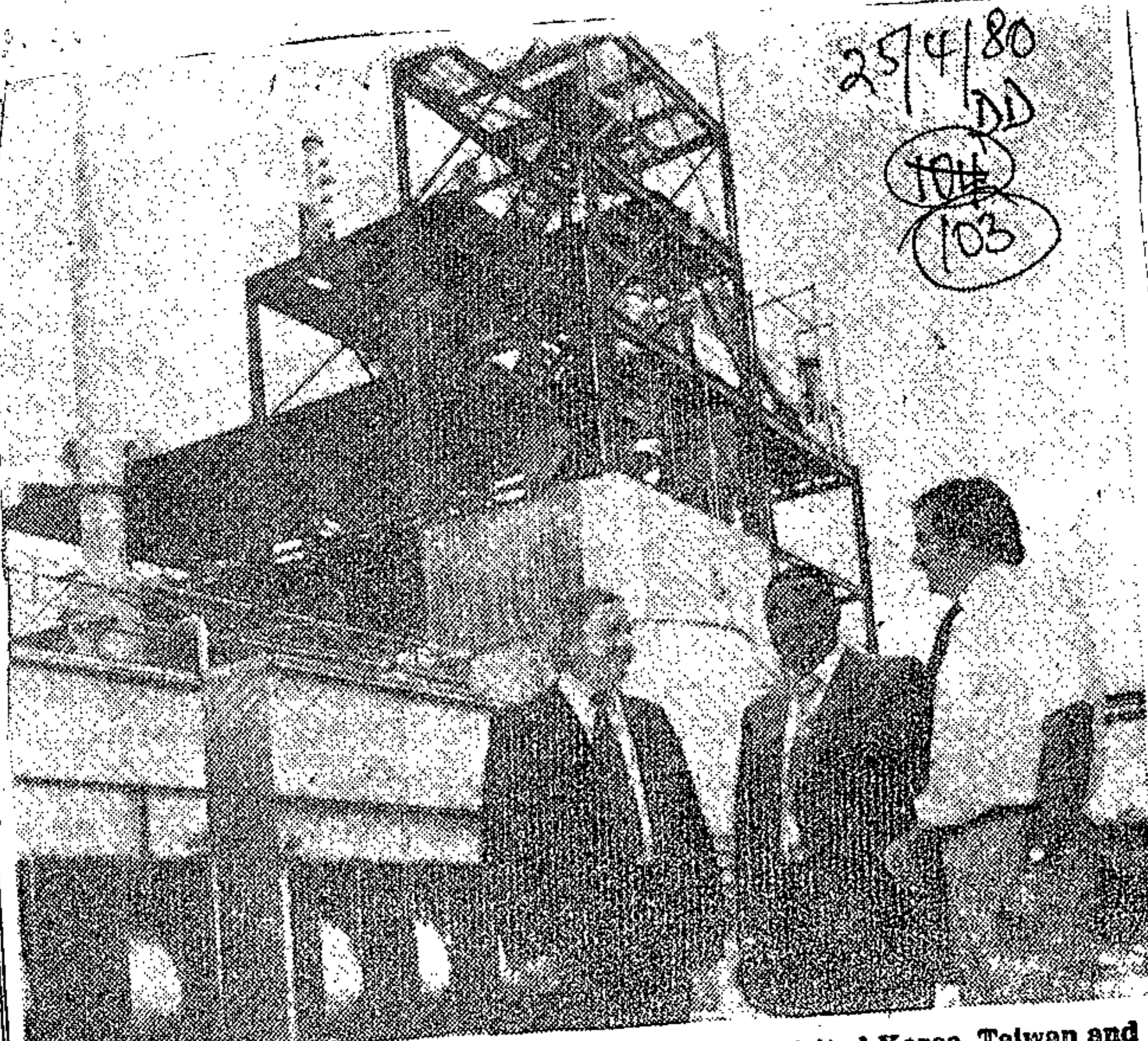
The quiet start to the year in the long-term gilt and semi-gilt markets was followed by brisk activity which was stimulated by expectations that the trend of falling long-term interest rates would continue. There was, therefore, an easy accommodation of public sector issues despite the downward drift in rates. Among the larger borrowers, Cape Town City drew R36 million in underwriting followed by applications for R29 million for its 20 year and 10 year loans at 11,58 and 11,25 per cent all-in. Rates for March's R50 million Iscor issue were set at 11,63 per cent all-in for 18 years and 11,24 per cent all-in for 8 years. Also in March a R6 million issue by East London (of which the city itself took R2 million) was privately placed, as were a number of small issues at this time, at 11,63 per cent for 20 years. In the secondary market the trading rate for Escom stocks dropped steadily from 11,65 per cent in early January to 11,45 per cent by the end of the quarter. The private fixed interest sector remained very quiet but some interest was provided by a private placing of R10 million redeemable cumulative preference shares by Fedchem yielding 11,50 per cent on issue price early in the year.



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The three Butterworth business men who recently visited Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong on their return at the Butakem factory in Butterworth. From the left are Mr Eddie Page, Mr Hobart Mayekiso and Mr Robert Fowlds. The plant in the background is a malic acid plant using raw material imported from Korea.

Butterworth men back from Far East visit

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investment as well as consumer demand in the economy.
Indeed, we still have to prove that it is at all possible to reverse a downward slide in the economic growth rate, while conditions of excessive inflation persist and while a policy of keeping the rate of increase in the money supply below the inflation rate (in order to pull inflation down) continues to be applied. This certainly

EAST LONDON — Several Far East industrialists have made inquiries about investing in Transkei following a mini-trade mission to Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea by three Butterworth businessmen.

Mr Robert Fowlds, president of the Transkei Chamber of Industries and managing director of Butakem, a chemical processing company; Mr Hobart Mayekiso, a prominent Butterworth hotelier and businessman; and Mr Eddie Page, branch manager of the Transkei Development Corporation in Butterworth, visited

the Far East specifically to canvass investment in Transkei.

In Korea they had discussions with the ICC Corporation from which Butakem imports malic anhydride for its plant at Butterworth.

The Korean company also undertook to try and sell other Butakem products in the Far and Middle East.

ICC is a giant conglomerate with 22 major companies involved with international trade, manufacturing, construction, transport and finance and, according to Mr Fowlds, there is a

strong possibility they will shortly be looking at joint ventures in Transkei.

A representative of the company has already visited Transkei for preliminary discussions.

The Butterworth men, who were on a private visit, said they made some good contacts for possible future joint ventures and trade with Transkei.

"People from the Far East are basically ill-informed about Africa, but do realise that the states of Southern Africa are anti-communist and they see in us a potential for trade and investment," Mr Fowlds said. — DDR

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over a fairly wide front but also by exercising an adverse
short run not only by reducing, in effect, real incomes
adverse impact on the general consuming public in the
of its wide spread, the tax might well have a very
groups. Thus, while its impact should wear off because
spend a larger proportion of their incomes on con-
heavily on people in the lower income groups who
sive nature, i.e. the incidence of the tax will fall more

A man named Sydney Moses

Sydney Robert Baba Mx-olisi Moses of the Daily Dispatch's Transkei news bureau in Umtata, is now in his second week of detention in Transkei. His detention has caused tremendous anxiety for his wife and family, particularly as Mr Moses has a health problem requiring regular medical attention.

He suffers from a kidney ailment for which he should have daily medication.

Six days after Mr Moses was detained and held incommunicado in terms of Transkei's stringent Public Security Act he developed a urinary tract infection, accompanied by high blood pressure, and had to be taken to hospital in Umtata.

The doctor who treated him found, happily, that his condition was not serious but felt he should be admitted to a hospital ward.

Mr Moses was, in fact, admitted to a ward at the Umtata General Hospital for a while but before nightfall he was taken back to prison.

The reason apparently why this was done was to satisfy Transkei security law requirements that friends and relatives should not have access to a detainee.

What sort of a man is Sydney Moses who has now been the target of such special police precautions restricting his right to freedom of movement or to communication with anyone except the security police?

He was born in Germany 48 years ago and it was there that he received his primary and secondary education.

Thereafter he obtained teacher's diploma at the Albertforce Institute at Umtata and he taught at a school for one year before

joining the services of the South African Department of Justice.

He was employed by the Department of Justice as an interpreter and clerk at Kempton Park until 1958, when he joined the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

He was attached to the Bantu Programme of the SABC as an announcer, producer and translator.

While pursuing these various occupations, Mr Moses added to his qualifications by taking a correspondence course in journalism with Bennett's College in Sheffield, England. From this source he gained a diploma in journalism.

Always interested in writing, he submitted articles to various newspapers in Johannesburg.

When the SABC transferred him to Grahamstown, in the Eastern Cape, he continued to do freelance work as a journalist and his contributions from Grahamstown to the Daily Dispatch during that time, in the early 1960s, first brought his talents to the attention of this newspaper.

Meanwhile he was mainly involved, of course, with radio broadcasts for Radio Bantu as well as for the regional and national services of the SABC.

In April, 1964, he was transferred to Umtata, in Transkei as a full-time news man for the SABC. In that capacity he covered sessions of the then Transkei Legislative Assembly, among other duties.

His progress was such that he was eventually, seven years later (in 1971), promoted to the post of Senior Announcer.

It was in that year that Mr Moses applied for a reporting post in Umtata with the Daily Dispatch that would become available early in 1972.

The newspaper had no hesitation in taking him on, considering his proven talents, his good reputation in Transkei, the confidence and respect he commanded there among people in all walks of life and even in high places of authority.

The decision from his point of view to transfer to full-time newspaper journalism from the different medium of radio work was a testing one considering he was a married man with five children.

But he accepted the challenge and he has progressed during the eight years he has been with the Daily Dispatch in Umtata to senior ranking in that office.

At the time of his detention, Mr Moses had been nominated by the Daily Dispatch as our selection for a Journalism Workshop to be held in Cape Town in May under the auspices of the United States International Communication Agency and the American Cultural Center in South Africa.

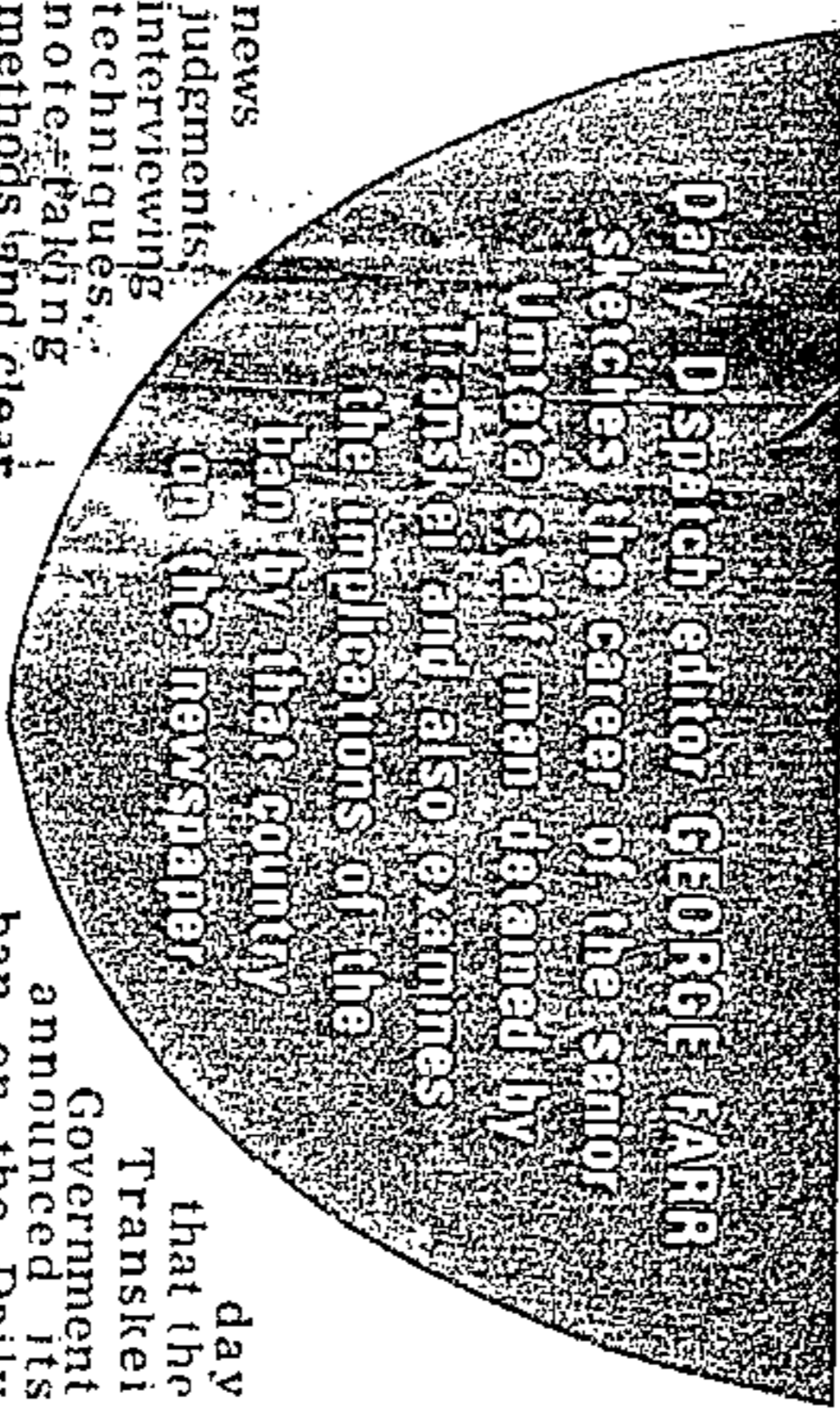
This workshop is to be conducted by Professor Ray Hiebert, a highly qualified former American journalist who worked for the Washington Post and other major news

organisations prior to becoming Dean of Journalism at the University of Maryland, USA.

In an endorsement of his nomination I wrote, as Editor, in a communication addressed to Mr Ray McGunagle of the American Cultural Centre in Cape Town that Mr Moses was a man educationally and temperamentally suited to benefiting from the opportunity the workshop would afford journalists to improve their skills in

Transkei Government confidence following his clash with the Prime Minister. This clash was caused through his journalistic interest in reported negotiations between Chief George Matanzima, as Prime Minister, with an intermediary overseas about the possibility of the exiled Shah of Iran accepting asylum in Transkei.

The issue that led to Mr Moses present plight is a simple one. On the very



news judgments, interviewing techniques, note-taking methods and clear and effective writing.

I described Mr Moses as a highly intelligent, perceptive and articulate man of great charm, who mixed well with people, who had high standards of integrity, who coupled with serious application to his duties a delightful sense of humour and whom I regarded as a gentleman in every way.

I have no reason to retreat from that assessment, albeit that he has now fallen foul of

Transkei Government confidence following his clash with the Prime Minister. This clash was caused through his journalistic interest in reported negotiations between Chief George Matanzima, as Prime Minister, with an intermediary overseas about the possibility of the exiled Shah of Iran accepting asylum in Transkei.

The issue that led to Mr Moses present plight is a simple one. On the very

day that the Government announced its ban on the Daily Dispatch from circulating or being read in Transkei, Mr Moses arrived at his office (still unaware of the intended action against the newspaper) to find an unsigned note on his desk. This note told him there had been a new development in the negotiations about the telephone call to the Prime Minister that morning.

Mr Moses immediately called the Prime Minister's office to seek details.

The Prime Minister was appalled that Mr Moses should have come into possession of the information he had. The call, he said, had been on his private line, was confidential and someone, he said, must have tapped his line.

He called for an investigation by the Postmaster-General and also demanded Mr Moses' source of information.

This, Mr Moses could not supply.

We do not know what progress there has been in the post office inquiry instigated by the Prime Minister or whether the information to Mr Moses was leaked from the post office international exchange.

We do know that Mr Moses has been held, because he has not been able to reveal who his informant was, under Section 47 of Transkei's Public Security Act.

The newspaper ban

We at the Daily Dispatch are as concerned about the welfare of Sydney Moses as we are at the arbitrary banning of the newspaper he served.

We believe both issues could be resolved, given good faith from Transkei's side as well as from our own.

We assert with confidence that against every accusation of publication irritable to the Transkeian Government that has been made against the Daily Dispatch and its staff, we could produce proof down the years, and particularly in recent times, of solid support for Transkei in many of its standpoints and many of its ventures.

We have reported events prominently, honestly and fairly. When we have published inaccuracies, which is always a risk in journalism, we have been quick to correct them.

Our staff have always been objective and have also always sought the closest communication with authority in Transkei to confirm information received by them from whatever source.

There have been collisions with authority previously and Mr Moses is not the first Daily Dispatch journalist who has been penalised. In the sensitive field of press and political contact in a foreign state this is an occupational risk.

But calm appraisal of problems and frank assessment of the positive results of the newspaper's services to Transkei have previously bridged differences.

In my own experience as Editor of the Daily Dispatch I have never experienced less than fairness, mindedness, courtesy or magnanimity from Transkei's State President, its Prime Minister, any of the country's Cabinet Ministers or its senior officials.

We are convinced of the interdependence of all the geographic and political segments of the total region the Daily Dispatch is able to serve because of its complex editorial, advertising, circulation and distribution structure.

We have the infrastructure to act as a vital communications link in ensuring continued advantageous interdependence. It is in this dimension that the effects of the present situation should be assessed. We stand ready to resolve them.

25/4/80

DD

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In happier days — President K. D. Matanzima speaking as guest of honour at a Transkei journalists dinner in Umtata. Next to him is the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr. Others in the picture are the then head of the Daily Dispatch office in Umtata, Mr Colin Bower, and the programme manager of Radio Transkei, Mr Theo Mcinga.

Transkei
official 25/4/80
detained D.D.

UMTATA — A top official in the Transkei Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism was yesterday detained by Security Police for a second time, hours after being released on R200 bail.

Mr M. B. Soldati, who was detained by Transkei Security Police on Monday, appeared briefly in the magistrate's court here yesterday charged under the Public Security Act.

He was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. Bail was paid by his wife but he was detained again later in the day when Security Police arrived at his home and took him away.

No details of charges were given in court. The Commissioner of Police, Brig Martin Ngeeba, was not available for comment. — SAPA.

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Maize clue in

cancer incidents

RDM 25/4/80.
Staff Reporter

THERE are indications that deficiencies of the trace element manganese in the soil of certain areas of Transkei, which has been found in maize plants, eventually could be responsible for the high incidence there of cancer of the oesophagus.

These are the findings of a soil scientist, Professor M C Laker, who delivered a paper at the second South African conference on fundamental molecular and cellular cancer research in Johannesburg yesterday.

Prof Laker, one of a team of experts who has spent four years working on this research, said that although it had not been proved that manganese deficiencies were responsible for the cancer, scientists were considering the possibility of adding small amounts of the trace element to soil in high incidence areas to document results.

Since early 1976, scientists have been intrigued by statistics which showed that in certain areas of Transkei, the incidence of oesophageal cancer was high, while in other areas it was comparatively low.

A team of experts, drawn from many scientific disciplines, began to examine the environment in high and low incidence areas to pinpoint a factor which was present in one area and absent in the other.

The scientists have examined the proportion of trace elements in maize leaves from both high and low incidence areas and have found that levels of manganese absorbed by the plants seems to be a vital factor.

Prof Laker said that while it was too early to draw conclusions from information gleaned from these experiments, it would be "immoral" for scientists to ignore the results and not continue with research.

EDM 25/9/80
SA envoy in Transkei

UMTATA. — The new South African ambassador to Transkei, Dr Robert du Plooy, presented his credentials to the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in Umtata yesterday.

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Dr Du Plooy, who acted as South Africa's representative in its Trade Mission in Transkei, handed over a letter describing him as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa, signed by the South African State President, Mr Marais Vil-

joen, and by Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Viljoen said in the letter he was "desirous of maintaining and strengthening the cordial relations and good understanding which so happily subsisted between the two countries."

In reply, Chief Matanzima said the decision by Transkei to restore diplomatic relations, and to resuscitate the non-aggression pact with South Africa, was taken in the interests of peace, good neighbourliness and economic stability.

Matotie: govt not to blame for Sabata's detention

Compared to same period one year ago

78

UMTATA — The Transkei Government could not be blamed for the detention of the leader of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, last year, a member of the ruling party, Mr J. J. Matotie, said here yesterday.

Taking part during the debate on an opposition motion seeking to have the Transkei Public Security Act brought before a commission of inquiry, he said Chief Sabata had earlier offered to sacrifice himself and be jailed for the sake of his followers.

He quoted extracts from newspapers in which Chief Sabata had repeatedly said he was

prepared to go to jail for what he stood for.

Earlier, DPP members had complained that paramount chiefs had been lured into politics by the Transkei Constitution Act only to be made victims of the Public Security Act.

The motion by Chief D. D. Mlindazwe said the Act undermined the institution of chieftainship and derogated the dignity of the hereditary incumbents of the position of chieftain.

Mr Matotie said: "Why do you opposition members complain when your chief was kept in jail, since he had called it upon himself?"

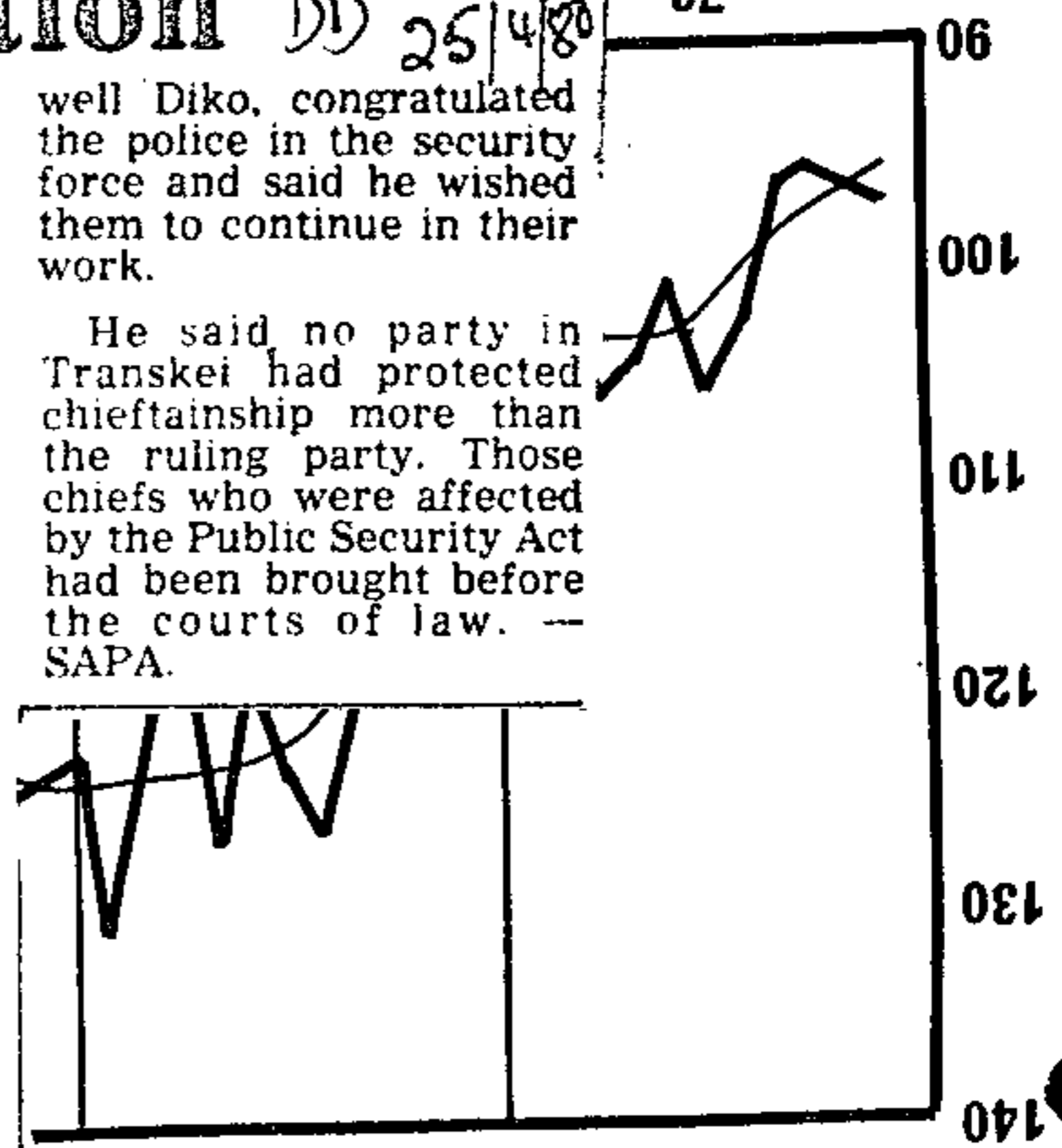
Another member of the ruling party, Mr Crom-

well Diko, congratulated the police in the security force and said he wished them to continue in their work.

He said no party in Transkei had protected chieftainship more than the ruling party. Those chiefs who were affected by the Public Security Act had been brought before the courts of law. — SAPA.

Seasonally adjusted

73



Volume of sales by bottle stores s Adj

Compared to same period one year ago

78

Year to date - 6,3
% Changes Latest 3 months - 7,0

77

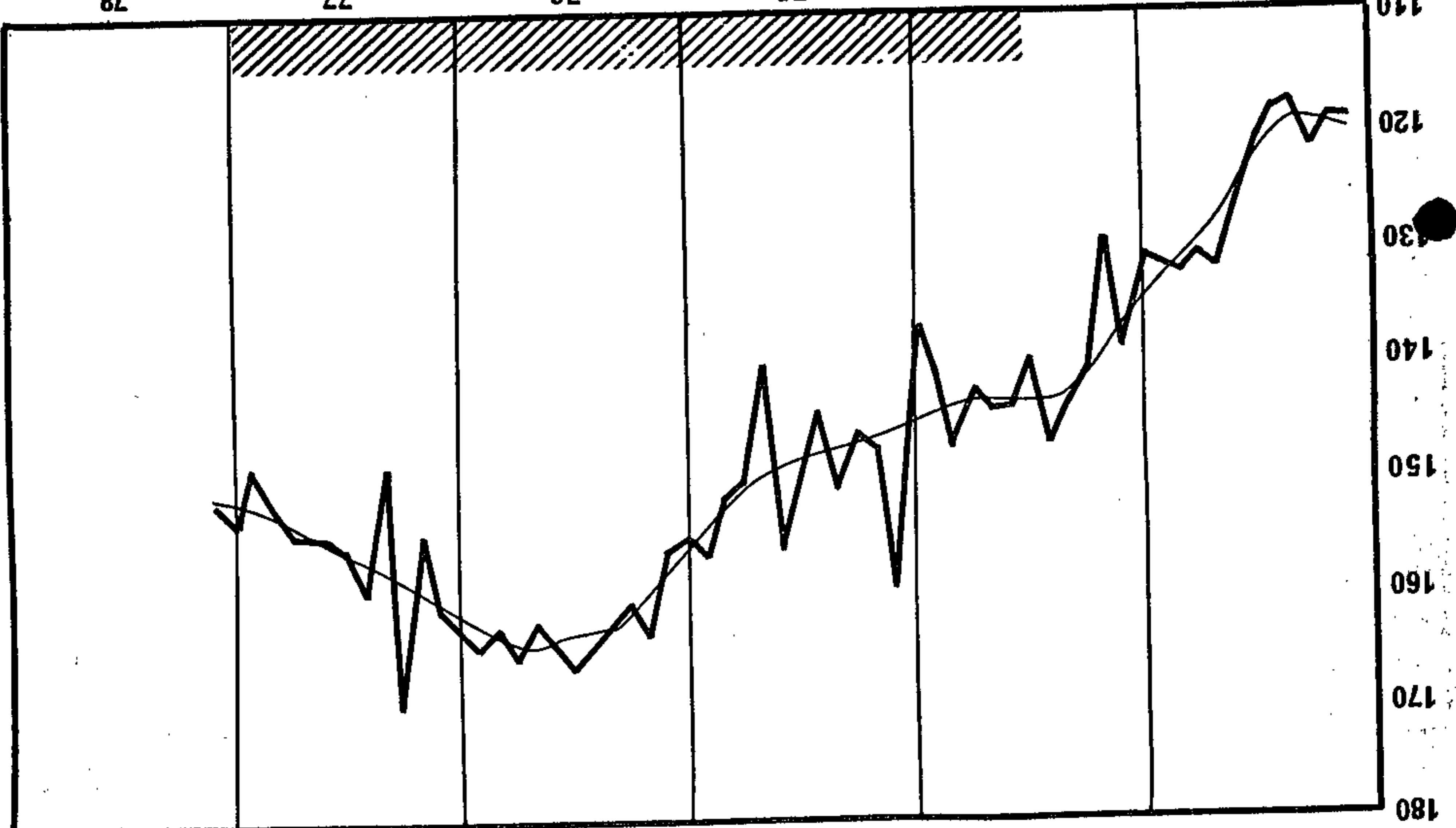
76

75

74

73

Latest month Jan 145,1
Seasonally adjusted 152,2



Volume of food sales s Adj

103 DD-
25/4/80

08

Mda: DPP ignored

UMTATA — The deputy-leader of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, yesterday complained that Transkei Radio reported only speeches by government members and not by opposition members in the Transkei Parliament.

Mr Mda said the radio reported speeches by one side of the House and ignored the opposition so that only the government could be heard by the electorate.

The Speaker of the Assembly, Mr Z. M. Mabandla, advised Mr Mda to complain to the business committee which

dealt with arrangements in the House.

There was an immediate uproar from the government benches with shouts of "Why don't you go to the Dispatch? Go and report in the Daily Dispatch."

The Minister of Justice, Mr Letlaka, denied allegations that the Public Security Act was applied to stifle the opposition as members of the governing party were also not immune to the law.

The Public Security Act was strong in order to protect law-abiding citizens, he said.

Regarding detentions,

Mr Letlaka said if anybody wanted to complain about anything relating to his detention, he could approach the Minister and complain directly to him.

Mr Letlaka and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, both emphasised that the security position of Transkei could not be equated with that of South Africa, where laws were made by the minority to control the majority.

He said in Transkei all people were equal and nobody, including chiefs, were above the law. — SAPA.

Matotie: govt not to blame, page 10

Latest

89

100

110

120

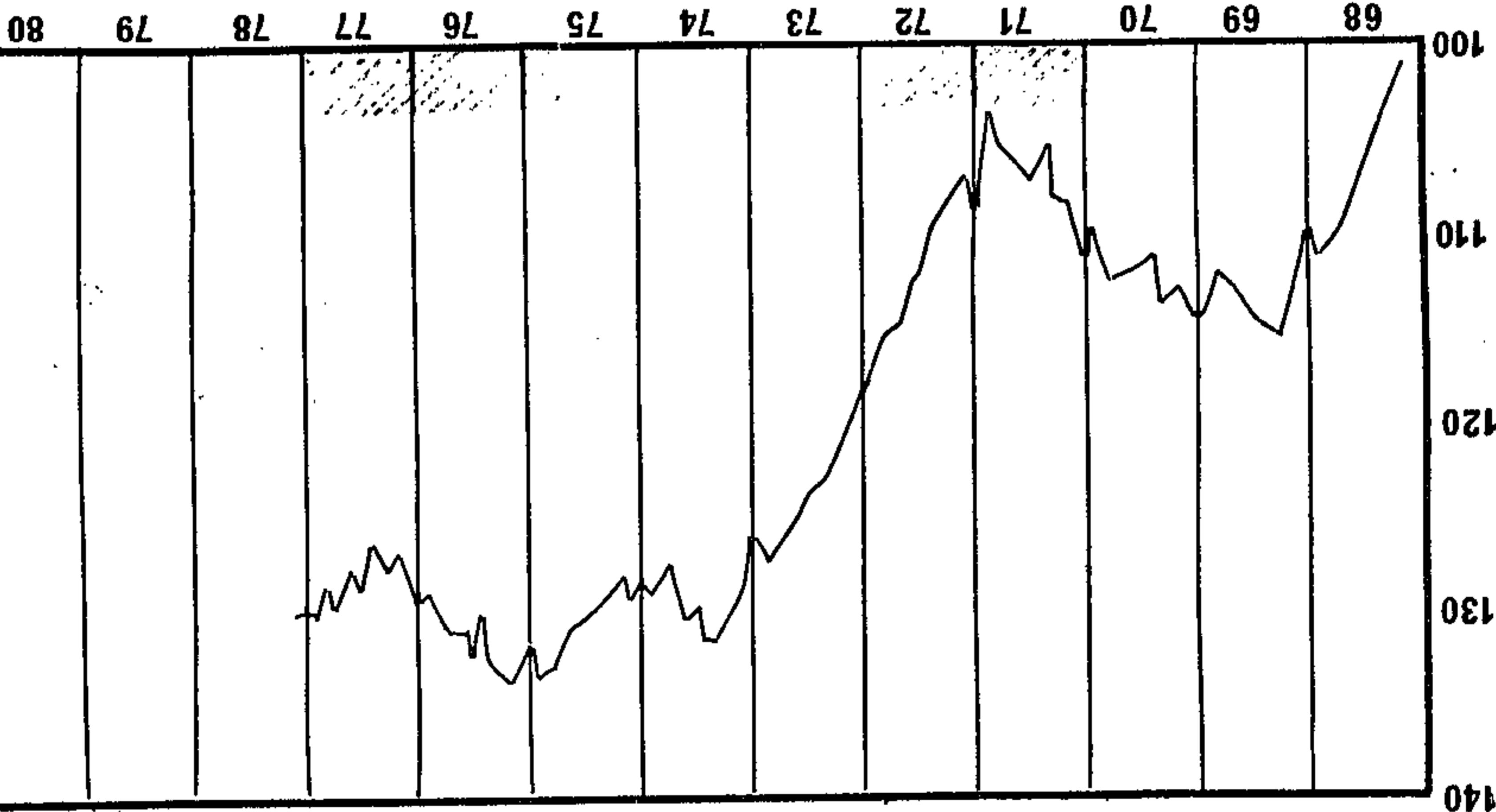
130

140

150

US Industrial production Index 67=100 S&P.

Latest month Jan 12, 1991



Standard Bank Composite index of leading indicators

ECON 23

SA Business cycle indicators